

until he heard the coach drive into the court yard, when he again got under the bed, and remained there until lady Mazel having been in bed about an hour, he presented himself before her, and demanded her money; she began to call out, and attempted to ring her bell, upon which he stabbed her; and she resisted with all her strength, he repeated his stabs until she was dead.

He then took the key of the wardrobe from the bed-head, opened it, and found the key of the strong box, from which he took all the gold he could find, but not the jewels. He next locked the wardrobe, and replaced the key behind the pillow, took his hat from under the bed and left the napkin in it.—Having taken the key of the chamber out of the chair, he went down and finding the street door on the single lock, he opened it, and escaped, and left it ajar.

Thus was the veil removed from this deed of darkness, and all the circumstances which condemned Le Brun, were accounted for consistently with his innocence.

From the National Journal.

The character of no individual, who has served the nation so faithfully, was ever more shamefully traduced, or more wilfully distorted by misrepresentation, than that of Mr. Adams. The feverish excitement of factious prejudice, and the reckless feelings of personal antipathy, conspire to inflame the delicious ire of the disappointed, with the grossest misconceptions of the man. Having a mind capacious, inquisitive, and eager in the speculations of every abstract difficulty, seizing with avidity upon the great lessons of history, and gifted with the choicest taste for the luxuries of learning, a devotion to its pursuits is the real pleasure of his life; and no individual, whose name has been so conspicuous, and who has so long travelled the high road of distinction and fame, could have less participated in the confusion, bustle, and clamor, which arise in the contests of ambition. The reflections of the closet, and an unwearied application to the toils of public duty, have comparatively thrown the curtain of concealment over the fascinating traits of his private virtues, and the nation has seldom recognised him but in the more formal garb of the statesman and the scholar. It is the care of thought which has planted upon his brow an expression somewhat stern; and it is this grave aspect which has induced his enemies to portray him as a mere cake of ice, that can be dissolved by no sympathy, and melted by no sorrow. Lord Chesterfield, a perfect efficient in address, encouraged his son to acquire a light and cheerful mien, as the certain passport to popular favor and esteem. Unfortunately for his private welfare, Mr. Adams has wholly omitted any attention to this seeming trifle, and, what is yet worse, his voice and the manner of his talk are such as to give an air of indifference to all that he says, and he apparently takes so little interest in the observation of others, that these deficiencies but add to the discouraging awe of his visage. Entirely destitute of the inquisitive temper which marks the citizens of his own State, Mr. Adams relies alone upon his services as the basis of the people's admiration and support. Having "an honest mind and plain," he is equally wanting in a talent for chit-chat, which is so engaging to the heart, and which, by its familiar converse, diminishes the powers of a great mind to the ordinary views of the many. With every quality to entertain, abounding in anecdote, brilliant in wit, and fertile in all that can instruct, Mr. Adams treasures up with a too niggardly care the accomplishments of his genius; and it is only at times, when his sober habits yield to the flashes of merriment, that he exhibits his power to enliven, delight, and inform. Swift, in his delineation of the Earl of Oxford, represents his greatest failing to be a close and impenetrable reserve that repelled the approaches of intimacy, and defeated the advances of friendship, and Mr. Adams, in the study of this picture of Mr. Harley, does not seem to have profited by the exposure of the fault. Politicians are much deluded by their imagined superior penetration, and, like the father of Tristram Shandy, generally believe that they understand the motive of a man better than the man does himself. Now this begets suspicion, and suspicion is as a poison to the finer sympathies, which lend a hallowed influence to the more social concerns of life. Accustomed to have every action scanned, every motive impeached, it is very natural that the same distrust should arise in their own bosoms, and that suspicion should ascribe to the most unmeaning event, a purpose armed with the mischief of design. But notwithstanding the outer show of a frigid nature, the real man is sincere, friendly, warm, benevolent, affectionate—showing, by the excellence of his works, a spirit of the most ethereal mould. If he be frugal of words, he is bountiful in acts, and in every substantial proof that can be given of a candid, generous, unaffected philanthropy. Exemplary in his deportment, no one can more faithfully discharge the responsibilities that are interwoven with the relations of social existence; and it is this correct attention to the severe and self-denying duties which has stimulated his more irregular and dissipated opponents, to deride the sobriety of his character, as partaking of the affected cant and visionary virtue of the puritan. His habits present a model for imitation. Labour and industry have had greater attractions to his mind than the more noxious charms which the gaudy pleasures of revelry and joy expose to the fancy. Calm, placid, and gentle, in his temper, the more violent irritations of bitterness, and the torturing cruelty of revenge, have never overpowered the cooler suggestions of reason, or the stronger command of conscience.

