It is "alarming" to all the hired libellers throughout the Union, because their services would be at an end, and they could no longer draw upon the contingent fund.

We admit that the election of Andrew Jackson is truly "alarming" to the above individuals. But to the people of the United States, those who pay the taxes, and desire an honest and economical administration: like that of Jefferson's—HIS ELECTION IS AN HAPPY PRESAGE. The people will never consider it "alarming" to have a reform of the abuses and waste at Washington. Nor will they fear to trust their liberties in the hands of him who has so often periled his life for their security. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

The public have for some time past had before them the evidence upon which Mr. Adams is charged with exacting double salary, &c. from his government. His letter to Levitt Harris has also been published in the National Journal, and its genuineness admitted. Some facts in relation to that letter, and also to the uses made of the public money by Mr Adams, have lately come to our knowledge, which we now procded to lay before our readers

It will be recollected that the first attempt to negotiate a treaty of peace was under the mediation of Russia, and Mr. Adams being the resident minister Mr Monroe transmitted to him $13,500—$4,500 on account of his salary, and $9,000 on account of the contingent expenses of his mission. When Mr. Adams afterwards was directed to proceed to Ghent, he at the same time was informed that, inasmuch as the funds transmitted had not been applied to the purposes for which they were originally intended, (the British government having refused the profered mediation of Russia,) it might be applied to his salary and outfit When Congress came to act on the subject, half an outfit only was allowed, and Mr. Adams was accordingly notified by Mr Monroe, that that sum was to be credited as an outfit. Mr Adams insisted that he was entitled to a whole outfit. The account was unsettled until Mr Adams came to be Secretary of State. The Register of the Treasury refused to pass his drafts on account of his salary, until the account was liquidated. Mr Adams appealed to the President, when the Attorney General decided that, "inasmuch as Mr Adams had obtained the money, and passed it to his own private account, he had obtained a vested right therein, which placed it beyond the reach of Congress Marvel not, reader, such was the decision of the law officer of the court. And upon that decision Mr. Adams passed his accounts. The manner in which Mr Adams passed this sum to his private account, is thus given by himself.

Levitt Harris brought an action of slander against a Mr Lewis, in which case Mr Adams was examined as a witness several times.

Upon a commission issued to St Petersburgh, an eminent merchant of that place George Anguib Bruxner was examined for the Plaintiff.

The following is part of his testimony:

"As I had known his excellency (John Quincy Adams) from his last arrival in this country to the moment of his leaving it, met him frequently at my late partners Meyers, and at his own house, and we having managed during that period all his money concerns consisting in drawing in money from abroad, "selling foreign coin, buying and selling Russia stock for him," and attended to his parting request in the month of April, 1814, to keep cash for his lady until her departure, I could not suppose but we had given him full satisfaction. This he seemed to confirm by directing my house on the 30th of January, 1815, to receive from the Plaintiff (Levitt Harris) "the amount of his excellency's savings during his stay in this country;" and even as late as the 30th of June, 1818, I have reason to believe my house in the enjoyment of his consideration and regard, by the tenor of a letter from him of the same date, which I beg leave to subjoin to my evidence, sub letter C. I further add sub letter D The copy of a receipt of ours in the hand writing of Joachim Schmidt former clerk in the consular office of the Plaintiff, handed me by him is a corroboration of the above"

(Letter C is a mere introduction to the house of witness of G. W Campbell)

Receipt sub letter D.

"Received of Mr. Adams thro' the hand of Levitt Harris, Esq

Two silver loan obligations of 5,000 Rs. silver each,
Seven do do of 1,000 Rs. do.
Twelve do do of 500 Rs. do.

With the interest coupons belonging to them making in the whole 23,000 Rubles, B. A which we shall hold subject to the orders and at the disposal of his excellency John Quincy Adams.

St. Petersburgh the 30th Jan 1815

Signed, MEYER & BRUXNER.

Adams was 4 years and 6 months only in Russia,

Harris, vs Lewis, } Plff. took a rule for a Comm. to Washington, to examine Mr. Crawford, &c.

Defts. Counsel, J. R Ingersoll on 27th July, 1821, filed "cross interrogatories"—intended also as interrogatories in chief to John Quincy Adams.

Plffs. counsel, perceived whence these cross interrogatories came; and Mr Binney, accordingly filed immediately "cross interrogatories to be submitted to John Quincy Adams, Esq." the first of which was as follows:

"Was the interrogatory in chief exhibited to you on behalf of the Defendent, under this commission, "prepared at your instance," or with your "approbation previously given?" Have you had any communication with the Defendant, or any one in his behalf, since you gave your depositions under a former commission? If aye, did you suggest that you wished to be examined again? "Did you prepare the interrogatory above referred to, or say what you wished to be asked," of any witness or a particular witness, should be examined for the plaintiff? You are requested to answer particularly to each member of this interrogatory".

