this proceeding, cried that he had intended himself to make the same demand, because the parcels belonging to the prisoner were so numerous, that, in the confusion of his first arrival, they had been placed in every part of the house, and some even in his own chamber, as he took care to specify. By these means, this knave, being entangled in the net which himself had laid, completely lost the reward of his iniquity & nothing was left him but the remorse which followed so atrocious an action.

(To be continued.)

Give the D—l his due!—The Richmond Enquirer, now one of the mouthpieces of the Jackson party, was the first to denominate Gen. Jackson, in an opprobious sense, a Military Chieftain. The same paper said that General Jackson's elevation would be a "curse to the country."

From the Canandaigua (N. Y.) Repos-

During the last winter, when the honourable speaker of the Assembly (Gen. Erastus Root) was confined by severe illness, a gentleman of this state (from whom we derived the fact) visited him in his chamber, and in the course of conversation, took occasion to question him concerning his opinions of Gen. Jackson. In reply the speaker made the following frank and honest declaration:—"It is reported, and it is true, that I have said Gen. Jackson is no more fit for President than hell is for a powder house; but we belong to a party, you know, and we must go with them if they go to the devil."

Our readers will make their own reflections; but how profligate and dangerous must that party be which holds allegiance to the party as paramount to the obligations of duty and patriotism.

BALTIMORE, July 28.

Rail Road—progressing.—It affords sincere gratification to be able to announce to our readers, that the actual commencement of the grading and preparing of the first 12 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road took place this morning. We further learn that there is a fair prospect that the entire line, originally contemplated to be completed within the first year, will be under contract in a few days at very fair and reasonable rates.—*Gazette.*

Cotton Duck.—Certificates from many shipmasters are published in the papers setting forth the decided advantages of American cotton duck, over the hemp or flax sail cloth of the north of Europe. Among the advantages noted, is that of their retaining their thickness during age, so that they hold wind to the last, this we know to be an important circumstance in sail cloth. The cotton duck is said to be very durable.

The last Georgia Journal says that "in the Chattahochie region, rich land can be obtained, it is said so very rich, —that, as we are "credibly" informed, a man one evening, after using an iron hand-spike, usually called a crow-bar, stuck one end of it in the ground and left it; and in the morning when he returned to his work, lo and beh old, the crow-bar was covered with ten penny nails that had sprouted out during one single night."—*Fact pon honor.*

Earthquake in Peru.—A letter brought by the ship China, arrived at Salem from Callao, dated on the 12th of April says.

'Before this reaches you, intelligence will have been received in the United States of the dreadful earthquake Lima has experienced, by which several millions of property have been destroyed and many lives lost; it is the general opinion if the violence of the shock had continued a few seconds longer, all Lima would have been laid in ruins. The sad catastrophe has also had a powerful influence to cause the general stagnation of all business as now existing. In fact, this is at present a most wretched place and no money is in circulation."

A Whale.—M. Kessels, naturalist at Gand, has just enriched the cabinet of Natural History there, with the skeleton of an enormous whale. This specimen is 95 feet long, by 18 feet high. When dissected, 29,000 kilogrammers of blubber, and 58,000 kilogrammers of flesh were cut away. M. Kessels, has succeeded in preserving the tail with the skin, blubber and flesh undisturbed; it is 22 feet round the edge. In the opinion of many naturalists, among whom is M. Cuvier, this fish could not have been less than 900 or 1000 years old.

The Hon. Hedge Thompson, member of Congress from N. J. died on 23d ult. creating another vacancy to be filled at the autumnal election.

PIRATES TAKEN. Captain Hart, of the schr. Eclipse, 23 days from Mansanilla, Cuba, informs that information had reached that place from Kingston, Jam. that the British brig of war Fairy had succeeded in capturing a piratical schooner off the West end of Jamaica, after a running fight of thirty miles. On finding they could not escape, several of the pirates jumped overboard and were drowned. About fifty were taken. They will all no doubt be executed.

PROSPECTS BEFORE US.

KENTUCKY.

