

tion has been restored to the command of the army. His Grace being now again in place, will, we have no doubt, find good reasons in the next session of Parliament for adopting the views, respecting the corn laws, of Mr. Huskisson and the rest of the cabinet, which so perplexed him during his brief secession from power.

Owing to some causes not very obvious to us at this distance, the exchange between England and the continent had somewhat suddenly fallen, while the price of gold had risen—a concurrence of circumstances, that for a time appears to have occasioned pretty serious apprehensions on the London exchange, lest it should cause a run for gold to be exported. The panic, however, for so it had become, was subsiding by the gradual advance in exchange.

Of Greece and Turkey, we find nothing authentic. Reports indeed are given, that if true, would indicate the determination of the latter not to acquiesce in the mediation of the Christian powers—but this we fear will only prove, if there be any thing at all in it, an empty bravado, which will not be seriously maintained.

Spain and Portugal are in an unsettled state. The rumors of fresh troops from England being under orders for the latter, are however contradicted positively by the Courier.

The weather latterly had been unfavorable in England to the gathering in of the harvest—though in average one was still expected. Much rain had fallen, and the fever and ague so remarkably prevalent in our country this season, is, as we learn equally prevalent in England, and in many parts of it, where it was before unknown.

Mr. Canning's will had been opened, and the property sworn to be under \$20,000 stg.—a sum probably considerably smaller than that which constituted the dower of his wife. He impoverished himself in the public service. Ambition, thus disinterested, is indeed virtue.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

We have mentioned the difficulties under which His Majesty must have labored at this crisis in the choice of his leading Ministers, and that he had left the or no choice except that which he has so wisely adopted. His Majesty therefore, with a promptitude which must be highly gratifying to his people, held a Court at Windsor on Friday. Lord Godech kissed as first Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Torrens, according to the Court Circular of yesterday, received the seals of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and after also kissing hands, he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Lord M. Bentinck went through the same ceremonial as Governor General of India, and the Duke of Portland was declared Lord President of the Council. It was then decided that Parliament should be prorogued to the 25th of October.

It is also with the greatest satisfaction we announce, that His Grace the Duke of Wellington has accepted His Majesty's gracious offer of the Command of the Army. The communication, we understand, was conveyed to His Grace (who is now on the march) by the Marquis of Anglesea. The noble Marquis returned on Friday night with His Grace's answer, signifying his acceptance of the proffered dignity. We are convinced this communication will be received by all classes with unmixed pleasure; for here never has been a second opinion as to his being the most fit man in whose hands that high trust should be reposed.

The remaining transfers of office, that of Mr. Huskisson from the board of Trade to the Colonial Department, and that of Mr. Charles Grant to the post now occupied by Mr. Huskisson, could not, of course, be formally completed in the absence of the latter Right Honorable Gentleman.

DELAWARE JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON:
Friday, September 28, 1827.

Come out from among them.—Every day the eyes of some well meaning Jacksonians are opening to the true character of the present contest. Well, said a man—after he had read a small pamphlet of a dozen pages—"I have been a Jackson man, but I am now so no longer."

But this is not a solitary instance. There are many instances, in the county of New-Castle, of men who really are now convinced that the country is to gain nothing by the change. They do not expect any better national policy—but have the most serious fears that it will be totally different, were Jackson to succeed. They admire the military prowess of the General, as they and all men ought. But they now see that only a few men, and not the country, is to be benefited by a change.

They understand, at length, that the name of Jackson is used by many individuals simply to supply their own want of popularity. They see in the front ranks in Delaware, not Jackson's original friends—but new comers—men who denounced the General—and now support him, because they imagine it will be a support to themselves.

These and other things are operating upon the minds of two or three hundred citizens of this county, and every day adds to the number of those who are taking a more rational view of our public affairs. We have always known, and always said, nothing but time and more knowledge was wanting to produce the most salutary changes. The great mass of the people on the Opposition side in this State, mean well, and have no personal objects in view. They want only more light, and a candid view of the matter, and hundreds would still be added to our numbers.

WHAT AILETH THESE, SUSSEX?

Our political Doctors have had a very arduous and extensive practice for the last three months; and with what profit or loss, must be seen on Tuesday next. So much travelling by land and water;

such constant correspondence; such various prescriptions; such vast and heart-rendering interest taken in the welfare of the patients—all operate most grievously on the minds and bodies of these worthy and disinterested men.

Their attention to the body politic, generally, has been great indeed; but the lamentable state of Sussex County is a most killing concern. Two of these doctors left New Castle on Sunday last, and rested their precious bones, for the night, in a humble dwelling in the recesses of the forest of Kent! The main road was too crooked for them to travel, as it would delay their arrival among the objects of their care and love.

