scene, and paced the floor in silence. scene, and paced the floor in silence? A portrait of Isabel hong directly opposite him, and it now caught his eye starting back with amazement, he gand at it as at a lovely phantom. It looked, indeed like a thing of life—the blue eye seemed to beam with expression through its long dark lashes, and there was surely breath on the deen red line. Just as the authors hair Tell me he at length exclaimed, turning to Mr. Courtney 'Who is the original of this picture?' Surprised at the agistion of his manner, Mr. Courtney replied, 'Have you never seen her?' 'Seen her? O yes! her image has been long engraven on my heart; but of her name Lam yet ignorant.' Her name is Courtney,' said the astonished father. She is my only child.'—Gracious Heaven.' exclaimed Alvah, 'what new excitement awaits me!—May I ask Heaven, exclaimed Alvan, what new excitement awaits me!—May I ask the cause of this emotion, Alvah? How or in what manner have you known may beloved Isabel? Alvah gave awild and passionate description of their dive to the term of service of the Militimeters. early and limited acquaintance, and the long concealed attachment of his regiment came into service of the Militia, is of the 25th of June. Pipkin's passionate description of their langiter was at once revealed to the voung friend, tell me, Alvah, in sacred faith, if this imperfect knowledge of my child has awakened a sentiment of my child has awakened a sentiment of tenderness? Alvah flung himself in-to his arms. 'Ah, sir have I not cher-ished her memory through the long season of utter hopeleeness? Has not my spirit turned from all the allure-ments of the world, to commune with the recollection of her virtues?' Mr Courtney left the room in silence and returned with the trembling Isabel. returned with the trembling Isabel. Ve are worthy of each other. and joining their hands, he invoked the blessing of Heaven on the dearest ob-jects of his heart. He then left them to pour out his gratitude to Him who had thus redeemed the everlasting promise-"Cast thy bread upon the water for thou shalt find it after many

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer. To the Editors.

Gentlemen: In your paper of the 19th June were published sundry do cuments and statements relative to the execution of John Woods and others of the Militia, which took place in the Ar-my, under the command of General Jackson, during the late war; your Editorial remark is as follows: Weconclude in this day's paper the publication of all the authentic papers on the subject of the Militia executions, of which we have any knowledge, or which seemed necessary to a right understanding of those shocking transactions." You likewise declare, that

pensable duiv. This declaration, with others similar to it, not unfrequently made, that jus-tice and candour are governing consi-derations with you, induces me to desite that you publish in your paper the account of the trial of Woods, which very lately was drawn up, and pre-sented to the public, by Colonel Joel Parrish, of Tonnessee. That account, saturedly, you must have seen. Be sides the Neswille Republican, it appeared in the United States Telegraph, in the columns of the Baltimore Republican, and in various other papers. How then can your Editorial remark the Militia Executions, of which you had any knowledge?" Will you say that Colonel Parrish's statement is not an authentic paper? The answer is, that it is equally authentic as the five columns of matter, which, in relation to this subject, you extracted into your paper of the 19th, from the Lexington Reporter. Indeed, it is much more so, inasmuch as Colonel Parrish was a

stated in his publication. With Colonel Parrish I am well acand not, while professing a high regard for candour, consistency, and fact, pur-sue a course reconcileable to neither

mark as follows:—The following docu-ments were transmitted to Cougress from the War Department, on the 4th deep red lip. Just so the auburn hair was parted on her white forehead, when when he last saw her. Just so its shining ringlets strayed over her anowy neck. Tell me he at length exclaimed, turning to Mr. Courtney' Who is the original of this picture?' Surprised at the

ceive how this correspondence of Gen.
Jackson and the Secretary of War can at the date of it, these men were not in service. The dates of those letters, published by you, and which, you say, relate to the case of Harris and others. regiment came into service on the 20th, only five days before the date of Gen 'Tell me,' he Arinstrong's last letter-formed its z hand of his rendezvous at Fayetteville, Tennessee. nearly 800 miles from the city of Washhave conceived these men to be in ser vice, and consequently, could have written, or have intended to write, no thing about them .- They had not arrived at Fort Jackson on the 25th of July, the date of Gen. Jackson's answer to Gen. Armstrong's despatch of the 25th of June: for the General, in that reply, makes no mention of their arrival; of course he could have written. pecting them. It follows, that this correspondence between Generals Jackson and Armstrong does not relate to these six milities man, but to contact the else. The Creek war naving control of the Militta had been detailed, of the Militta had been detailed. fac the purpose of garrisoning certain posts in the Indian country, the better to retain the enemy in subjection, and at peace; and it was relative to these troops, exclusively, and alone, that this correspondence, published in your paper, took place, and not to Pipkin's regiment, wof which Harris and others, who were executed, formed a part."