In the course of Mr. Adams' answer to this thrusting interrogatory, he was obliged to produce "the following letter written by himself, a witness under oath in the cause, to the counsel of the defendent!

"WASHINGTON, 23d July, 1821.

JOSEPH R INGERSOL Esq Philadelphia:—

SIR I have received your favor of the 20th inst, "with a copy of the interrogatories" to be exhibited &c in the case of Levitt Harris vs Wm. B. Lewis. But the names of these witnesses are not mentioned. Presuming that they are intended for Mr. Crawford the Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr Calhoun, the Secretary of War. "I think it probable that the answers may require explanatory testimony from me" But the explanations must obviously depend upon what the answers will be. I am under no apprehension that they will impair the testimony that I have given

"The following cross interrogatories occurred to me," as proper to be put to the witnesses—

1. Was your examination of the official conduct of the Plaintiff a thorough and general examination, or was it confined to the charges submitted to you, in the papers laid before you?
2. What were the papers examined by you?
3. Were you personally acquainted with any of the persons by whom the charges against Levitt Harriss were made in the papers submitted to you?
4. Did you institute any inquiry into their characters?
5. Did you know that during several years at the time while the Plff was consul at St Petersburgh, Mr Adams had been residing there as minister?
6. Did you interrogate Mr Adams at all with regard to his personal knowledge of the plaintiffs official conduct?
7. Did you consider any thing said by Mr Adams as testimony to be considered on your examination, or as mere desultory conversation?
8. If you did not interrogate Mr. Adams, was there any particular reason for abstaining from such interrogatories? If so, please state that reason
9. In making up your report, did you consider any thing that had been said by Mr Adams as testimony in the cause, and had the report any reference to it whatever?
10. Was your report to the President in writing or merely verbal?
11. Was it decisive either in favor of the plaintiff or against him?
12. What was the impression on your mind as to the result of the examination? Was it that the charges in the papers were satisfactorily and fully refuted or not?

Besides these there may be several others which may arise from the answer to them, and to the interrogatories, and "an explanatory deposition may be necessary from me" I would therefore, suggest to you the expediency of taking out a new commission to take my answers to the following interrogatories?

1. Have you read the answers of Mr Crawford and Mr Calhoun to the interrogatories exhibited to them in this cause?
2. Have you any observations to make upon them as relating to your answers heretofore given upon the interrogatories to you?

It will be necessary that these commissions should be executed very soon, as Mr. Calhoun purposes to leave the city between the 10th and 15th of next month, and it is my intention to go up on a short excursion between the 15th and 20th "In passing through Philadelphia, I shall be glad to have an opportunity of conversing with you, and will thank you in replying to this letter to mention the place of your residence, that I may have the pleasure of calling upon you.

I am with great respect,
Sir your very humble serv't.
(Signed)
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

It is scarcely necessary to say that the defendants counsel took all the hints of the witness and totidem verbis put the interrogatories as he had suggested them, "both for himself and for others." He was examined and re examined, no less than "four times" under different commissions in the same cause.

In answering an interrogatory put to him in the *fourth* Commission to Washington, and with a view to explain away what Mr. Bruxner had said, Mr Adams says:—

"In the month of June 1812 a war broke out between the Emperor of Russia and France, under the government of which the city of Amsterdam then was—in consequence of this war, the course of exchange between St Petersburg and Amsterdam was interrupted for many months. I was unable, during that period, to draw bills upon Amsterdam, and was compelled to support myself upon my own resources, by which means a considerable arrearage in my compensation arose, of which I give notice to the government of the United States, and in the Summer of 1813 a remittance in specie was made to me from the government of the United States, by the vessel in which Messrs Bayard and Gallatin came to Russia On receiving this sum, I immediately gave credit for it in my accounts with the United States, leaving a balance due to me. Not having immediate occasion for a considerable portion of it, I vested it in the stocks, &c. of a Russian debt payable by the Russian government in specie, which was at all times saleable in market like other stocks, bearing an interest of five per cent This business was in part transacted for me by the house of Meyer & Bruxner. In the month of April 1814, I left St. Petersburg to proceed on the negotiation for peace, first at Gottenburgh and afterwards at Ghent My family remained behind at St. Petersburgh I left these obligations of the Russian loan with my family, that the interest of them, and so much of the principal as might be necessary should be employed for their support as occasion might require. After the conclusion of the peace at Ghent, I did not return to St Petersburgh, but went to Paris, and from thence to London My family joined me in Paris The house hold establishment at St. Petersburgh was broken up The articles of a saleable kind disposed of, and the expenditures of the family paid from the proceeds of the sale, The Russian loan bonds were left with Messrs Meyer & Bruxner, who by my request signified to them through Mr. Harris, sold them and remitted the proceed to my bankers at Amsterdam."