A most awful Adams fever is raging in Sussex, and the consequences will be truly lamentable, if the people will not submit to the prescriptions of these Doctors. It seems to be in vain that those good people assure the Doctors that they are in good health, and want none of their political advice and attendance. But the Doctors insist upon it that they really are ill: that they ought to employ good physicians that they, themselves are the only good ones in the State: and that they have left their homes and travelled from 80 to 100 miles, to cure this raging fever, purely from pity and compassion. Dr. Dingle, Dr. Maul, and men of that character, are deemed very old fashioned sort of physicians, who are not able to cure this new and alarming disease. No body is fitted for the purpose except one who has, at least, smelt the shop of the celebrated Dr. Van Buren, who makes a traffic of politics, improves a press, and manufactures a panacea for the most adroit, consistent, and rapid change of any opinion.

Why then, will ye die, O men of Sussex? These doctors love you, and they labour, night and day, for your welfare. They will cure you, without money and without price. Their bowels yearn over you with the most heartfelt pity and compassion. Submit, therefore, to their gentle operations, and be cured, if not for life, at least for amusement. Send not home these circumnavigators of charity, without taking their pills and their potions, lest they should tell you to your faces that you are a set of dunderheads, nincompoops, and ninnyhammers.

If ye refuse, with decision and firmness, the Jackson pills, you will indeed be called upon to sorrow most of all that you will see their faces no more! How can you doubt their love and their affection? Have they not given you the most positive assurances of it? Have they not travelled through sands and forests, through mud and mire, by night and day, when you has: no physicians to heal you? Say not that you have been be-deviled long enough. Give up your opinions to men of more knowledge, & more science, and who will be so afflicted unless you accept their kind and most disinterested services.

While our New Castle county Lawyers are in Sussex, trying to rectify matters and things, we hope that the Democratic Jackson men of that county will ascertain, to their own satisfaction, whether the Congressional candidate who is kindly offered for their support, is of such a character in all respects as they like. Whose candidate is he in reality? By whose influence was he got up? Whose influence will he sustain? And so forth.

Our accounts from all parts of the state not only continue favorable—but appear more and more so every day—Kensley Johns, Jr. the candidate of the people, whose independence and qualifications are so objectionable to the Jackson eleventh hour men, will be elected by a handsome majority, if the friends of order and good government will all express their sentiments at the ensuing election. To the polls, one and all.

For the Delaware Journal.

Mr. Bradford,

We are a considerable class of persons who have been uniformly friends of Jackson's election from principle, who have just discovered, that our new allies, the Senators, States Attorney, &c. &c. who have lately joined our ranks and who ought to be satisfied with a moderate share of weight and influence in the various arrangements, necessary to insure success to our cause, have actually monopolized the whole concern, and now dictate to us, what we shall do, with as much confidence as though we were their vassals. I as an individual, have been an admirer of General Jackson from the first, and feel extremely anxious to see him occupy the Presidential chair, in which desire I know a great number of my fellow citizens in this County are cordial, and when the contest shall be alone between Jackson and Adams, will sacrifice every minor interest to secure the election of the General; but we are not willing on the present occasion, to make the sacrifice that is required of us, and give up the men we prefer, solely to exalt a character to the office of Representative to Congress, who to say nothing of his want of qualifications and popularity, has been pained upon us solely thro' management. As already stated, we are very willing to have the Reads, M'Lanes, Riedleys, &c. &c. as allies, but cannot consent to purchase their aid, at the expense of our own independence. Why has there been so much shuffling, in fixing on a man for Congress, when it is now pretty generally known that Bayard was to be the man from the first? Why did Black and Read refuse to be taken up, when strongly solicited by their friends to do so—and why were Mr. Whiteley's feelings sported with, by being placed on the Ticket? I answer—Black and Read were behind the curtains; they knew all the arrangements—they knew that whoever was taken up, except Bayard, was a sham,

a bait to catch gulls, and therefore choose to give this honor to Mr. W. an original Jackson man, while they reserve something more substantial for their friends. I speak the sentiments of many, when I say, that under all the existing circumstances, we will throw away our votes—we cannot vote for an Administration man, and we will not vote for any man pained upon us by a set of would-be-lords.

ONE OF THE DISAFFECTED.

CHRISTIANA HUNDRED.