The spilling of human blood has never fixed upon his hopes "the primal eldest curse of heaven." The degrading broils of a tavern affray have never given him the infamous celebrity of a disturber of the public peace. Being truly a republican, he confides not in phrases to express his attachment to its cause, but by the practical illustrations of his life evinces a preference for its plain and simple usages; and as obedience to the law forms the most conspicuous proof of patriotic virtue, a violation of its orders have never blotted his fame with the arrogant propensity to disregard its obligation, or scorn its restraints. The ceremony, show, and splendor of military forms, have never intoxicated his judgment

with the glare of martial pomp. The role and despotism of army discipline and government have never familiarized his mind to the oppressive exercise of a chieftain's power. The camp and the imperious sway of a General's command have never learned him how to enforce obedience by the terrors of the sword; and the extreme respect which is exacted from their chief, has never, by the freezing dignity of military distinction, enured him to the custom of making grades or ranks among a mass of people. No pomp, no glitter, is visible in the movements of Mr. Adams. Studiously avoiding all public parade, and uniformly declining every tender of dazzling attention, he presents himself to the people as the plainest of their citizens, distinguished by no ceremony, and illustrious alone for the merit of his mind. To serve has been more his study than to court, and in the dispensation of public and private benefits, consists the flattering consciousness of his rectitude—the great distinction of the man. With a heart that disdains the crooked ways of intrigue and the dirty work of corruption, he quietly looks to the virtue of his countrymen as the shield of his honor, for it is in their cause that he has levelled at his reputation the blows of the malicious, the slanders of the base.—When such a man is upbraided by the calumnious temper of the factious—as heartless—callous—proud—corrupt—sullied by the filth of intrigue—disposed to torture the independence of the free with the weighty shackles of despotism—busy in the hopeless work of aggregating to himself a power which may subvert the fabric of this government—spreading an atmosphere of decay in a land nutritious of liberty—a worshipper of kings—the enemy of republics—literally "fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils;"—and when, in a voice of thunder, the decree goes forth, "Let no such man be trusted," what are we to think of the adamantine integrity of Washington, who could seek him out when a youth, to adorn him with the honors of the nation, to plant him in a station of critical responsibility?—of the wise and untainted Jefferson, who wore him to his heart as one of the brightest patriots of the day?—of the purity and discretion of Madison, who led him on, step by step, to the glories and envied honour which he now enjoys?—of the spotless virtue and love of country of Monroe, who awarded to his management the foreign relations of the government, who placed him even amidst the most holy of its holies—may, of that political saint Andrew Jackson, who is "without fear and without reproach," who could command him by way of praise, as "an able help-mate in the hour of difficulty?" Strong and emphatic language. Not simply an help-mate in a crisis when, if he were the foe to human liberty, the flame of his burning wrath could consume and desolate its fair temple. It was in this "hour of difficulty," in the opinion of Gen. Jackson, that Mr. Adams would be able to ward off the assaults of an enemy! Were not these patriots? Had they no regard for their country? Could they not, and did they not, discriminate between the enemy and the friend of liberty? Was their attachment to this government less fervid than that of those who denounce Mr. Adams? They were not afraid to trust him with the concerns of the nation; and that confidence in the man resulted in his demonstration of the purest love of country, the most exalted private worth. But who are they who are gifted with this searching penetration?—that can open all the sluices of the heart, expose its horrors, and, with the power of omniscience, discover the disguised intent and concealed frailties which, to their sickly apprehensions, are full of danger, ruin, disaster? Who are they who can stamp the fruits of his wisdom, the renova of his patriotism, with the impress of truth, and, by the operations of their mental power, in the motive of mischief to deeds of irreparable wrong? Who are they, who can damn the man to the infamous distinction of being treacherous to the government, who has devoted his life to its service—went abroad to foreign lands to guard her rights, sustain her dignity, and administer the comfort of his sympathy, the support of official aid, to such of her citizens as were depressed by the blights of misfortune? Are they in the confidence of the people? Can they compare with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe? And who is there that will credulously adopt the tales of calumny which arise among these "great unknowns," rather than the opinion and praise of these illustrious men?