We have before us a letter from a distinguished gentleman, from which we extract the following intelligence:

"Mr. Clay has reached Lexington in good health and spirits—greeted every where in the State with increased kindness and cordiality. Not a shadow of doubt exists as to the election of Metcalfe by a triumphant majority."

NORTH CAROLINA.

A gentleman resident in North Carolina, in writing to his friend, says:

"I have great confidence that the vote of this State will be for Mr. Adams."

PENNSYLVANIA.

We have a letter before us, which upon the authority of advices received from six of the most respectable gentlemen in Pennsylvania, that we may count upon Pennsylvania as certain.

TENNESSEE.

It is stated upon the authority of a citizen of Tennessee, that the Administration will certainly get one if not two votes in the very heart of the Hero's home.

Had I your four steam-presses here, and kept at work for the four months to come, to give the People the truth, and enable them to judge correctly, I would risk all I possess on six electors in Tennessee voting for Adams. Never did you see people change so fast.

The following anecdote is related by a physician of undoubted veracity: I was called a few days since to visit a sick child. The medicine which I wished to administer was a fine powder, and must be mixed with some moist substance. I asked the mother of the child for an apple to roast. She had none. I then asked her for some kind of sauce but the reply was as before—we have none. If you have any molasses, honey or milk, either will answer. We have neither. Give me then a crumb of soft bread—why, said she, we have none baked. Supposing from the expression that she had some ready for the oven, I told her that it would do as well if it was not baked. Ah! said she, with a tone, that spoke her mortification, we have neither bread, meal, nor grain, except a little corn which I cannot have ground unless I carry it to the mill on my back. Well then, said I, have you any *rum!* Oh yes, said she, as her countenance brightened, we have a *plenty of that*, and started for the jug. I told her she might let it remain, for I thought the *sick* child would do as well without *rum.*

TALES OF THE WEST. *New York.* 1828. *Published by J. & J. Harper.*—A pleasing work, and just calculated for summer reading. The weather is altogether too warm for high excitement; it is impossible to feel sublime in a bob-tail coat and nankeen pantaloons. Let novels and tales have their day; autumn will bring poetry, and winter will be attended by politics and grave reflection. Reader, if you are a sophist, publish your grave essays in the winter season: if you are a poet, never publish your rhymes in summer—perspiration is not inspiration.

There is a very pleasing variety in these volumes. We have

"Tales of the peasant and the peer,
Tales of the bridal and the bier,
The welcome and farewell."

A book of tales should always possess variety—and much as common sense inculcates this, how often do we come across a compilation of some fifty stories with as great a family resemblance as the fifty daughters of DANUS.

It is necessary to analyze or criticise these tales; these "curtailed abbreviations" (as Billy Lackaday calls them) destroy the reader's interest in the story, and the essence of criticism consists in saying "This is good," or "This is good for nothing." As a fair recommendation of the 'Tales of the West,' we select the following incident from the 'Miner:'

"One night the brotherswere busy at their work at the bottom of the mine, where the ground they had taken lay at a depth of more than a hundred fathoms. They were talking with great glee of their prospects; and that if the present run of luck should last a year longer, hoped to purchase back again the old family dwelling, dilapidated as it was, and live there once more