At a respectable meeting of the Citizens of Christiana hundred, friendly to the administration, convened pursuant to public notice at the Buck Inn, on Wednesday the 26th September,

JOHN McMINN was called to the chair, and William Dunnan was appointed Secretary.

It was then upon motion,
Unanimously Resolved, That this meeting most cordially approve of the nomination of Kensley Johns, Junr. Esquire, as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the United States, and of the county ticket formed at Clark's corner on the 13th inst: and that we will use all fair and honorable means to promote the success of the same at the general election on Tuesday next.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed to nominate a committee of vigilance, viz: David Stidham, James Campbell, Isaac Flinn, William Boyd, Robert Pierce, Junr. and Thomas Walters.

By whom the following names were reported, and adopted by the meeting as a committee, whose duty it shall be to use all due diligence and vigilance to bring out the friends of the Administration in this hundred, on Tuesday next, viz:

David Stidham, William Houston, John A. Banning, John Haddock, John Siddall, Wm. Martin, James Siddall, James Haddock, John McMinn, Thos. Walters, William Rivers, John Walters, James Campbell, Isaac Flinn, George Hodson, John Stidham, William Little, William Boyd, John Logan, Henry Heald, Major William Armstrong, Captain John Neal, Robert Armstrong, John Armstrong, E. L. du Pont, Eli Sinner, Peter Williams, John Campbell, William Dunnan, Thomas Lynam, Thomas Lynam, Junr. Joseph Lynam, Robert P. Robinson, Jacob Rothwell, Ephraim F. Stoops, William Barber, Aaron Justis, George Nebecker, Robert Pearce, William Houston, Junr. William Baldwin, Peter Hendrickson, Alfred du Pont, Ashton Richardson, John Richardson, John Way, Moses Bradford, Alexander Gray, Isaac Shallock, Robert Crosby, Joseph Richardson, Samuel Richardson, Benjamin Hollingsworth, Jesse Clair, Jacob Pusey, John Holland, James McGarvey, Thomas Stanly, Alexander Orr, John C. Phillips, Wm. Stephens, Joseph T. Baily, Henry Latimer, George McCullough, Arthur Smith, F. Jeandel, Robert Miller, Henry Cavender, Caleb Kirk, John Rogers, George McCullough, Junr. Robert Topham and Peter Hendrickson, Junr.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the American Watchman, the Delaware Journal and the Wilmingtonian.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn.
JOHN McMINN, Chairman.
Wm. DUNNAN, Sec'y.

OPINION OF CONGRESS!

The Providence (R. I.) Journal, after a summary view of the variety of items which make up the sum of General Jackson's unfitness for the office of President, recalls to our memory the following circumstance, which will not be without its effect upon all minds open to correct impression. We extract it from the Journal in the terms in which we have found it. Comment of ours would be superfluous:

"After the termination of the Seminole war, the conduct of General Jackson was made the subject of investigation in the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States. Our late distinguished Senator, the Hon. James Burrell, was of the committee from the Senate. The committee reported, 'that they conceive General Jackson to have disregarded the positive orders of the War department, the Constitution and the Laws,' and 'that he has taken upon himself, not only the exercise of those powers delegated to Congress but those expressly reserved to the State, in the appointment of the officers of the militia. It will be remembered that this report was made by honorable and high-minded Senators at a time when no excitement existed against the General, when he was not before the people as a candidate for any office, when the thought of the Presidency had never even entered his shell, when encircled by the halo of military glory, and where all the feelings, the prejudices, and the passions of the mass of our population were enlisted in his favor. The report was not made from party views or sectional feelings, but from a sense of duty. With regard to the conduct of General Jackson, the committee says, 'were this nation subject to the will of a military despot, and were there no constitutional barriers to the inordinate exercise of military ambition, more than this could scarcely have been expected.'"

[From the National Advocate.]

"Charge of Opinion."—The spectres of departed opinions which we have recently caused to pass before the eyes of the astounded and amazed Editor of the N. Y. Enquirer have forced from him a few lines on the subject. "We all thought," he says, "Gen. Jackson a man of ungovernable passions and vaulting ambition, and that if not elected, [not so it was, if elected] he would push on difficulty and violence—So we all thought and sowed all wrote."