This whole affair, gotten up to pre judice the public mind, is reducible to this plain and simple explanation, which, after the publications you have made, justice I think, demands of you, likewise, to insert in your paper. Than wise, to insert in your paper. Than this, no subject has been more pervert ed-more misrepresented:

1st. The regiment of Col. Pipkin was in service of the United States, and for six months—they were so mustered—by the Government, settled with and paid, for that period; and by the troops it was so understood at the time: Gov. Blount, of Tennessee, acting un der a general order from the Secretary of War, owing to the distance at which owing to the distance at which he resided, was instructed, when Ge neral Pinckney should require it, to call forth troops from his State, with out referring to the War Department. He did call upon these men, for a six month's tour of service, and they were accordingly mustered on the 20th of June—previously to the 20th of September, and before the expiration of even three months, a mutiny took place; and on the morning of the 20th. about 200 deserted. For their trial, a court was detailed; all the members of court was detailed; all the members of which, except Col. Perkins, of the Alabama militia, a man of estimable character, were composed of Militia Officers of their own state; men, who, against the accused, could have no prejudices. With the court, and its proceedings, Gen. Jackson had nothing to declare the trials, and hefore they do; during the trials, and before they took place, the General was at N. Orlesns, a distance from Mobile, where the court sat, of more than 200 miles.

This court, legally constituted, proceeded to the trials, and having heard the testimony, condemned six of the principals to death; and offered no rerecommendation of them to mercy! The

might have pardoned, and failing to do so, he is censurable, and chargeable with their deaths.—This is denied. He had not the power to pardon; no law gave to him such authority, nor could any such law be enacted in Congress, without an infringement of the Coastiwithout an infringement of the Constiwithout an infringement of the Consti-tution—by the provisions of which the right to grant pardons is made impera-tively to abide with the President. The Commanding General, by withholding or delaying the warrant of execution, may ward off responsibility from him self, and bring the whole case before the President for decision; & this is all sue a course reconcileable to neither the one nor the other. To be sure, the haper being yours, it is yours to publish in it whatever your taste or fancy may distate; yet, under the professions you have made, and, withal, having published as "authentic," matters merely taken from newspapers. I submit to you, if, apart from Gen. Jackson, justice to yourselves does not demand of you the yourselves does not demand of you the publication of Colonel Parrish's narratively and to that end, I for argument sake, suppose he could end for the very submit to the president of the Court. But, five of this matter; and to that end, I for argument sake, suppose he could end for the very submit to make the provisions of which the land acted upon, by General Jackson. In the provisions of which the land acted upon, by General Jackson. In the provisions of which the land acted upon, by General Jackson. In the president to gard mand acted upon, by General Jackson. In the provisions of which the land acted upon, by General Jackson. In the president to gard mand acted upon, by General Jackson. In the loth of March that tively to a shift was not until the 10th of March that tively to a bid with the President. The Lommanding General, by withholding or delaying the warrant of execution, any ward off responsibility from him may ward off responsibility from him was a New Orleans, and when hostillities terminated. Nothing can be more deceptive or untrue, than the assertion of frequently made, that the execution he can do; and all that was in the president. The Lommanding General, by withholding or delaying the warrant of execution. Army at New Orleans, and when hostillities terminated. Nothing can be more deceptive or untrue, than the assertion of frequently made, that the execution he coil of packson, justice to gard any them can do; and all that was in the passion of peace, reached the Army any them can do; and all that was not much any them can do the conduction. The conduction of peace, reached the Army any them can do the for any them

