

deviating morality. As a scholar, he is eloquent, chaste, learned and profound. As a diplomatist and a statesman, he is cool, cautious, ready and sagacious; and his early advantages and long experience, combined with his native talent have left him in these respects, but few equals, and perhaps no superior.

Who that feels proud of the name of an American would not regret to see the people of the United States, to borrow an impressive figure from Shakspeare,

"—on this fair mountain leave to feed,
To fatten on that moor?"

When Andrew Jackson is so strikingly unfit for the high station to which he aspires, the reasons should certainly be very powerful which could suffice to strike his deficiencies out of the account, and induce the people of the United States to honor him with the station which has heretofore been reserved for such men as Washington, Jefferson and Madison. And when John Quincy Adams is so eminently qualified to fill the station with honor to himself and with advantage to the country; the reasons must certainly be not only urgent but irresistible, which could justify or excuse the people—in the eyes of the world and in the sober judgement of posterity—for discarding him to make room for such a man as Andrew Jackson.

[For the Centreville Evening Times.]
CATHOLIC FAITH—continued.

MR. EDITOR:

We believe that Baptism is a sacrament that cleanseth us from original sin and maketh us Christians and children of God & the Church, and that this sacrament can be administered three ways:—First, by water, as it is commonly known to be used by our ministers. Second, in wine (i. e.) in wish, for when a minister cannot be had or a proper person to administer the sacrament; and the person desiring it, dies, we believe that he is truly baptized. Third, that this sacrament may be administered in one's own blood; as that of the holy innocents, who suffered in the days of Herod. That it is commanded by Christ; is taken from the 28th 19v. of St. Mat. go ye therefore teaching all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, &c. that it is necessary for salvation, is taken from John 3d ch. and 5v. Except a man be born of Water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God. Many other texts to prove that it was administered by the Apostles might be adduced.

We believe that confession is a most salutary practice both for the benefit of our souls, and the support of Society. First, for the benefit of our souls, because it was practised both in the old and new law, Math. 3 ch. 6v. and they were baptized by him in Jordan confessing their sins. Acts, 19th ch. 18v. and many of them that believed came confessing and declaring their deeds, James 5 ch. 16v. Confess therefore your sins one to another and pray one for another that you may be saved. (Num. 5th ch. 6 & 7v.) The obligation of confession is taken from the judiciary power of binding and loosing, forgiving and retaining sins given to the pastors of Christ's Church, St. Math. 18 ch. 18v. Amen. I say unto you whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose upon earth shall be loosed also in heaven, John 20ch 23v. whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forgiven them, and whose sins ye shall retain they are retained. We here see that confession is necessary, for the pastors of Christ's Church, could not know how to exercise this authority granteth to them by God himself, if sinners did not confess their guilt.

Secondly, it is useful to society; in this way, that we who confess, if we have injured our neighbour in his worthy substance; either by taking, or unjustly detained his property, we are obligated by our confessor to return the same as far as in our power. If we refuse, we are rejected; compliance is necessary, before we can be received again. So Mr. S. it is better for you and the rest of society that we continue to confess, for if I were so unfortunate as to steal your property, it must be restored, or its value to the last farthing, or I be expelled from all the benefits of our religion. In like manner we must restore the reputation or honour of our neighbor.

NAKED TRUTH.

Jackson men vs. Internal Improvement.
On the passage of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill, there were,

For the Bill.		Against the Bill.	
Administration.	Jackson.	Administration.	Jackson.
74 Members	43 Members	33	53
19 Senators	10 Senators	Against the Bill.	
		Administration.	Jackson.
		16 Members	58 Members
		1 Senator	16 Senators

The vote in the Senate on the final passage of the bill for erecting a Breakwater, or artificial harbor, in the Delaware bay, was 24 to 17—in the House 95 to 85.