From these documents, which all appear under the sanction of a judicial proceeding, it will appear that the money transmitted to Mr Adams for the purpose of covering the contingent expenses of the peace mission were applied to his own use and vested in the Russian stocks. It is true that Mr Adams says that the government were in arrearages to him. The amount remitted was $13,500, and was intended to pay all arrearages of salary and nine thousand dollars for the contingent expenses which as the treaty was not held at St. Petersburgh, were never incurred Mr Adams says, not having immediate occasion for the use of a considerable portion of it, I vested in the stocks of a Russian debt"

We forbear, for the present to comment on the extraordinary manner in which Mr. Adams, a witness in this case, prompts the defendant's counsel: we pass over his anxiety to see that counsil in Philadelphia, to ask if the arrearage of compensation amounted to $13,500. Mr Adams says *many months* it is manifest, that if the arrearage of salary had equalled the sum remitted, it would have been so stated by Mr. Adams: and we believe that had we access to the books of the Treasury, we could make it fully appear that the arrearages did not exceed three months pay. We ask the editors of the Intelligencer to state his accounts, the sums advanced, and the salary due, from which it will appear, unless we are much deceived that the $4,500, dollars was an advance of three months salary beyond the arrearages,

If we are correct in this, and we are confident that we are, (and if we are not it is the power of our opponents to correct us,) it will appear that as soon as Mr Adams obtained possession of these funds, he, a minister of the United States, used the *public money* to speculate in the Russian Stocks.

Here we find the true secret of his letter to Levitt Harris Mr. Everett in his speech on Retrenchment, last winter, made a studied and authorized defence of Mr. Adams, in which he said such was the vigilance of the Russian police, that, all letters passing through the public mail, were opened and their contents communicated to the police officers The letter of Mr. Adams passed through the public mail, and contained a gross slander on his country, calculated to destroy our credit, and depress the value of its funds, Stock jobbing is a regular trade in Europe, and no other conceivable object can be so fairly attributed to Mr Adams, as a desire to avail himself of his position as a minister, to speculate on the approach of peace; and that the letter in question was written to lessen the value of American stocks, while the disposition to sell on the part of the holders, would tend to enhance the value of his Russian funds

That Mr Adams has emassed an immense estate in the service of his country, whilst almost all our other foreign ministers (until the liberal policy of this administration came into their relief) have made great pecuniary sacrifices is admitted. How did he make his money Was it by speculating in the stock market with the public funds?

We repeat that these charges are made on no less authority than the oath of Mr Adams himself; and the records are within the reach of his partisans at Philadelphia, where the suit was tried ☞ Well was it said by Mr John Sargeant, the Panama Minister, that he would not, *in the witness stand*, believe Mr Adams on oath. ☜

Letter of John Quincy Adams, addressed to Levitt Harris, Esq. Charge d'Affaires of the U. States, St. Petersburg,

GHENT, 16th November, 1814

DEAR SIR, I have just now the pleasure of receiving your favor of 14-26 October and am happy to learn from yourself, the confirmation of your recovery; of which, and of illness, I had a few days since been informed by a letter from my wife

Near the close of the month of August, it was our expectation that the negotiation here would have terminated in a very few days. It soon after became apparent that the intention of the British government was to keep it open, and to shape its demands according to the course of events in Europe and America. The policy still continues to pervade the British Cabinet. Nothing decisive is yet known to them to have occured, either at Vienna, or the other hemisphere, and accordingly they temporize still. Unless something should happen to fix their wavering pretensions and purposes it will belong to the American government alone to bring our business to a point. This on their part would certainly be an honorable and spirited course of conduct, and I should have no doubt of its being pursued, if "the disire of peace were not paramount to every other consideration"