If Mr. Adams, as has been asserted by the capacious agony of a mortified demagogue, "wears a dagger for his friends," it is the dagger of Brutus, and drawn only against the calculating patriot, whose vacillating interest becomes diseased with the gall of bitterness, whenever his gormandizing ambition is doomed to languish in obscurity, by the purer judgments of the public will. We do not mean, however, to grant that Mr. Adams is incapable of appreciating the services of his friends. Having gone into office less in advance of the People's approbation, than either of his predecessors, political toleration presented to his mind a right sacred in its character, that he could not consent to exercise the nation's patronage in a war of persecution against that portion of his countrymen who had exerted their independence in support of his competitors for the honour. Had Mr. Adams been defeated by a direct choice of the people, or by the forms of that constitution to which they had appealed for the settlement of their disagreement, in the election, how severe would it have been to his generous nature, to have witnessed the numbers that thought him superior to the opposing candidates, cut off from the hope of political preferment, by the ferocious enmity of his more fortunate rival, merely because they had been his friends; and that which would have been thus unjust and illiberal in an adversary, could not have lost its disgusting violence when he himself was to be the minister of vengeance. The election, too, it was to be expected, would, when concluded, throw into oblivion all that had transpired in the contest; and, as every preceding party had conducted a war, originating, not in personal antipathy to the ministers of the nation, or the fatal spell of individual attachment, but growing out of a conviction of the impolicy of the measures of the Administration, it was to be presumed that the President would have been granted a fair trial, and that, however many were disappointed, yet as citizens and patriots, they would

have preferred the interests of the country to the interests of a man.

This anticipation has been contradicted by the disclosure of an opposition, which is actuated by a churlish malice against Mr. Adams, and a puerile regard for the gaudy exploits of a conqueror—condemning principles which in the days of Mr. Monroe, were loudly extolled, and reprobating, as unjust, improper, and illegal, the cardinal measures of that patriot's care. After this rooted hostility to the policy of the administration, we believe it to be not only just, but a duty, that the public favours should be dispensed to such as make no difference in their opinion of principles, when maintained by Mr. Adams, which they warmly approved during the government of Mr. Monroe; and should Mr. Adams omit from this time to distinguish between the advocate and the adversary of a tariff, internal improvements, navy appropriations, and other leading principles, and should he award the offices and honour of the nation to the rank malignity of an enemy, in preference to the enthusiastic friendship of a political partisan, then indeed may we say, in the caustic words of an exposed hypocrite, that "he wears a dagger for his friends." Generosity continued would approach nearer to a vice than a virtue. The war has been declared against the administration, no quarters are yielded, and its downfall alone can satisfy the fury of the foe.

A Southern Citizen.

DOMESTIC.

Office of the Baltimore Patriot, SATURDAY EVENING, May 5th, 1827.

GREAT ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

The meeting called for this afternoon assembled at 5 P. M. when a most numerous and highly respectable assemblage of citizens thronged the large area and galleries of the Exchange.