Against the Bill.
Administration. Jackson.
13 Members 45 Members
1 Senator 16 Senators

14 61
Jackson men vs. Manufactures.
On the passage of the Tariff Bill, there were

For the Bill.
Administration. Jackson.
63 Members 42 Members
17 Senators 9 Senators

80 51
Against the Bill.
Administration. Jackson.
31 Members 63 Members
4 Senators 17 Senators

35 80
All the Jackson members voted against it from
Tennessee, Georgia,
Alabama, South-Carolina,
Mississippi, North-Carolina,
Louisiana, Virginia.

On the first passage of the bill the whole delegation from ten states (claimed as Jackson states) voted against it, with the exception of only three members.

Judge a man by his actions not by his professions.—Never was the application of this salutary old maxim more necessary, or more useful, than in estimating the real character of that combination of politicians who have clubbed their political fortunes that they may 'put down' the present Administration; in the hope of mounting to power, themselves, upon its ruins.
They profess to be republicans; but what are their actions? They have themselves been the first and sole cause of those distractions, dissensions and divisions, which first agitated, then weakened, and have finally destroyed the party hitherto known as republican: the elements of which are now mixed up and amalgamated, under other names and for different auspices, with the equally disjointed fragments of all other political parties which have ever existed in the country.

The manner in which they have done this is soon and easily told. It was commenced by an abandonment of principle, of the country and even of the party; for the purpose of ministering to the desires and aiding the designs of a few prominent and ambitious individuals. To this one object, every other consideration has been made to yield. Former opinions, past professions, old friendships and old grudges, were alike sacrificed on this altar and for this purpose. They next threw off even the appearance of consistency, by bringing forward as their candidate for the presidency a man, whom it had been for years their habit and their care to denounce, to decry, and to teach republicans to regard as "federalists," as unworthy of their confidence, and unqualified for the high station to which he had aspired. And to complete the destruction and dissolution of the old republican party; they immediately proceeded to denounce as Federalists all those, however long, ardently or actively they had been attached to the republican party, who would not join in the huzzas to their new idol, and swear that he was a republican and he republican candidate, whom those very men had so long represented to them as a federalist; and at the same time they fraternized with, and proclaimed the republicanism of every one, matter not what were his former politics, who would unite in these huzzas. Witness their denunciations of such men as John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Richard Rush and the other members of our present national Administration—men who for nearly a quarter of a century have been the champions, the leaders and the pride of the republican party in the Union, but who are now attempted to be stigmatized by this pure, consistent, patriotic combination of office holders and office-seekers, as "federalists." Witness also, in this state, and similar denunciation of such men as Peter B. Porter, Ambrose Spencer, and—in brief—of every old republican who has dared to stand forth to thwart or to resist their unhallowed purposes!

Whatever such men may profess; and their actions prove that they are, at least—any thing but republicans.—Morning Chron.

FIFTY MILLIONS.

Economy of the present Administration.
—On the 30th of September, 1815, the public debt amounted to 119 millions and a half of dollars. On the first of January last, the debt amounted to 67 and a half millions. Amount paid off in thirteen years, fifty two millions. Of these fifty two millions, 21 millions were paid off within the last three years, besides paying 12 millions for interest; and notice is given by the Treasury Department that FIVE MILLIONS MORE will be paid off on the first of July next—making the amount of debt (exclusive of interest) paid off since the commencement of Mr. Adams's Administration 26 millions, being just as much as was paid off in the nine years preceding. In addition to these immense and unprecedented payments in reduction to the national debt, there have been TWELVE MILLIONS of dollars expended, within the same time (that is, within the last three years,) for permanent works of internal improvements. Making a total of FIFTY MILLIONS of Dollars paid, since the commencement of the present Administration, on account of the National Debt and for Internal Improvements. In the nine years preceding Mr. Adams's administration, the whole amount of the national revenue was 228 millions—during the three last years, the amount of revenue has only been 72 millions. The amount of interest paid in those nine years we have no means of ascertaining, but it was proportioned to the debt due, and must, of course, have been greater, for any period of three years than for the three years last past.—If our present wise, pacific, and economical policy should meet with no interruption, the whole of the national debt will be paid off by the 31st of December, 1835. But if we

should place wicked and designing men at the head of our affairs and war should (as it probably would) follow, the present generation will never see an end to the debt.

