

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the editor of the Eastern Shore Whig. QUEEN ANNS COUNTY. June 4th, 1831.

Sir—In my communication, which appeared in your paper of the 24th ultimo, some notice was taken of the eulogy, pronounced by Mr. Chambers upon himself, in his late dinner speech.

I will proceed with my reply to that heterogeneous mass, and comment upon his political doctrines. The deception which he has attempted to practice upon the community by calumniating the administration of our general government, shall be fully exposed. Regarding the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, as one of the most glorious epochs in the history of this republic, and believing that he has been influenced in his official conduct, by no other motive than a solicitude to promote the public interests, I consider it my duty to exhibit to the people a refutation of the charges, alleged against him by one, who, in consequence of the station which he occupies, will necessarily receive some credit for his declarations.

In a country where the press is free and unrestricted, animadversions will be made upon men holding office under its government. The people, from whom all power emanates, have, and ought to exercise the right of investigating the conduct of those, to whom they commit the administration of national affairs. By this means, they provide a check against the encroachments of ambitious and designing demagogues. But care should be taken, lest, in an anxious pretence to sustain the public welfare, the character of a government is affected, by impeaching the honesty, integrity and capacity of those, who are chosen to give impulse to its action.

From the moment that General Jackson was inducted into office, Mr. Clay, in defiance of the expressed will of a large majority of his countrymen, commenced an insinuating and calumnious course, in order to bring to the aid of his venerable hero, and those who had assisted in elevating him to the chief magistracy. Before one single act was done to evince the character of his administration, and to proclaim the principles, upon which our affairs, foreign and domestic, would be conducted, the President was most shamefully attacked by this aspiring and ambitious demagogue. With a zeal unabated, he has continued his slander and vituperation to the present time, either personally before the people, or by his sycophantic agents, whom our Senator has about the most daring of his assertions against plain and polished truth.

Previously to his charges against the administration, Mr. Chambers pretends to explain the causes of difference between the federal and democratic parties in this country. Having informed us in a general manner, that after the war of 1812, former causes of political separation ceased to exist, and in a short time ceased to be operative. That party animosities were suppressed soon after our last war with Great Britain, in several states of the Union, is unquestionable. Many great and good men having abandoned all evil effects of this kind of our republic, exerted their influence to remove these obstructions, which had for years clogged the wheels of government, and interrupted the harmony of our civil institutions. But was Mr. Chambers one of these benefactors of his country? Did he ever, on any occasion, attempt to quell the rage of this monster, which was devouring our substance, and preying upon the vitals of the constitution? A professed democrat, though in principle the reverse, when did he first extend the hand of fellowship to the disciples of a Washington, a Hamilton, a Pickens, a Clay and an Adams? Did he, in a short time after the war of 1812, endeavor to check the growth of this noxious weed, which was overspreading our land. The "short time," required to conquer his antipathy to federalists, amounted to about fourteen years. It was not until 1827, that those causes, which ceased to exist soon after the conclusion of peace in 1814, ceased to operate upon this boasting Senator. In other words, when self-interest and personal aggrandizement were to be his rewards, he voted for federalists.

After speaking of the candidates for the Presidency in 1824, our Senator remarks, that Mr. Adams was considered by his friends "the true and proper connecting link between the face of revolutionary men, the line of which terminated with Mr. Monroe, and the post nati." Was a more preposterous sentiment ever advanced or maintained? Could some of those venerable patriots rise from the dead, and hear such a declaration, what opinion would they form of American patriotism?—Would they believe, that we had improved the valuable inheritance, which they had transmitted? Would that untutored band of heroes, several of whom have been buried in our country, deem such a man a proper "link to connect" them with posterity? Mr. Chambers must presume much upon the ignorance of the people, if he suppose, that they will respond to such an absurd and anti-republican notion. In regard to political principles, Mr. Adams is about as much a "connecting link" between our revolutionary fathers and their descendants, as he is, between these sages and the present emperor of Russia. In observing that "the line of the race of revolutionary men terminated with Mr. Monroe," presume our Senator means, that no more revolutionary men would or could be elected to fill the office of President. The gentleman's ignorance of history has been often remarked. He must, however, possess more knowledge upon that subject, than is indicated by this expression. If he will recollect when the American revolution occurred, and ascertain the age of General Jackson, he will discover that this venerable hero lived during that perilous and gloomy period, the events of which gave birth to our free and happy government. He can also learn in authentic accounts of those times, that General Jackson, at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, shouldered his musket in defence of his country against British aggression and tyranny.