THOMAS KELL, Esq. Attorney General of Maryland called the meeting to order, when LUKE TIRRELL, Esq. was unanimously elected President, GEORGE WARNER, Esq. Vice President, and COL. WILLIAM STEWART and NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, Esq. were appointed Secretaries. After some preliminary remarks by the Attorney General, the following Preamble and Resolutions were referred to a committee, composed of the following gentlemen, John Hillen, Jas. L. Hawkins, William Meeter, Chas. S. Walsh, George Hebb, Jacob Deems, James B. Stansbury, and Peter Galt, Esqrs. who, after having retired for some time, reported them to the meeting, and they were unanimously adopted. The whole character of the meeting was highly satisfactory, and afforded the strongest evidence that "the bone and sinew" of Baltimore is in favor of the present Administration and will give a triumphant vote for the re-election of John Quincy Adams.

PREAMBLE.

Circumstances have rendered it expedient to call together those who are the advocates of the re-election of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to the chief Magistracy of the United States, for the purpose of adopting, in the conduct of the approaching electioneering campaign, some system conducive to that desirable result. To many, this meeting may appear premature in point of time; but, if they regard the recent measures of our political antagonists, they will be convinced, that we are no longer left to our own option, but are forced either to meet them in the contest, or evince a censurable apathy in the cause which we have, hitherto, so warmly espoused. The conflict of opinion to which the pretensions of rival candidates for the Presidency of the Union inevitably gives rise, is usually attended with an excitement of public feeling more to be deprecated than desired.

Aware of this truth, we were willing to postpone it to the hour of actual necessity, in order to give as large a range to public opinion, as practicable, relative to the wisdom of the Administration; and to abide by the unpassioned decision of the country, both on men and measures. Such a course is in perfect accordance with the claims of the illustrious Statesman whose continuance in office we advocate; for, the silent operation of time on the judgments of men will more certainly ensure that approbation of his conduct, talents and services, which he so eminently deserves, and has received from a large portion of the intelligent, the unprejudiced and the patriotic of the community.

It would be unjust to ourselves to remain inert, when every appeal is made to public passion, and prejudice, likely to perpetuate error and engender unjustifiable antipathy; for, no expedient which ingenuity can devise, or a reckless spirit attempt, has been left untried, to divert from its course, the steady current of opinion which now sets so strongly in favor of the present Administration.—To enlist your earnest support of John Quincy Adams, we do not deem it necessary to expound to your view, those individual characteristics of Gen. Jackson, which would render him in our estimation an unsafe depository of political power. These have already convulsed the public mind, and have been loudly exposed even in the halls of national Legislation. But we would present you the illustrious statesman, John Quincy Adams. We seek not to light up your passions by the recollections of martial glory, but to engage your patriotism by a view of the civic virtues of integrity, knowledge, usefulness and experience. The history of his life is one long act of public service. He is the architect of a reputation exalted in the political world for all that qualifies a man to preside over the interests of a republic. Washington himself was his political Sponsor. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and even his distinguished rival, (who has declared that he was the man for the nation in the hour of difficulty, when purity of principle, energy of action, and justness of judgment were required,) concur in attesting that the prophecy of the Father of his country is realized in the matured character and official conduct of this great Statesman.

With such recommendations to the confidence of the public three years ago, he stood a candidate for

the first office within its gift. There was no immediate choice made by the people. The contingency then arose, contemplated by the constitution of the United States, and the appointment of a President devolved on the House of Representatives. In the clear exercise of constitutional power he was elevated to the chief magistracy.

Disappointment and mortified pride in a portion of the friends of the defeated candidates soon produced in a high degree, their usual results. No stone was left unturned to effect a revolution in public opinion, but fortunately for the country, the effort has completely failed. Corruption was fiercely charged against those who fulfilled the meaning of the great charter of our liberties, by choosing the person best qualified for the office of President, presented to their selection. An opposition, indiscriminate in the objects of its hostility, was instantly commenced against men and measures, and the nation was loudly called on to visit on the head of a patriot, the alleged impolicy of the constitutional provision under which he was elected. No sophistry could disguise from the thinking and intelligent, that the obvious remedy for the evil, (did any exist,) was the repeal of such provision and not the change of the officer. The people, however, through the collected wisdom of their representatives, chose to pronounce a different judgment on the subject, and actually to continue in force the very offensive section of the constitution of the Union.