The concurrences of the war in America have been of a diversified nature, Success and defeat have alternately attended the arms of both belligerents, and hitherto have left them nearly where they were at the commencement of the campaign. It has been on our paart merely defensive, with the single exception of the taking of Fort Erie, with which it began The battles of Chippewa and of Bridge Water; the defence of Fort Erie on the 15th of August, and the naval action upon Lake Champlain on the 11th of September, have redounted to our glory as well as to our advantage, while the loss of Washington, the capitulations of Alexandria and Washington county, Massachusetts, and of Nantucket, have been more disgraceful to us than injurious. "The defence of Baltimore has given us little more to be found 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 fireband Cockburn, have kept the rawest 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 collosal power of Great Brittain; fighting in reality against her for the cause of all Europe, with all Europe coldly looking on, basely bound not to raise in our favor 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 furies of this unequal conflict, but disaster and discomfiture to us! "Divided among ourselves more in passions than interest, with half the nation sold by their prejudices 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 us at blow"

This too is the moment which he has chosen to break through all the laws of war acknowledged and respected by civilized nations Under the false pretence of retaliation, Cochrane has formerly 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 upon us. We must go through it all—I trust in God we shall rise in triumph over it all; but the first shock is the most terrible part of the process, and it is that which we are now enduring

The Transit will probable sail about the beginning of next month from Bordeaux—Your despatches by Mr Forbes will go in her, if we get them in time I have heard nothing from Count Nesselrode. The Congress at Vienna has scarcely yet opened;—but all the important arrangements are made and there is no doubt that the termination will be pacific

I am, with high regard and consideration, dear sir, your very humble and obt servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

U S Telegraph.

CIRCULAR

To the Jackson Committee of Correspondence of Pennsylvania

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Although we were appointed a Committee of Correspondence, for a single district only, as that district embraced the city of Philadelphia, the point at which information is most quickly received, and from whence it is most extensively circulated; we did not hesitate to address the Committee of Correspondence of other States, giving to them our opinions in relation to the political prospects of Pennsylvania, and soliciting from them information respecting their own.

We have thus received, within the past month, a mass of cheering information, upon the fidelity of which we can rely; and as the sentiments, contained in several letters to us must be gratifying to you, we annex extracts.

From all the sources of intelligence, within our reach, we present the following table—

	Jackson.	Adams	Doubtful
Albama	5		
Carolina N.	15		
Carolina S.	11		
Connecticut		8	
Delaware			3
Georgia	9		
Illinois	3		
Indiana			5
Kentucky	14		
Louisiana			5
Maine		8	1
Maryland	5	4	2
Massachusetts		15	
Missippi	9		
New Hampshire		8	
New Jersey			3
New York	24	12	
Ohio			16
Pennsylvania	28		
Rhode Island		4	
Tennessee	11		
Vermont		7	
Virginia	24		
	155	66	40

The view which we thus present, is not designed for effect—we have no wish to intimidate our opponents, or to create a pernicious confidence amongst our friends: we simply present this table as the result of our information.

Undoubtedly, we are encouraged, to anticipate a great and honorable triumph, at the electoral election on the 31st of October next and we have no cause to suppose, that Pennsylvania will change the proud position, which she held four years ago: but we protest against the prevailing sentiment, deceptiously circulated in this state, that exertion is needless: we believe it to be needless, as to the result but we adver that exertion is demanded by every consideration, connected with the purity of our institutions, and the honor of Pennsylvania.

When we anticipated danger, four years ago, we deemed exertion, a sacred duty; the danger, then threatened only, is now felt—and is this a time to relax? The safety and purity of our institutions depend upon zeal at all elections: but the election that is at hand, will be the most important ever held in this or any other country: the present contest is in fact, vital!

In 1776, a foreign tyranny exercised its powers openly and without disguise, and it was therefore more exposed to resistance and defeat In 1798 a domestic tyranny was equally undisguised in its objects and actions, and was therefore, with comparative facility met and overcome; but our present opponents, taking council from experience, now rely upon corruption and not force—upon fraud rather than intimidation. Our candidate and his active friends are, indeed, proscribed, as the whigs were in 1776, and as the republicans were in 1798 but the main and pervading power, now employed against us is MONEY—that instrument, which in Europe has overcome all opposers, and which in America, Mr Clay has told us, can accomplish any purpose whatever!

Yes; fellow citizens, the effort is now made, for the first time in this republic, to effect a mighty revolution, by the employment of the public money, and the contributions of those, who maintain themselves by public abuses! Is it enough, that such a scheme should be merely defeated? Do we desire to terminate evil now, or push off danger to our posterity. Would it not be odious, to hand to them an inheritance, with an incumbrance that must produce its loss. If there are any, who doubt the foul means, by which the present administration acquired power—let them be indifferent, if they please; but, who can with honor or safety be passive, who reflects upon the scenes before us.