Mr. Chambers, after stating the grounds of preference for the several candidates for the Presidency in 1824, appeals to the chairman of the meeting to vouch for the truth of his assertions, one of which is, that the friends of General Jackson "admitted his want of experience or acquaintance with the science of government." Can any man of common sense suppose, that he believed this admission was ever made by those who were anxious to see General Jackson elected? Would Mr. Chambers venture to repeat this bold and extravagant declaration in the Senate of the United States? It might be presumed, that the letters, delivered to him upon his first entrance into that honorable body, would have corrected his assurance, when addressing popular assemblies. The gentleman, however, requires a little more carrying to remove his rogueries, and he shall receive it before I close my reply to his speech. Was he serious, when he remarked, that, during the canvass for the Presidency in 1824, "no whisper was heard of any great questions involving important principles, for which he has ever been distinguished?" He did not possess independence and honesty of mind, to cleanse the "African stable" of its corruption.

I have now arrived at Mr. Chambers's misrepresentations of the mode, in which the affairs of our Government have been conducted by the Administration of Gen. Jackson and the officers appointed by him. As the violence of his invective could not possibly have proceeded from ignorance alone, the gentleman must bear the charge of an intent to deceive the public. His first attack, as might have been expected from the disgraceful course pursued by him last winter in the Senate, is made against the Post Office Department. "His funds," he says, "are exhausted, his means insufficient to meet its engagements, some five or six hundred of its officers cashed because they would not surrender their freedom in the shape of extra allowances to the political friends of the chief who directs it, the confidence of the community in its purity lost, looked upon by many as the means of a secret and nefarious system of espionage, and calling upon the public treasury to prop up its falling fortunes." To conclude, we have all late seen an attempt to put upon the public by means of erasures and interlineations, a transfer of the transactions committed by the present Post Master General, to an innocent and valuable officer of the late Government. I have known for many years that Mr. Chambers was a violent partisan, but his calumnious philippic against our Post Master General exceeds the scurrilousness of even the most abandoned and unprincipled demagogue. From the moment that Mr. Barry entered upon the discharge of his official duties, to the present time, the opponents of the Administration, from Maine to Georgia, have exerted all their cunning and ingenuity to injure his character, not only as an efficient officer, but as a man of honour and honesty. When his appointment was first announced, it was imprudently alleged, that he was a defaulter to the Government. This accusation was very soon refuted to the satisfaction of the most sceptical. The propagators of this slander have been forever silenced, and Mr. Barry, who is generally known to be one of the most talented and learned men in the nation, has pronounced a gentleman of the strictest integrity, by those acquainted with his private character.

It is admitted by every one, who has candidly and impartially investigated the subject, that the Post Office Department is, at present, in a more prosperous condition, than it ever was since the Administration of any of Mr. Barry's eminent predecessors. Why then have such exertions been made to bring this officer into disrepute? Why has the Northern section of our country resounded with the abusive notes of a Holmes and a Burgess? Why has Mr. Senator Chambers barked in and out of Congress, relative to the Post Office? He is, in fact, a defaulter to the Government, because his operations are more frequently seen, and more sensibly felt. By destroying public confidence in the individual, who directs its concerns, the popularity of Gen. Jackson must necessarily be diminished, because he is bound by the Constitution to appoint officers, who will faithfully discharge their duty. It is then for the purpose of accomplishing this object, that the public weal, that such an incessant opposition has been made to Mr. Barry. The cause, which has been cast upon him by some designing partisans, is unprecedented in the annals of party contention. During the last session of Congress, Mr. Clayton offered a resolution for the purpose of appointing a committee to examine and report the condition of the Post Office Department, and generally, the entire management of it. This resolution was adopted. What has been the result? No wait a minute, by Mr. Barry and his associates, every opportunity, which was or could be asked, was presented to them, for the purpose of examining the books and records in the Department, no report has yet been made upon Mr. Clayton's resolution. On the contrary, two of the members of this committee, in conjunction with Mr. Chambers, have, in the Senate of the United States, acted a farce, which would disgrace a society of school boys. In their zeal to cast the reputation of Mr. Barry, they taxed every possible obstacle in the way of a fair and candid examination of the condition of the Department. The most arduous and laborious duties, which the printing of records, relative to the subject of their deliberations, was day after day demanded by the two prosecuting members of this committee. Fourteen hundred pounds of Post Masters were printed for the use of the Senate, when it was known, that they had no relation to the subject, and when it was as well known, that they would never be read by a single member of that body. This, however, was but a small part of the printing called for by some of this committee. In this anxiety to harass and injure a most valuable officer, the government has been unnecessarily subjected to an expense of many thousand dollars. Why has the report of this committee been delayed? Can the want of time be pleaded? Mr. Clayton's resolution was adopted on the fifteenth of December, a few days after the session of Congress concluded. They had then nearly the whole session to make their investigations. Why did a part of this committee refuse to go to Mr. Barry's office and examine his books? Were they not satisfied from the last annual report of that officer, that they could produce nothing, which would show a want of strict attention and correctness on his part? The resolution offered by Mr. Clayton, and adopted by the Senate, is well known, was a party measure. Advantage was taken of the absence of several Senators, friendly to the Administration, for the purpose of securing the appointment of a special committee. The resolution, as was contended in the Senate by some of its most able members, should have been referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. To obtain a majority of vicious partisans on this committee, a motion was made to elect it by ballot. Mr. Chambers will doubtless inform his minions, that they may certainly expect a report next winter. If, however, the Honourable Mr. Clayton live as long as it will take him to prove our Senator's assertions, he will be able to number more years than any of the antislavery men. It is not my intention to charge all the anti-Jackson members of the Senate, with attempt to deceive the people, respecting the manner in which Mr. Barry has transacted the business of his Department. Several of them have kept aloof from this most unjustifiable of all the party wars ever waged against any officer of our Government. Let the people of Kent examine the public