affords a correct history of the transaction did not; what then? The marker is, as on, cannot be objected to, on account of the seriods existent of Mr. Adams, who, any thing of personality contained in it, persise extent. of Mr. Adams, who, around the personality contained in the same reasoning, may have imputed your paper of the same date. In relief the death of six of the cities country. As violators of the laws of the United States, not the same reasoning, may have imputed to him the death of six of the citi-zens of this country. As violators of the laws of the United Biates, not three years ago, at Boston, two men were tried and convicted of murder upwere tried and convicted of murder up-on the high seas. Subsequent to that time, three Spanlards were, at Rich-mond, found guilty of the same offence. Another unfortunate mah, residing in the city of Washington, a year and a half since, shot, and killed a citizen, and, on his trial, was found guilty of murder. These six men were execu-ed, and suffered dusth. And does their murder. These six men were executed, and suffered death. And does their blood rest upon the skirts of Mr. A dams, under whose administration the executions took place, and who posses-ed the power to pardon them of their offences, if he had pleased to exercise monster in human form-a murdere with hands reeked and stained in blood? with hands recked and stained in blood. With equal justice, and with as much propriety, might he have those dinning epithets, so frequently extended to his rival, sounded in his eass: In the cases cited, Mr. Adams possessed the power to pardon; Gen. Jackson did not. er to pardon; Gen. Jackson did not With this shade of difference, the par allel runs so accurately throughout, that

> Mr. Adams' six offenders were vio lators of that law which annexed the penalty of death to the crime, of which they had been guilty; equally so was it with those six militia men. The former were brought before an impartial and legally constituted court; precisely so was it with the latter.
>
> In both cases trial and condemnation proceeded agreeably to those rules, and those forms, which were required to the latter in the country. There is

by the laws of the country. There is no difference, save the one stated, to wit: that Gen. Jackson had no right to pardon, and therefore could not; while Mr. Adams had, and would not. And presume, that society and the country were no mitigatory circumstances, (a character sufficient to authorise the interposition. And what mitigating cir cumstances, pray, were presented to General Jackson? Let the record of the facts, already published, speak! By that does it appear, that the Bake-house so necessary to the support of the troops was broken, if not demolished; the Com missary's stores taken possession of beeves destroyed; the guards forced; the authority of officers put at defiance; and lastly, a desertion of 200 men, with their arms in their hands. These facts, and the state and condition of the coun try at the time, were sufficient to re press the feeble cries, which, under other circumstances, it might have been in mercy's power to raise in their behalf. Had General Jackson possessed the power to pardon, and exercised it, under what pretence, and by what au thority, could be have appealed, after wards, to the fidelity of his troops, or enforce punishment for crime? His Army was essentially composed of Mi-litia; and upon their zeal, fidelity, and bravery, reposed the safety of the country. An offence of the high character of this being forgiven, had mutiny again arisen, and half the Army deserted, bearing off with them their arms, and leaving the more faithful soldiers victims to an enemy's wrath; justice and consistency would have authorised this language It is the example set of mis-aken inexpy, that has lured us to this danger; and upon its authority, we e qually claim to have extended enabled to seize and obtain possession of New Orleans, with what justice might not the Mood, poured out to re gain it, liave demanded the sacrifice of so exceptionable for that misconceived mercy, which, while it spared a guil-ty, and convicted few, did it at the consequent risk of the country, and manifest hazard of hundreds of its citi

With Colonel Parrish I am well acquainted, and take-leave to say, that, in the State where he resides, as any, and all, acquainted with him can attest, his character for integrity and truth is unquestioned. Being a member of the Court, his opportunity was a fair one of becoming well informed of the facts and circumstances of this trial. Why then omit his, and offer to the Public, statements from public journals, as "authentic papers," whereby to give to this transaction an entirely different complexion? Political men may not complexion? It is so, he is censurable, and chargeable of scenario descriptions and the papers, whereby to give to a tire its took place. But it is said he revered the papers, whereby to give to a tire its took place. But it is said he revered to the same month, one of this sentence, and to order the public, and of the papers, whereby to give to the propositions. For Howyer, near and the papers, whereby to give to the papers, whereby to give to the papers whereby to give to the papers, whereby to give to the papers where the But it is said that peace had taken our strong positions, Fort Bowyer, near, to Mobile, was attacked and carried by the British Fleet, still hovoring on our coast. Prior to the time, when threatening dangers ceased, the sentence of the court had been seen and examined. and acted upon, by General Jackson. It was not until the 10th of March that

I have to request that you will takent, these, who, in violation of your engages in the columns of the National Intelligencer, the communication of Col. Farrish, and this letter, that the errors dentationed in your paper, of the 19th of June, may be met in the same channel and notwithstanding the little claim

fully, your most obedient.

J. H. EATON.

WOOD'S CASE, By Col. Joel Parrish, a Member of the Court.

It will be enough to show that the court was legally composed, and that the testimony given on oath before it by competent witnesses, authorized the sentence—as the condition of the army, and the deportment of the prisoner, in fact, demanded it.