The change of opinion is accounted for thus. "His conduct at Washington, after being defeated by a corrupt bargain, dissipated every apprehension and proved us to be in the wrong." The sum of all this, is, that because, when the General was defeated in the Presidential election "he did not push on difficulty & violence" he is not to be considered "a man of ungovernable passions and vaulting ambition." Because he did not set fire to the capital, or overturn the government, he is to be set down as a very moderate gentleman, and entitled to govern a country he has treated with so much forbearance and clemency. We do not know how this would sound in a speech, but it reads bad: So much for giving reasons upon compulsion." We take it to be the generally received opinion of

this community, that the Editor of whom we speak, is not marvellously troubled with principles of any sort. Opinions are his merchandise, and if he had not always found a profitable market for them, he has doubtless sometimes consoled himself upon the consideration of their quality. We would advise him never again to offer a reason for a change of sentiment—unless he should be able to show a substantial one; something that will sink. He is now advocating the cause of Gen. Jackson. Would any Adams man like to know how to silence his battery? We can tell them. ☞ Put money in thy purse."

Ridiculous nonsense! The Enquirer and the Evening Post to pretend to account for change of opinion concerning Gen. Jackson. No such change has taken place. The voice of the men has indeed changed, but a "false face doth hide what the false heart doth know." The Enquirer says, "opinions of public men are constantly liable to change in consequence of the different positions in which they may be placed."—This sentiment contains just about that degree of propriety and soundness which might be expected from a man who.

"Is every thing by fits and nothing long." No honest man, or independent mind would fashion "opinions of public men" according to "the different positions in which they may be placed." The truth is, in our apprehension, that the absurd and most irreconcilable contradictions which we have pointed out in the public declarations of the Post and Enquirer, are chargeable entirely and exclusively to a want of any uniform and stable political principle.

It is indeed common to change opinions and to commit errors; but we shall not consent, nor will others, to be dunced so much as to believe a moment that the Editors of the Enquirer and Post know any thing more now of General Jackson's fitness for the Presidency than they did some years ago. Then he was every thing that was dangerous, cruel and tyrannical, and if he was so then he is so still.

We doubt not while the Editor is honest in his zeal, patriotic in what he says, not mercenary but seeking the public good, and maintaining for office such men only as are fit for office, his pages may be turned over in vain for contradictions which will affect his character or call in question his motives of veracity.



Extract of a letter dated Georgetown, Del. Sept. 25, 1827.

This day has been a very active one among the administration men at this place. Three hundred persons attended our meeting. Curtis Jacobs and Caleb Rodney acted as chairmen, and W. A. Elligood and G. B. Rodney were appointed secretaries. Our amalgamation ticket is—K. Johns, Jr. for Congress, Senator—Samuel Paynter, Representatives—L. Riley, C. S. Layton, M. Tindall, John Tennant, Kendall M. Laws, P. Burton, and J. Wiltbank. We shall carry our ticket in fine style. McLane held forth in Shurt's long room. He said he had no interest in the event of the election. He expected nothing—his hopes for nothing! Alas! Alas!

Next Tuesday will convince the world that there is a redeeming virtue in the people of Delaware, and that no man's private interest shall pledge the state for Jackson or any other man.

The most influential Democrats were out to-day. We shall carry nearly all of the Democratic party.

Extract of a Letter, Dated Dover, 26th.

"M'Lane made a long speech in Mr. Short's bar room, at George T. Wm. T. Clayton, esp. (being present) was desired to follow. He replied he had been a U. S. Senator, and could not stoop to make a speech in a bar room, but they would repair to the Court-house, he would address them—the Court-house being opened, most of M'Lane's audience left him, and repaired thither, and M'Lane followed. As soon as M'L. entered, Clayton gave him some handsome and wholesome advice before a large audience. M'Lane and Rogers passed thro' Kent by private roads, avoiding all the P. O. towns. M'L. & Rgs. attend a meeting at Laurel, on the 27th."

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, KENSLEY JOHNS, JUNIOR.

SENATOR.

JACOB FARIS.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Alexander S. Read,
John J. Milligan,
Washington Rice,
James M'Cullough, (farmer.)
John Exton,
Benjamin Watson,
Alexander Crawford,
LEVY COURT,
John Janvier, Junr.
Isaac Price,
James Patten,
Philip Reybold.

Mr. Thomas Witherspoon declines being one of the committee of vigilance, having for many years ceased to take an active part in elections.

Friends of the Administration.

The Committee of Vigilance of the Borough, will be punctual in their attendance at Hutton's Inn, Monday evening next (Oct. 1.) at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the election on the ensuing day.
Sep. 27, 1827.

Notice.

The Bonds and Notes given for property purchased at the Sales of DAVID HIGGINS, dec'd's personal property are all now due. Those indebted are respectfully informed that the situation of the Estate admits of no delay; and that they must not expect any indulgence. Payment may be made to either of the subscribers.

ROBERT PORTER, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS J. HIGGINS, }

Sep 28, 1827.