documents, and they will discover how much credit is due to our calculating Senator, who decries his own party, and whom they drink. Why was this gentleman silent when Messrs. Grundy and Woodbury, who formed part of the committee upon Mr. Clayton's resolution, decried his conduct, that the Post showed clearly to the Senate, that the Post Office Department was more ably conducted by Mr. Barry, than it ever had been in any former period of our political history? Why did he deter his own party from the speeches of these distinguished gentlemen, until his return to Kent? Has he such a contemptible opinion of his Eastern Shore brethren, as to presume they will take his ipse dixit for truth? Can he believe, that they are too ignorant, or too indolent to search official records, and judge for themselves? If so, he has laboured under the most extraordinary delusion.

I will give a brief history of the financial concerns of this Department, from its establishment to the present period. I will notice the course of legislation, pursued by Congress in regard to its management, and show its condition when Mr. Barry's last annual report was presented to the public. The information, which I shall communicate upon these particulars, has been obtained from official sources, and I defy Mr. Chambers, or any other person, to dispute my statements.

Under the Administration of Mr. Osgood, the balance in favour of the Department was \$15,392 00
Under Mr. Pickens, 84,594 00
" Habersham, 42,309 00
" Granger, 569,360 00
" Meigs, 499,008 00
" McLean, 152,000 00

Thus it appears, that under Mr. McLean, the balances sunk from an average of nearly half a million, during the terms of Messrs. Habersham, Granger and Meigs, to only \$152,000. Mr. Chambers contended that this diminution was accomplished by applying the revenues of extra allowances to the political friends of Mr. McLean? Might he not, with as much propriety, make this charge against Mr. McLean, as against the present Post Master General? The following are the payments into the treasury from the Post Office, for the same period:
Under Mr. Osgood, 500,000 00
" " Pickens, 47,499 00
" " Habersham, 363,310 00
" " Granger, 291,579 00
" " Meigs, 387,209 00
" " McLean, 13,766 00

Thus, under Mr. McLean, the payments diminished from an average of more than a third of a million, during the administration of Messrs. Habersham, Granger and Meigs, to only \$13,766. Did this difference in the payments from the Post Office into the treasury, proceed from profligacy or fraud in either of the above named gentlemen, or their successors? If Mr. Chambers wish to be consistent, he must contend that Mr. McLean squandered the funds of his department for party purposes. By an examination of the public accounts, it will appear that if these accounts of the balances and payments be considered proof of the proper or improper management of the Post Office funds, Mr. McLean is more censurable than his successor. Yet, who has ever ventured to charge that gentleman with unfaithfulness or neglect of duty? His efficiency and honesty as an officer, are almost proverbial.