John Woods having been once pardonel for the case.

bedience of orders, disrespect of his commanding officers, and mutiny," by a court consisting of five officers, citizons of the same state, and members of

These officers, as the record of proreedings shew, were

Capt. Tines Gast, President.
Capt. Mel Parrish,
Capt Nathan Davis,
Capt. William King
Ensign. Michl. Helt,
M. R. Hass, Judge Advecate.

It was proved by the testimony of hi f:llow soldiers, and by that of two officers, that he had positively refused to obey an order from his adjutant, in the most disrespectful and insubordinate language, that, in resistance to an or-der to arrest him for his disobedience and disrespect, he had brought his guesto a SHOOTING position, and threat ened to KILL ANY MAN who attempted

to take his gun, or lay hands on him.
For this glaring fact see the testimony of Lieut. Barrett, Ensign Holt, and private Westmoreland, in the proceedings of the Court Martial. It is known to every member, that, in addition to the crimes of which Woods was convicted, his conduct and language in the presence of the Court were rule and a busive, and that such was his intempeand others openly declared, even if he should be found guilty, the Gen. would not dare to execute the sentence. This not dare to execute the sentence. This spirit of defiance had taken encourage ment and audacity from the lenity General Jackson in former cases, an Moore, who was convicted, some time before, and was rescued from death at the instant it was to have been inflicted on him. It was unfortunate that this act of humanity was attributed to fear, and that the delusion of Woods, and of others, should have provoked the seve-rity of the law, and absolutely interdic-ted a recommendation for mercy, on the part of the Court, or an interposition of authority on that of the General. The crime of the unhappy man was wanton ly commuted, foolishly aggravated, and necessarily punished; for, had he been pardoned, it is unquestionable that subordination would have been at once de-stroyed, and that the mutinous spirit which the General had long been contended with, would, from that moment have prevailed.

The mistatements of Dr. A .witnesses are too numerous to be no-ticed, and their testimony altogether too Prook certifies that Col. John Wil

limms was Judge Advocate, and that Lieutenants Parish, Davis, and Ensign Hall composed the

The detail given above is copied from the proceedings, and the sentence of the Court is as follows:

'The Court, after mature delibera-

tion on the testimony, adduced, unani-mously find the prisoner guilty of the three charges and specifications exhibited against him, and do sentence John Woods, the prisoner, to suffer death by sheeting, at such time as the Command ing General may direct.
THOMAS GRAY.

President of the Court Martial.
W. R. Hess, Judge Advocate.
The address of General Jackson to the

prisoner, delivered at the time, gives a history of Wood's character and case; made a deep impression, and had a salutary effect upon the army, and is in the following orders.

tered into the service of your country, and were marched to head quarters, under the immediate command of Briga-dier General Roberts, you were one of

and, notwithstanding the little claim June, may be met in the same channel and, notwithstanding the little and through which they have been circulated you had to mercy, your General, and through which they have been circulated you had to mercy, your General, and through which they have been circulated willing to inflict the severity of the law, and influenced by the hope that you fully. would atone, by your future good con-duct, for your past error, thought pro-per to grant you all a pardon. This ought to have produced a parton. per to grant you all a paruon, ought to have produced a salutary impression on a mind not totally dead to every honorable sentiment, and not perversely and obstinately bent on spread, in the Arrival of the product of ing disorder and confusion in the Ar-

my. It, unfortunately, produced no such impression on yours. But a few weeks after you had been brought back, you have been found guilty of offences not less criminal than those for which doned for the crime of mutiny and de sertion, was found guilty, on the 11th you had so recently been pardoned, and which, if the law had been rigidly enforced, would have subjected you to death. This evinces, but too manifestly, an incorrigible disposition of heart, a rebellious and obstinate temper of mind, which, as it cannot be rectified, ought not to be permitted to diffuse its influence amongst others.

An Army cannot exist where order and subordination are wholly disregard-ed; it cannot exist with much credit to itself, or service to the country which employs it, but where they are observed with the most punctilious exactness. This disobedience of orders, and the contempt of officers, speedily lead to a state of disorganization and ruin; and

mutiny, which includes the others, aims still more immediately at the dissolu-tion of an Army—of all these offences you have been twice guilty, and have once been pardoned. Your General must forget what he owes to the service is engaged in, and to the country he is engaged in, and to the country which coupleys him, if, by pardoning you again, he should furnish an examyou again, he should furnish an example to sanction measures which would bring ruin on the Army he commands. This is an important crisis, in which, if we all act as becomes us, every thing is to be hoped for towards the accomplishment of the objects of our Government. If otherwise, every thing is to be feared. How it becomes us to act we all know; and what our punishment shall be, if we act otherwise, must be known also. The law which points out the one, prescribes the other. Between that law and its offender, the Commanding General ought not to be expected to interpose, and will not, where there are no circumstances of allevia tion. There appear to be none such in your case, and, however, as a man,

> fringing his duty, arrest the sentence of the Court Martial. Andrew Jackson, Maj. Gen. Fort Strother, 4th March, 1814. JOEL PARRISH.