The elder brother was obliged to go above ground, to ask advice of one of the captains, respecting some new appearance in the lode, and said he should return again shortly. With his small candle, he mounted quickly by the ladders, a perilous ascent to a stranger's foot, and the staves too are sometimes rotten and frail. He had delivered the message he wished, and had descended some distance on his return, when part of the earth, as sometimes happens, at the edge of the shaft loosened, and a large stone falling, struck the unfortunate miner from his ladder. He plunged instantly to the bottom. The other, hearing the rush and fall of a heavy substance, ran to the spot, and by his glimmering light beheld the mangled form and features of his brother. He had been dashed to pieces by the shock! and the younger Gilbert, kneeling beside him, filled the place with his cries, which no one heard, for they had been quite alone, and in a remote part of the mine. His first impulse was to ascend, and attempt to carry the body to the surface; but seeing that all aid was now a mockery, he lifted, and bore it to the spot he had just left, and there sat down beside it. The perished man was his only friend and relative the single companion of his life through distress and prosperity; they had borne contempt and neglect—had mourned and hoped, together; and he called on his brother's name in wild and earnest accents, and looked, and looked again, on his broken form and lifeless features. There was something fearful and horrible in the silence that was around, and in the echoes of the arched caverns and hollow avenuesthat returnedhis brother's name on his ear. The candles that still burned there, (his companion's had been extinguished in the fall,) rendered dimly visible the damp sides and roof of the place. With the superstition of his province, he placed one light at the head, and another at the feet of the body, and this arrangement rendered the scenemore ghastly. Gilbert sat a little apart, nearly shrouded in the darkness, and gazed (he could not withdraw his gaze) upon the form on which the sickly light fell. With all his tenderness for the object, he felt in every nerve the fearfulness of regarding sudden and violent death; the features were miserably lacerated the mouth open, and the frame so bowed, that the head was almost beaten into the breast, and the blood oozed slowly from every pore, more cruel to look at than if life had issued swiftly in a full tide. The cold damps of fear gathered on the survivor's brow, and coursed in large drops down his face; he placed his hand before his eyes, but the light came through the screen, and in that light was his brother's corpse, so distinct to the excited fancy that reality could have done no more. He rose and went farther into the excavations they had made; but it was impossible in so contracted a space, to prevent his glance wandering at times to the fatal object, and then he fancied strangely, as the currents of air made the flame flicker to and fro, that he saw his brother beckon to him to come, and that the head raised itself from the chest on which the blow had bowed it, and the ghastly and disfigured face was turned on him. Then he wildly drew near and found that the sleep of death was fast on his victim."

[*By request.*]

JACKSON AND BURR—Every day facts are transpiring which go to prove that Jackson was deeply involved in Burr's conspiracy, and it is expected that papers will ere long be received from Mrs. B**********, which will place his guilt beyond a question—His letter, of the 12th of November, giving vague information to governor Claiborne is all the palliation which his friends have found to offer for him.—But when we find him offering Judge Williams a commission in Burr's army, when we find he gave no information to the government of these treasonable matters, when, in despite of the President's Proclamation, and a month after the date of his pretended letter, he received Burr at his house for eight days, and until his boats were ready to descend the river. conviction is irresistible. It was his intention to have kept his letter in his pocket, and to have gone down in the boats with Burr. Nothing prevented but the great hue and cry in the western states, which prevented raising men and supplies, and then he sent the letter to exculpate himself.

(Published by request.)

JACKSON AND BURR.

In the sixth number of "Truth's Advocate," we find two articles containing a variety of matter in relation to a probable conversation between General Jackson and Colonel Burr, which is entitled to especial attention at this time.

From the first article, we merely extract the following letter:

"On the 11th of December, 1806, Capt. James Read wrote a letter from Pittsburg to the Secretary of War, directly implicating Gen. Jackson. The following extracts are from this letter:

Although it may be impossible for me to produce evidence of any one of the following circumstances: yet I declare to you upon my honor, that I am most firmly persuaded of the truth of them.

The associates of Burr are from different parts of the Union, many of them wealthy and enterprising men, and his friends are incalculable. Generals Dayton and JACKSON of Tennessee, and one other person not named to me, are said to be his chief officers; and Daniel Clark, of New Orleans, a Mr Blannerhasset of Ohio and a Mr Alston, his son in-law, all men of wealth, are among his bankers. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee are entirely devoted to Colonel Burr, and from these States he will acquire considerable bodies of troops to be headed by Gen. JACKSON, of the latter, who no doubt before this has marched with a body of militia under the pretence of co-operating with General Wilkinson against the Spaniards on the Sabine.

At Natchez they join Col. Burr, who will either then, or at some other point on the Mississippi, raise his standard and proclaim his intentions, if he has friends about him. They then descend the river to New Orleans, where Colonel Burr will be joined by Col. Swartwout.

The 2nd article we extract at length:

JACKSON AND BURR.