The department which he managed with so much honor to himself, and whose duties he executed, he, however, more flourishing than it ever was under his superintendence. But it is no reproach upon him, that another has viewed more ability in discharging the duties of his office. How then did it happen, that the payments made by Mr. McLean, fell so far short of those made by his predecessors except Mr. Osgood, who put nothing into the treasury? The explanation of this subject lies in the compass of a nutshell. In the early periods of the government, the Post Office Department was made a source of revenue, by extending its operations to those places, the expenses of the routes to which would be less than the receipts for the postage of letters. Whenever it was discovered, that any mail route could not sustain itself without the aid of the treasury, it was discontinued by the interposition of Congress. By this policy, then deemed the safest, on account of the national debt, and the thinness of our population, the balances were annually increased, until they amounted to \$1,693,958. Since our last war with Great Britain, a different policy has been pursued. The necessity of mail routes through every portion of the country became apparent. Loud calls were made by the people for providing facilities of communication, and petitions and memorials were presented to Congress from every part of the Union, upon this important business. Laws for this purpose were enacted, and much of the increased revenue was consequently expended. Notwithstanding this beneficial change in the policy of our government, the annual income of the Post Office Department exceeded the annual expenditure, until 1827. If Congress had not legislated further upon this subject, during the succeeding year, Mr. McLean's balances and payments into the treasury would probably have at least equalled those of any of his predecessors. In his report of 1827, Mr. McLean called the attention of Congress to the surplus balances, and urged the expediency of applying them to the location and repair of post roads, instead of using them as mere revenue for general purposes. Upon the suggestions of Mr. McLean, Congress passed a law in March 1827, creating two hundred new routes, and in May 1828, they passed another law, creating upwards of two hundred more. In consequence of this change of policy, Mr. McLean fell in arrears, July 1828, the last fiscal year of his administration, the sum of \$5,015 86. Mr. McLean remained in office until the ensuing March. The expensive carriers under the act of May 1828, were made by him in January 1829, these routes were put into operation. Mr. Barry did not enter upon the duties of his office, until April 1829. In July of that year, which was nominally the first fiscal year of Mr. Barry, though it was virtually Mr. McLean's, because he had made the contracts for the Department in arrears \$74,714 15, almost three times as much as in the preceding year. Who, however, will charge Mr. McLean with lavishing the public money upon his political friends? The balances against the Department for the next fiscal year, ending July 1830, amounted to \$2,124 85, exceeding the balances of the year preceding, which, as before remarked, was virtually Mr. McLean's, by \$7,410 70. For this trifling excess the balances of 1830 over those of 1829, Mr. Barry has exhausted the funds of his department. Yet he was obliged to incur the expense of three-fourths of the new routes under the act of 1828, amounting to about \$75,000, and about \$100,000 for improving old mail routes, from which circumstance inestimable advantages have resulted in favour of the public.

The amount for postages from the 1st of July 1827, to the 1st of July 1829, the last fiscal year of Mr. McLean's Administration was \$1,998,877 95

The amount of postages from the 1st of July 1829, to the 1st of July 1830, the first fiscal year of Mr. Barry's Administration was \$1,707,418 42

Difference between Mr. McLean's last year and Mr. Barry's first year in favour of Mr. Barry, \$291,458 50

The amount of postages from the 1st of July 1829, to the 1st of July 1830, was \$1,850,583 10

Difference between Mr. Barry's second year and Mr. McLean's last year in favour of Mr. Barry, \$251,705 15

Difference between Mr. Barry's first and second fiscal year in favour of the latter, \$143,164 68

This is an unprecedented increase in the revenue of the Department. The amount of available funds at the end of the last fiscal year was \$149,724 22

Notwithstanding this large surplus at the disposal of the Department, Mr. Chambers has boldly declared, that it is "calling upon the public Treasury to prop up its falling fortunes." Was ever a more barefaced assertion made by the most trifling stump speaker? Can any people confide in the political statements of a man, who would thus, in defiance of official documents, endeavor to impose upon their credulity? Are not occurrences of this kind necessary to diminish the confidence of the community in those, who are selected to advise and protect the interests of their country?

Between the 1st of July 1829 and the 1st of July 1830, the transportation of the mail was increased 81,871 miles beyond the amount of any former period. In renewing the contracts for four years from the first of January last, for transporting the mail in the Southern States of our country, embracing the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and the territory of Florida, Mr. Barry has made an actual saving to the Department of the immense sum of \$72,340 89 annually. Since the year 1825, the number of Post Offices is nearly doubled, and the distance of transportation is increased about three millions of miles. In twenty years, the revenue of that Department has swollen from about half a million, to almost two millions. From only about two thousand Post Offices, they have multiplied to eight thousand four hundred and one, and from an annual transportation of the mail of about five millions of miles, it has reached fourteen millions and a half. This now averages a daily transportation, incredible as it may seem, equally to nearly twice the circumference of the earth.