> he may deplore your unhappy situation.

he cannot, as an officer.

CLAY'S VOTE FOR ADAMS.

As there are some, who are unwilling to believe that Mr. Clay was influenced by corrupt motives in voting for Mr. Adams—who will not suffer them selves to believe that there was a Cor rupt Birgain between him and Mr. Auams, because their prejudices will not
allow them to read the mass of testingny which goes to prove it beyond a
doubt—as there are such men as these,
and some of them, very honest men
and can with truth say, that I have
the work honest men and can with truth say, that I have
the work honest men and can with truth say, that I have
the work honest men and with truth say, that I have
the work honest men and can with truth say, that I have
the work honest men and the work honest men. ny which had been are such men as measured and some of them, very honest men and can with truth say, that make too, let us ask them whether they do not too, let us ask them whether they do not too, let us ask them whether they do not known any man, whose charter too, let us ask them whether they do not have the control of the control too, let us ask them whether they do not believe that Clay voted in opposition to what he believed to be the will of his constituents? Without stopping to cavil anow, about whether there is a majority at this time in Kentucky for or against the administration, we ask every candid man who knows any using about the matter, whether he does not believe there was, at the time Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams, a majority to the results of Kentucky in favour of the results of Kentucky in favour of the results of the resul Clay voted for Mr. Adams, a majority of the people of Kentucky in favour old Gen. Jackson in preference to Mr. Adams and whether they don't honestly believe that Mr. Clay believed so, when he gave that vote? We don't ask Mr. Clay's partizans to admit this, because they admit nothing; but we put the questions to those who do not wish to duceive others, and cannot desire to deceive themselves .- Admit that Mr. Clay (and it cannot be denied) voted for Adams in opposition to what he believed to be the will of his consti

it to be executed.

The offences of which you have been found guilty are such as cannot be perfound guilty are such as cannot be performed and our government becomes a mere of the people.

but at hazard of its ruin. This is the second time you have been found gulling out of the question the corruption, ty of offences, the punishment of which is theat.

When you had been regularly mus
When you had been regularly mus
way appeal to every Republican, and may appeal to every Republican, and ask bim, if he is ready to admit that the Representative should not be "palder the immediate command of Briggdier: General Roberts, you were one of

A witness whose statement appears
is your Intelligencer of the 19th. as one
of the authentic papers.

J. H. E.

great from the State of Tunning greatlems in this county, done was greatlems in this county, done was ten less than 18 and 18 an doubted what that teeting was, althouse have recently seen much in the telligencer and other Adams paper, a pretended re-action in that, and mother atates. I feel proud that my

other states. I feel proof that my
tive state, true to republican princip
sustains for the presidency a reput
can of the Jeffersonian school, a
who so well deserves her conden
and one who has been so much est
niated by his political adversaries.

Our intelligent and dispassion
friends here, from almost every see
of the Union, concur in polition,
the election of General Jackson is
nourally certain as any future event
be, connected with human affair,
most intelligent gentlemen of the N be, connected with human affairs. I most intelligent gentlemen of the N York delegation in congress—sake Van Buren, Verplank, Gen. Wie &c. assure us, that that great state give to the General a large majority her electoral vote. We calculate 4 votes in that state, and present the continue. Pennsylvania and Virginia still firm, and I have no doebt will continue. In Kentucky and the are continue. In Kentucky and the of North Western states, we have an mated canvass, but are sanguine of a cess; indeed, from the information cess; indeed, from the information have, we confidently calculate on vote of that section of the Union.

vote of that section of the Union.