OPPOSITION ECONOMY!

The friends of Gen. Jackson pretend to be zealous advocates of economy. Last year however, they refused to pass a bill, which, by an exchange of stock, would have effected an annual saving to the country of \$160,000!

And this year they have spent, in attempts to criminate the Administration, about \$150,000!

more. They make sad complaints because Mr. Clay bought a portrait of Washington for his office, whilst their leaders would have expended

\$30,000!

For a picture of the battle of New Orleans. They have spent thousands of Uncle Sam's money in publishing and distributing M'Duffie's and Hamilton's electioneering reports—they have abused the franking privilege in flooding the country with that vile instrument of faction, the Telegraph—they have screened their bullies Green & Jarvis in their ruffian assaults made within the precincts of the capitol, they have expended thousands in hunting for abuses in the Departments, they have, in fine, increased the expenses of a single session of Congress to more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS—and yet bawl out economy! We are for economy! The Administration is prodigal. We, we are prudent!
We the People.

TENNESSEE.

Letters from this State assure us that the Presidential Election will be very warmly contested; there is a probability of Mr. Adams getting one or two votes in the State, notwithstanding the great popularity of General Jackson in certain portions of it. We cannot form any estimate of the correctness of these opinions. We only know that they are from respectable men, who do not mean to deceive us. The following are extracts of late letters from an old Correspondent (a private citizen) in Knox County, East Tennessee:

JUNE 7TH.

"Your paper of the 27th ult. has just arrived. The address it contains is very appropriate, and could it be generally read in Tennessee, would change thousand of votes. Never was a cause in a more prosperous situation than the People's cause is here. Nothing but lack of information will prevent its final result in favor of the present Administration. There is no doubt of the Electoral vote in this district, and I think the oge adjoining is very probable."

15TH JUNE.

Last week the canvass commenced in this County for the Presidential Elector for this District, and you may rest assured there is as much excitement, or more, than there was last year, when Governor and Representatives in Congress, and Members of the State Legislature, were all to be elected. I have seen men of both parties, who were present at two public meetings where the Administration Elector was, and he says both sides confessed that they believed the majority at both places were for him; and he thought there was from 50 to 100 persons at each place.

"All that is wanted to ensure success is proper exertion. Never did I see more excitement, & if it is given a proper direction to, all is safe. I hold still the opinion, that the whole State might be got, if the People had information; this is all that is wanted. However, I can count on two votes."

"P. S. I have not seen a Tennesseean, who has travelled through Kentucky, but 'thinks there is no doubt of Adams getting the vote of that State.'"

NEW YORK.

The Marylander has been permitted by a gentleman in this city to make the following extract from a letter received by him from his friend now on a visit of pleasure to the Eastward, who has spent several weeks in the State of New-York; he says,

"It is uncertain how the legislature of N. York will manage the election; they dare not choose the electors themselves, and if the people elect by districts Adams will certainly have 24 and it is believed by many that he will have 28. If the legislature decide that the choice should be made by general ticket, the General would be out general; for Adams would get the whole. I have means of information that I can depend on. I have spent several days in Greene and Columbia counties, and find many of my acquaintance who were warm friends of the General last year, now decidedly for the Administration."

Extract from another letter from a gentleman now in the State of N. Y. dated.

Coxsack, June 14, 1828.

"The State of New York will certainly give a death-blow to the General many who were his warm friends six weeks ago are now in favour of Mr. Adams. Every day the Administration is gaining friends by dozens. In fact the former partizans of the General are deserting him."