In opposition to all these facts—facts of which can scarcely be presumed, Mr. Chambers is ignorant, the distinguished Head of this Department is violently attacked by men, who have the opportunity of imparting information upon political subjects. When a Senator of the United States, as to become a bragging partizan, it is true he was displaced. As Mr. Chambers is, however, secure in his seat for the next six years, he can continue to brag with impunity. The gentleman complains that five or six hundred Post Offices have been cashed because they would not surrender their freedom of opinion. The principal reason for their removal? Does he not seriously believe, that he has assigned no other cause, than that they were inefficient, that frauds and peculation to a vast amount have been committed by many of the Post Masters in our country? Is he not sensible, that Mr. Barry has discharged only those who were incapable for office, or whose neglect or duty has come to his knowledge? Is not a fact, that since Mr. Barry entered upon the duties of his office, the number of delinquent Post Masters has been astonishingly diminished? It is to be apprehended, that the five or six hundred removed by him, out of the large number of eight thousand four hundred and one, might have an addition, which would be the means of increasing the revenue of the Department. Does not Mr. Chambers recollect, that on the 1st of May 1829, the Post Master at Washington was removed, and D. Jones was appointed his successor? Does he not recollect, that according to the official report, the net proceeds of that office, for the year immediately preceding this change, amounted to \$2,803 25? Does he not also recollect, that in the first year, under Dr. Jones's management, the net proceeds amounted to \$7,943 11, producing a clear gain in one year of \$5,139 86? Incredible as this circumstance may appear, it is, however, an indisputable fact. This single post office, under the present Administration, without the aid or concurrence of additional commerce, has produced the immense profit above mentioned. Numerous cases of this kind have occurred. Do not these things prove the vigilance and faithfulness of our Post Master General? Do they not show the necessity of making removals? The election of General Jackson has effected more for the country than can possibly be imagined. It has been the means of crushing hundreds of political leeches who were fattening upon the hard earnings of an industrious people. Mr. Chambers may call these removals cashiering, but I call them reforming.

Not content with the charge of waste and extravagance, Mr. Chambers asserts, that our Post Master General has applied the revenue of his Department, "in large sums in the shape of extra allowances" to his political friends. A more malicious misrepresentation was never made to any people, savage or civilized. The gentleman's assertion, however, amounts to an accusation which was preferred during the last winter, by a full blooded Yankee. That violent and relentless brawler, who has belated forth abuse enough to fill a hoghead, charged Mr. Barry with paying money in advance to a political partisan. It was however proved that the draft for the money was drawn and accepted by his predecessor, and was not paid by Mr. Barry, until taken in discharge of new services. So much for this charge.

Our Senator concludes his indictment against Mr. Barry, by telling his jury of 150, that they had all "late seen an attempt to put upon the public by means of erasures and interlineations, a transfer of the transactions committed by the present Post Master General, to an innocent and valuable officer of the late government." This "innocent and valuable officer" is the renowned Abraham Bradley, who was removed from office by Mr. Barry for his unfaithfulness. The facts of the case, to which Mr. Chambers alludes are simply these. Mr. Barry did not enter upon the duties of his office, until about a month after his appointment. During that period, Mr. Bradley, acting as Post Master General made certain allowances, which the clerk, who was making out a report for the Senate, supposed, should be stated as made by Mr. Barry. This was erroneous, and the clerk properly erased the name of Mr. Barry, and inserted that of Mr. Bradley. There was one or probably two of these allowances, which were chargeable to Mr. Barry. In a report, which he had previously made to the Senate, he stated his reasons specially for making them. This proves that he had no wish to shirk them, the responsibility

attached to these debts. A report was afterwards sent to the Senate from the Post Office Department, when Mr. Barry and the chief clerk were confined by severe indisposition. This report contained nearly six thousand pages. The errors in it, could not however, be chargeable to Mr. Barry or his chief clerk who were not able to examine it. I supposed that Mr. Chambers had more respect for himself, than to descend to repeat this foul newspaper slander.

I have thus endeavored to refute the charges, alleged against our Post Master General by Mr. Senator Chambers. The statements made by me have been obtained from authentic sources. The calculations, which I have presented, may not be understood by that gentleman, I hope, however, that he is not quite so ignorant of arithmetic, as I have sometimes heard him say, his horse is a astronomer.