"When the article on this subject, page 203, was written, Gen. Jackson's letter to Gov. Claiborne was not in the power of the writer. It has been published in the Baltimore Republican, and republished here, with a short introduction, of which the subjoined is an extract.

"That every man maybe able to meet the scoundrels who dare to insinuate this charge, and confound them with the truth we publish the following letter from General Jackson to *Mr.* Claiborne, Governor of Louisiana. So far from being concerned in that infamous conspiracy, he was the first man who gave the alarm. We will stake our lives that no respectable man no man who has any character to lose, will dare to make the charge against him."

This sort of denunciation is not calculated to deter an independent and just man from recording historical facts, nor is it evidence that the party for whom it is employed is invulnerable. On the contrary it partakes a good deal of the blustering of conscious guilt. In consequence of obtaining and perusing the letter to Claiborne, I have been induced to investigate more closely the whole case, and I shall present the result of my investigation with my views upon it, to the reader, totally regardless of the feelings it may excite or the language it may elicit from the general's worshippers. General Jackson's letter is as follows:

Sir:—Although it is a long time since I wrote to you, still that friendship that once existed remains bright on my part; and although since I have had the pleasure of seeing you, I have waded through difficult and disagreeable scenes still I have all that fondness for my old and former friends that I ever had, and their memory has been more endeared to me by the treachery I have experienced since I saw you, by some newly acquired ones. Indeed I fear treachery has become the order of the day. This induces me to write to you. Put your town in state of defence. Organize your militia, and defend your city as well against internal enemies as external; my knowledge does not extend so far as to authorize me to go into detail; but I fear you will meet an attack from quarters you do not at present expect. Be upon the alert; keep a watchful eye upon our General, and beware of an attack as well from our own country as Spain. I fear there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. You have enemies within your city who may try to subvert your government, and try to separate it from the Union. You know I never hazard ideas without good grounds, and you will keep these hints to yourself. But I say again, be on the alert, your government I fear is in danger.

Whether they will be attempted to be carried into effect or not, I cannot say; but rest assured they are in operation or I calculate boldly Beware of the month of December; I love my country and government; I hate the Dons; I would delight to see Mexico reduced, for I will die in the last ditch, before I would yield a foot to the Dons, or see the Union disunited. This I write for your eye, and for your own safety; profit by it, and the ides of March remember.

With sincere respect I am, as usual,
your sincere friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Nov. 12, 1806.

The advocates of General Jackson publish his letter to Govornor Claiborne as at once a triumphant and decisive vindication of him, against the imputation of connection with Burr. It is doubtless to this disclosure that General Adair alluded, when he twitted Jackson with "*raising himself by turning states witness.*" When it is carefully examined, can it bear any other interpretation than that given to it by Adair?

It discloses nothing but undefined and alarming horrors. It commits the informant to no fact, and implicates with no individual. Though calculated to excite apprehension, it gives no distinct information how the apprehended mischief might be met and defeated. All its assertions are vague, confused and perplexing. They profess to be given confidentially. "*This I write for your own eye and for your own safety.*" And the Governor is cautioned, not against conspirators, but against public functionaries. "*Keep a watchful eye upon our general, and beware of an attack as well from our own country as from Spain.*"

None of these admonitions have any natural and obvious application to Burr and his coadjutors. The danger pointed out, was to be apprehended from "*our General;*" "*from our country,*" not from a band of traitors. The fears expressed of plans on foot inimical to the Union, and the want of love of country, and a determination to die in the last ditch, are altogether consistent with the usual conduct of a traitor to traitors.—The various 'fears' which afflicted the General, appear somewhat ridiculous. And all these 'fears' were without knowledge enough "*to go into detail.*" This sort of letter is just that which a conspirator would write, who was not certain what course it was safest to take. And in almost every point resembles that which one of the conspirators of the gunpowder plot, addressed to Lord Monteagle. This is here copied, and the candid reader is requested to read and compare them together:

"My Lord—Out of the love I bear to some of your friends, I have a care of your preservation. Therefore, I would advise you, as you tender your life, to devise some excuse to shift off your attendance on this parliament. For God and man have conspired to punish thewickedness of this time. And think not slightly of this advertisement; but retire yourself into your country where you may expect the event in safety. For though there be no appearance of any stir, yet I say they will receive a terrible blow, this parliament, and yet they shall not see who hurts them. This counsel is not to be contemned, because it may do you good, and can do you no harm; for the danger is past as soon as you have burnt this letter. And I hope God will give you grace to make good use of it, unto whose holy protection I commit you.