A letter dated Salisbury, N. Carolina June 19, says: "the Administration is prosperous in this county, and I think

Jackson will lose the vote of N. Carolina.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, from a Subscriber in Alabama, who emigrated from North Carolina:

"Since the 1st of March I have been in all the States west of the mountains, except Ohio and Indiana, and I am happy to say, the cause of the Administration is very flattering in the west. I have no doubt but Mr. Adams will receive the votes of the following States.—Ohio, 16; Kentucky, 14; Indiana, 5, Illinois 3, Missouri 3; Louisiana, 5;—45.

General Jackson will get the votes of Tennessee, 13, Alabama 4; Mississippi 3; and probably 1 in Missouri—22.

Then the votes in the western and southwestern States would stand—For Adams 45 Jackson 22. So much for Gen. Jackson's popularity in the West. I have my information from personal intercourse, & observation in these several States, and you may rest assured 'tis not wide of the true state of the question.

"A Congress of the Southern States openly proposed.—The southern Jacksonites threaten a dissolution of the Union and for that purpose a certain 'Mole,' (we should suppose it ought to read 'mole' in the Telescope, of Columbia, South Carolina, has come out with this unhallowed proposition. In Georgia, 'a Congress of the Southern States, to stand by their arms, and to 'push resistance to the very boundaries of the constitution, is also invited, by another disorganizer.

(From the Southron.)

"Let the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, says the Southron, prohibit the introduction of horses, mules, hogs, beef, cattle, bacon & bagging, & what advantages will Ohio Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana, derive from the Tariff Bill, commensurate with the loss of our markets for their surplus of such articles? Let us prohibit the introduction of whiskey, flour, beer, cheese, &c. and how will Pennsylvania, and New York be compensated by the tariff, for the loss of our custom and these last States would be more deeply affected should the Southern States lay a municipal tax amounting to prohibition, on all stock in trade, consisting of goods, wares, or merchandise the produce of those States.

Further—the editors of the Southron, not only seriously urge the PUBLIC BURNING OF THE NORTH-EASTERN AND EASTERN CITIES AND MANUFACTORIES, but also the DISMEMBERMENT OF OUR FREE AND FLOURISHING UNION!

Baby Dictation.—In the Democratic Press we find the following statement:

On the 5th inst. the Students of South Carolina College met in the Chapel, and almost "unanimously resolved, That from and after the first of July, 1828, we [they] will neither buy, consume, or wear, any article of clothing manufactured northward of the river Potomac, until the rights of this, our [their] state, shall be fully acknowledged and established by the Congress of the United States."

The people "northward of the river Potomac" have really great cause to be alarmed and to tremble at this "tempest." These baby dictators, who are just cutting their wisdom-teeth in college, are terrible fellows, and unless they can be coaxed or hired to wear some articles of clothing manufactured north of the geographical line which they have been pleased to draw, we do not see but they will be in a very fair way shortly to—be very much out at the elbows. *Ab. Chron.*

We publish the following letter from Dr. Boyd McNairy, to show the inconsistent course of the busy partizan, Mr. Moore, in relation to the Presidential question. It will be recollected that this gentleman was charged with franking, weekly, during the last session of Congress, 5000 numbers of the Telegraph. We think the reader will conceive it rather presumptuous in such an one to be taking airs, and accusing a man like Mr. Clay with impropriety of conduct in voting for Mr. Adams

Nashville. 3d June, 1828.

Hon. H. Clay.

DEAR SIR. In the address of the Central Committee at Washington, I see that the Hon. Thomas P. Moore has assailed you, in a certificate, with all the virulence of a violent partizan, Mr. Moore seems to have forgotten his declarations when last in this place the fall or summer of the year before the last election for President. He then publicly declared in my presence, that he considered the state of Tennessee disgraced by bringing out Andrew Jackson, whom he looked upon as totally unfit for the station: inquired of me if I thought he would be safe in

Nashville, for making those declarations. He was then your strong friend, and regarded Gen. Jackson's nomination as intended to injure your prospects in the West. This declaration was made by Mr. Moore, in the presence of many gentlemen of this place, who have a perfect recollection of it.