Greater efforts were never made by any set of men to destroy the character and reputation of another than have been made by a few of our senators against Mr. Barry. A part of the committee on Mr. Clayton's resolution contended, contrary to reason and every principle of justice, that they had a right to examine persons, in their official capacity, as to the causes of their removal from office. Does not this single circumstance show conclusively, that they were actuated, in their pretended investigations, solely by party feelings? It is to be hoped, that the Senate of our Nation will never be again disgraced by such a scene of private and political animosity. Mr. Barry will, however, escape unhurt from the attacks of his malignant enemies. "The tools will take care of Cato."

It was remarked by Mr. Woodbury last winter in his speech on the resolution to restrict the inquiries of the special committee on the Post Office, from extending to the causes of removals in that Department, that the Post Office Department never accomplished so much. It never had the annual ability to accomplish so much, and unless we ourselves break it down by the imposition of new and aggravated burdens, its prosperity and its balances will be fair to every thing that warmers' imaginations desire. The Senate are not only my opinions, from a careful examination of official records, but they are refuted by the views given in the last annual report from that Department, and by the mature opinion of a committee of the other House, the 1st session after a full and able investigation. Mr. Grundy, in a speech upon the same subject, observed, that "he had viewed the present Post Master General as a man of general talents, an able and eloquent advocate, but I know preventive him to be the practical man—the man of business, capable of grasping with ease the vast system, and comprehending the intricate machinery of this Department, and directing its energies to the greatest benefit of the country. Mr. Barry in his last annual report, that, in the saving in the expense of the contracts, and the additional revenue, which may be anticipated from improvements they secure, together with the general increase of postage, which is still progressive, will be seen a foundation for the public which has been expressed, that the present revenue of the Department for the succeeding year will be sufficient for its disbursements." Thus much for the Post Office Department. In conclusion, I would advise Mr. Chambers to remember that great commandment, "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour."

A JACKSONIAN.

JACKSON MEETING IN QUEEN ANNS. At a meeting of the friends of the national administration, held in Centerville this day, as by previous notice. On motion, Mr. Kelsey Harrison, Esq. was called to the chair, and on motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint his Secretary, as also a Committee to report to the meeting. Arthur E. Sudler was appointed Secretary, Messrs. Wm. Carnichael, Solomon Scott, Lemuel Roberts, Robert Goldsborough, Sen. Thomas Wright, 3d, Vincent Benton, Robert Larrimore, John Spencer and Samuel H. Oldson, the committee were requested to retire and prepare a Report for the consideration of the meeting. The Committee by its Chairman, Reported, that having deliberated upon the resolutions to be adopted as expressive of the feelings of the meeting.

Resolved, That we approve of the constitutional views of the President of the United States, disclosed in his messages to Congress, and that the principles upon which he administered the Government, realized in the fullest extent the expectations we formed at his election. Resolved, That the adjustment of our differences with the British government, and the restoration of free trade with the British Colonies, (not by the submission or inequality of the late administration) are highly beneficial to the country, and that the commercial arrangements made with other foreign governments, promise an increase of prosperity. Resolved, That an excessive tariff and an extensive system of internal improvements, are alike prejudicial to the country, and that the views of the President of modifying the one and restricting the other, meet our most hearty approbation. Resolved, That we deem the people of the United States, fortunate in having at the head of the Government, a man in whom they may confide, at a period when all Europe is threatened with general convulsions, and that next to the patriotism and superior wisdom, are the fewest security in the firmness, prudence, and imposing weight of character of the President of the United States.

Resolved, That the acquiescence of General Jackson in the wishes of the people, that he should preside over the councils of the nation for another term, meets our warmest approbation, and that we trust a kind Providence will long preserve a life so valuable to the nation. Resolved, That the attempt to sustain Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency, (a man who with John Q. Adams, has been contemned by the American people as unworthy of confidence) affords superior wisdom, are incapable of forming a just estimate of the virtue and intelligence of our countrymen, and that the delusion which they fondly impute to the people, may be justly ascribed to themselves. Resolved, That the pertinacious efforts of certain restless men in our State; to depreciate the services of the President, afford conclusive proof, that factious spirits, are never to be appeased, and that in their bitter walkings and unjust accusations, they disclose the unhappy effects of reckless and disappointed ambition.

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in the several districts of the county, to meet at their respective places for holding elections, on the 30th July next, and to select three persons from each district, who shall meet in General Convention at Centerville, on the 6th August, thereafter, for the purpose of choosing candidates for Electors of Senate, for the General Assembly, and Levy Court, and that

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