During the summer' we may exp
an excitement, such as has been seld
if ever before witnessed by the cotry. The administration will not a
render without making a last desperstruggle to retain their ill gottes peer. We must continue to be visit
be prepared to meet them, and alsafe. I view the pending content, one, not between men alone, but as volving many of those principle which the republican party had soll contended. It is a contest between the present incumbent—wielding the present incumbent—wielding whole power and patronage of the veroment—to retain their places on one hand, and the will and the ri of the people on the other. I have hesitation in saying, that the polic the existing administration is even by federal in its character. Dispand disclaim it as they may, no refaired may no how will examine their and disciain it as they may, notes, ing man, who will examine their minent measures and general particle fatigue you with an enumeration of objectionable, measures which firm conclusive evidence of their polisome of them you have alluded to, with all you must be familiar.

The central committee of this trict have recently issued an addres accompanied by a mass of testimony answer to Mr. Clay's book, publis last winter, in vindication of his court on the subject of the barging

apparently calin, composed and us focted by the excitement and gen interest that pervades the cou his election, he will administer the all the predictions of his enemie to the violence and turbulence of passions, and the want of informat by which they attempt to sway the

ral years past; and in his neighborhait is customary in almost every far to have a demijohn filled with this wa and placed in some convenient p and placed in some convenient part the house, so that all may have accessive and it is usual for every meake the family to take a glass of it as relarly as they eat their breakfast the fect is a fine appetite, and an impressive of health. 8 oz. Glauber St. 4 oz. Epsom do: 2 table spoons common sait to a gallon of apring we The dose is one wine glass full in a tumbler, and filled up with spring ter; 16 be drank half an hour a breakfast, and the same repeated night if required. Truth Teller

Kirgland Waget ANNAPOLIS

Tursday, July 17, 1828: PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON FOR VICE PRESIDENT. JOHN C. CALHOUN. MIRYLAND ELECTORS, MARYLLIND
DAVID-JOHN C. HEHBERT.
DAVID-JOHN C. HEHBERT.
DAVID-WILLIAM TILZHUGI
WILLIAM TYLER.
AMILIJOHN S. SELLMAN.

COURT OF APPRAIS, W. Turslay, July 10th—The argu-iche cross appeals in Botchy's I Lux et. Drady's Heirs, was fun configed by Williams. (District A pers V. S) for the Appellants in great appeal. Mr. W. was sto-where court sunder their congraf C. S) for the Appendix as and appeal. Mr. W. was sto whe court under their rule program attorned from speaking saix hours in the opening. a colt, in any case. The argument, in any case. greply, in any case. The argumenten continued by Meredith for mitten continued by Angreaum it is selected. The argument above an peals was for their continued by Mercelith and R. Angon for the selected and the selected an

ippellee in the second appeal.
Saturday, July 12th—The argi indeabove cases was further control of R. Johnson and Wirt, (Att Searal of .U. S.) for the Appell he first, and Appellee in the seco spatted an attorney of the cour The argument in the above ins dcases was further continued b (Autorney General of U. S.)

pracy General) for the Appell te second appeal, in reply.

Tuesday, July 15th—The ar Taney (Attorney General) ar ms. (District Attorney of U.

Wednesday, July 16-The Eigely & Chase vs. Chase (No. 21.) were argued by F. S. & Appellants.

From the Maryland Advoc JACKSON MEETING IN BERLAND.

At a meeting of the citizens erland District, friendly to the tion of Gen. ANDREW JAC the next Presidency of the HON, Esq. was called to the Dr. James M SMITH appointe tary. When, on motion of M Russian it was

Bresslived. That the Chair a committee of five persons to min conformity to this result following gentlemen, viz: M tian, Baptist Mattingly, He-taw. Jos. Everstinf and J. M tw. Jos. Everstin and some as were appointed said con The committee after having for some time returned and the following preamble and re-

which were unanimously ad [Here followed the ad which we regret we have no Resolved. That we have Mence in the wisdom. virt terity, and in the civil, que of Andrew Jackson, and t se all fair and honorable me Resolved. That we view cable means resorted to be ert of the Coalition party their unholy triumph, to b

ing struggle of a desperate
Resolved, That Thom:
Geo. Hoblitzell and Alpho David, Esqs. be a committe sent this district in the G terday the 28th inst. for th

terdsy the 28th inst. for it against four suitab friends of General Jackson sent this county in the rasembly of this state.

Resolved, that Dr. J. A seph Everstine, David I manse, Frederick Rice haum, Baptist Mattingly Kohrn, Jeremiah Plumme Real, Moses H. Louthan tig, be a committee of co. for the election district.

Resolved. That the fifemen be a Committee of this District.
[Here follow the name dred And Seventy Two

The thermometer stood a pricey the 4th inst. at Sac

Mr. Barbour, our ministe