You can make what use you please of this information. With high respect, your friend.

BOYD MCNAIRY.

THE SPRINGS. The Saratoga Sentinel of Tuesday, says that no less than 250 or 300 strangers arrived in that village during the past week; and it was estimated there were between 300 and 400 at the Congress fountain last Monday morning.

Two men by the name of Hugh Bulger, and James Sullivan, who were engaged in blasting rocks in the north part of Rochester, N. Y. by the sudden explosion of the charge they were engaged in tampering, were most instantaneously killed. Bulger was blown up twenty feet high and was mangled in a most shocking manner; he survived for about three hours. Sullivan was killed instantly. Almost every bone was broken, and their flesh was literally torn to pieces. This horrible catastrophe was occasioned by the use of iron instead of copper priming wires. They have both left large families, who depended entirely upon their labor for support.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

INDEPENDENCE.

The fifty-second anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Baltimore, we will venture to say, in a style more impressive and appropriate, more truly grand and splendid, than that of any other festival, ever was before in the United States.

Between seven and eight o'clock, the procession began to move, preceded by Capt. Cox's fine troop of horse. The Pioneers, with their implements for working on the Rail Road, headed the Civil Procession. The Grand Lodge of Maryland, and the subordinate Lodges of Masons, decorated with all the insignia of that ancient Order, occupied the next post in line, and contributed largely to the grandeur of the spectacle. These were followed by the President and Directors of the Rail Road Company, the Engineers, the Cincinnati Society, and the surviving Officers and the Soldiers of the Revolution. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, supported by Gen. Smith, next followed in a most splendid barouche, and was succeeded by two other carriages, in which were Mr. Stevenson, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Governor Coles, of Illinois, Colonel Greiner, the patriot mentioned by us a few days ago, and several other gentlemen of distinction. These composed the First Division of the Procession.

The Second Division was composed of the different professions, and was the most imposing spectacle we ever saw. We shall, however, only be able to notice a few of the various and beautiful features of it. A most excellent band of music headed the division, followed by the Agricultural Society, Farmers, and Planters. These had three large cars, on which the various departments of Agricultural labour were represented. One contained persons sowing and harrowing in wheat; another contained, mulberry trees, beautifully hung with golden cocoons, and skeins of raw silk, corn growing, a cow and a dairy-man milking her, a pig, and a variety of other agricultural objects, all in a perfect state of nature. The Agriculturists were decorated with heads of wheat. We regret being unable to give the mottoes of this department—over the cow we noticed this:—"A land flowing with milk and honey."

The Millers and Inspectors of Flour made a very respectable appearance. The Inspectors cart containing a furnace and a barrel of flour, with the three Inspectors following with their augers under their arms, and the large company of Millers, were very appropriate. The Bakers next made a handsome appearance, both as to number and appropriateness of dress. The victualers were numerous and admirably represented, as were also the Bakers and Distillers.

The Tailors had a most splendid canopy drawn upon a car by four grey horses, led by four grooms dressed in red; under the canopy members of the profession were engaged in the several departments of cutting and making garments. They had an elegant banner, on one side of which Adam and Eve were represented under the fig tree, and the motto—"they sewed Fig leaves together;" and on the other, the Drapers were represented by two Golden Camels and a Lamb, with the motto, "I was naked and ye clothed me."

The Blacksmiths were a numerous body, handsomely dressed, and wearing white aprons with an anvil and an up-lifted arm, wielding the hammer neatly represented on it. They had a large car drawn by four horses, bearing a canopy, under which was a forge, bellows, anvil, &c., with persons at work. "The sons of Vulcan," was one of the inscriptions on this car.

The Steam Engine Makers and Rollers of Copper and Iron, and Millwrights,