Has not the will of the people been as corruptly set aside, as if purses of gold had been the medium of exchange. What constitutes corruption, the quality of the bribe, or the fact of its acceptance. Shall we scorn the debasing practices of European politicians, and lament the condition of abused nations in the old world, and yet tolerate the very practices here that must degrade us to the same condition.

Will it be not triumph to our opponents, no stimulous to their future exertions—if, relying upon the goodness of our cause, and our known strength, we gain but a meagre majority! Shall we in 1828 be content with twenty thousand, when we can give forty thousand! Look at our opponents! is there any effort, fair or foul, which they are not employing; and is this a time for us to be contenting ourselves with certain but mere success. Is it enough to be strong; should we not show our strength at such a crisis as the present! By political effort, are we not promoting our own welfare, and the happiness of our posterity, even more than by the accumulation of dollars or acres. The liberty, that we possess, cost much blood and treasure; are a few days devotion to the business of election, in each year, too much to pay for its preservation.

We are told that our condition is prosperous; whom have we to thank it if it is so! Have we not to be grateful, next to Providence, to those who have gone before us, and left us a precious patrimony How long will that patrimony remain with us, if we remain unmindful of our duties? It is said that our trade is prosperous, but truth contradicts the assertion; the market of the West Indies has been shut against our breadstuffs by the neglect and improvidence of the administration It is said that our public debt is reduced, but who has the merit of this; not those now in power, but the administration of Jefferson, which laid the foundation of frugality as well as light a collector of tolls on a turnpike take to himself the merit of a good road, as the administration claim thanks to the mere receipt and payment of monies; provided by a republican policy. There can be no deception as to the general funds of the nation, but what is the condition of the monies left at the particular control of the administration; it is applied, not for public uses, but to pay and reward political partizans

In the days of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, nobody saw them, or their officers, traveling through the country, partaking of political dinners, or making political harangues, to secure their election When we see their successors departing from their example, is it no time to arouse To avoid all intercourse with the prominent men of the Union, Gen. Jackson resigned his seat in the Senate of the U States, and retired to his farm—He never sought the Presidency, he does not now seek it, for his own sake; he was appointed by the President and Senate, in 1823, Minister to Mexico, with the right to put up eighteen thousand dollars at once in his pocket—but he refused the station, because he would not be Minister to an usurper no act of his life shows a desire for service, for any other end but duty to his country—every act of his rival shows his object to have been always mercenary: What, then, can give to General Jackson higher claims to our gratitude and regard

In whatever light we consider the present contest therefore, in relation to principles or men, we are impressed with a conviction, that it is the serious duty of every freeman to be at his post; we should not be waiting for others, or excusing ourselves by their bad example, but act as if the result depended upon our own votes; and thus, and thus only, will Pennsylvania preserve the distinguished position, which she holds of being the first to nominate and the most unanimous in support of the farmer of Tennessee.

We offer these observations to you, fellow citizens, with a frankness; that becomes freemen: We see, in the conduct of many of our friends, not merely the confidence, which is the result of conscious strength, but an inactivity, which, when contrasted with the ardor of our opponents, is wholly unsuited to the crisis We respectfully suggest, therefore, that the several committees of correspondence, appointed by the republican convention of the 8th of January last, should take prompt measures to convince their fellow citizens, that the republic expects every man to do his duty.

We ought to direct our attention with equal zeal to the general election on the 14th, and the presidential election, on the 31st October next the result of the first may have an influence upon the second, in other states, and we should leave no fair and honorable effort unemployed to secure a great triumph on each occasion; we have only to will a great triumph to secure it

We congratulate you upon the bright prospects in the west! in preferring principles to men, Kentucky has preserved her former standing in the Union, and merited another tribute of gratitude from the republic: her triumph must have a permanent influence upon the destiny of our free country; it has shown, that talents and services, unaccompanied by political honesty; cannot control a virtuous people: the lesson is salutary to electors and candidates every where: Mr. Jefferson relied upon his "favorite west," as the sheet anchor of public liberty, and we glory in the conviction, that this anticipation will be realized!

It is for us, in Pennsylvania, to keep our distinguished position, as "the great prop of the republican house:" No doubt must exist of our continued devotion to those principles, which are essential to our political safety and personal advantage.

Yours very respectfully,
JOS WORRELL,
WM DUNCAN,
WM. BOYD,
HENRY YOLAND
JOHN WURTS,
WM. J. DUANE,
WM. J LEPPER,
CHAS S COXE,
THOS M PETTIT,
Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia, appointed by the Republican Convention assembled at Harrisburg, Jan. 8th, 1828.—

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