The axiom is familiar to us all, that the people can declare through what instrumentality they will act; and, that the act of the constituted agent is a valid act that of the principle. He, therefore, who is appointed by the tribunal constitutionally vested with the power of election, is manifestly the people's choice. The refusal to continue Mr. Adams in office, cannot, consequently, as pretended, settle any principle. The people spoke through their legitimate organs, and to refuse their suffrages on a second election, would prove only a change of sentiment in relation to the individual and not a change of the principle of action. Had it been intended, that a plurality of electoral votes should make a President, reference of the choice to the enlightened mind of Congress, would have been but an idle mockery. It would have been to call upon them, in the supposed uncertainty of public opinion, to decide that which had been already determined.

On Mr. Adams' undertaking the duties of the Presidency, the same inveterate spirit of annihilation watched every movement of the Executive with a jaundiced eye, challenged every motive and discolored every act with the hues of intolerance. It was deemed corruption in him to invoke to his aid the great champion of liberty in two hemispheres, whom his predecessor had, without reproach, desired to engage as a member of his cabinet. It was deemed corruption in him to accept of an auxiliary, one on whom the House of Representatives had repeatedly called to preside over its legislation. It was deemed corruption in him, to enlist talent from every quarter without regarding the invidious distinctions of party, for the purpose of arraying the government of the United States with that intellectual force and respectability, calculated to inspire esteem abroad and insure a wise administration of our national concerns at home. Charges like these find their reputation in the sober sense of a patriotic community; and, the impurity of that zeal becomes unequivocal which resorted to every device of legislative chicanery to stifle the voice of sympathy for our sister Republics in the Southern portion of this continent, and to impede the execution of that noble scheme of policy embodied in the objects of the Panama Mission. The views by which it was dictated were obvious to the country at large.—They were to improve and perpetuate our commercial relations with those rising governments—to foster the spirit of enlightened liberty which animated their infant institutions—to assume before the world, the attitude of a great confederacy, illustrating in its history, condition and conduct, the wisdom of the principles on which it was founded; and to demonstrate its desire to see other nations of the earth in the full enjoyment of similar felicity. These just and elevated views triumphed and their triumph was cheered from every quarter of the Union.

No less signal was the victory of the administration with the people, in the Georgia controversy. There were not wanting, on that occasion, those who would have rejoiced at a conflict between the General and a State Government, in order to take the chances of some assailable error of our rulers, on which opposition might rise with some show of principle, and some plausible pretext for weakening the confidence of the nation in their public agents. The boasts of the petulant and imbecile governor of that State are no longer heard, or regarded as deserving rather a smile than serious apprehension. On the other hand, the promptness, energy and wisdom of the President in the official execution of the laws of the Union, have been rewarded with the general approbation of the country.

A great majority of the people are satisfied with the Executive. Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures and the arts, receive a fostering attention from the government. Each succeeding session of Congress bears testimony to the wise recommendations of the President. Internal Improvement, since his election, more than at any former period, asserts its claims to the enterprise of our fellow citizens, and the judicious counsels of his annual Messages have given them a strong and beneficial impulse.

Influenced by these considerations, we invoke the support of our fellow citizens to his re-election. We ask them to look around and decide, whether the peaceful posture of public affairs, as the steady career of prosperity in which our commonwealth advances, be any indications of impending ruin, the invasion of their rights, the insecurity of persons, the suppression of free opinion, the dominancy of anti-republican principles in the government, or the corruption of those by whom it is administered. We enquire of them what is their grievance, what their discontent. Surely the best test of the purity and wisdom of any government is to be found in the continued happiness and general prosperity of the governed. To this test we confidently appeal, and leave it to the good sense of the people of this district to determine whether they are willing to abandon the substantial benefits which they derive from the administration of the present incumbent of the