I am sure an ordinary reader cannot but be struck with the great similarity between the general manner of these two letters. The same profession of concern—the same affectation of mystery—the same dark allusions which the person to whom the letter was written could not possibly comprehend—and why should this be so, if the writers were not similarly situated?

General Jackson's letter to Governor Claiborne, is dated November 12th. What was the state of public sentiment with respect to Burr at that time? It is very important to ascertain this; because it is necessary to a correct view of the probable motives that induced the writing of the letter.

It has been already stated, that the Querist was published at Marietta, the first part of September. It soon attracted attention. But instead of meeting approbation, it was almost universally condemned and censured. The Western Spy, of October 14th, contained the first public notice of it, in Ohio. A writer under the signature of Sidney, thus spoke of the situation of the country.

"Fellow-citizens, that there is a plan in embryo, to dissolve the sacred compact of our Union, is no longer a secret; the principles and their emmissaries have thought the moment to be arrived, when they may openly declare their nefarious and villainous intentions, when they may sound the alarm, and speciously deceive you to rally round their rebellious standard.

In the Western Spy, of October 21st, the same writer resumed the subject with equal spirit; and the first number of a series headed "*conspiracy,*" by "*Regulus,*" was also published. The writer reviewed and exposed the false reasoning and detestable principles of the "Querist." In the first number he held this language:

"In the midst of our happiness, in those days of innovation, certain men have been bold enough to tell us we are miserable & oppressed people; that our eastern brethren lord it over us, and that our present enviable situation is little better than when we were colonies, under the iron sceptre of Great Britain. But the conspirators against the liberties and happiness of the American People, do not stop here. With a boldness worthy of a better cause, they assert our happiness cannot be completed, till a dismemberment of the Union takes place, and two distinct governments formed; one comprehending the country east of the Alleghany, the other the country west of those mountains. That such views are widely disseminating through the Western States, is a fact, and that a few men of desperate fortune and character espouse them, is no longer doubtful."

These sentiments were soon ascertained to be those of the great mass of the community. They were strongly expressed wherever the doctrines of the "Querist" travelled, and the conspirators found they had deceived themselves most egregiously, as to the feeling of the Western people, towards the National Government. On the 5th of November, Colonel J. H. Davis then the United States District Attorney for Kentucky, made, in open Court, a formal accusation against Burr, who was then in Frankfort. From the 5th to the 12th, there was abundant time for the information to be communicated from Frankfort to Nashville, and it is not to be doubted, that Burr kept his colleagues well informed of what was said and acted, in relation to himself and his undertaking. Here then, we see a motive that might very naturally operate upon Jackson, and induce him to take steps to preserve himself, at the expense of his confederates, and hence his gun-powder-plot letter, was written to Claiborne.

The friends of Gen. Jackson have the folly and impudence to assert, in the paragraph before quoted, that "*so far from being concerned in that infamous conspiracy, he was the first to give the alarm.*" Now, it appears that he sounded the alarm, not to the President, but to Governor Claiborne, and it is an indisputable historical fact, that the President's proclamation against Burr's enterprise, dated on the 27th of November, was founded upon the testimony of many individuals, but Gen. Jackson was not one of them.

That boats were built, on the Cumberland River, is a well known fact. Two, at least, were built at Nashville, with which Burr descended that river, embarking at Nashville, on the 22d day of December, 1806. President Jefferson, in his message to Congress, of January 22d, 1807, thus speaks of the movements of Burr in Tennessee:

"*Not apprised until very lately, that any boats were building on the Cumberland,* the effect of the proclamation had been trusted to, for some time in Tennessee. But on the 19th of December similar communications and instruc-