

porated by the name of Quincy, on Saturday, July 11th, 1767, and was baptised the next day in the Congressional Church of the first Parish of Braintree. He was named John Quincy, in consequence of the interesting circumstance that his maternal great-grandiather of that name, who was the owner of Mount Wollaston, and a leading civil and militarv character of his time; in honor of whom the town of Quincy received its name, was actually dying at the hour of his birth. In the eleventh year of his age he accompanied his father to France. who was sent by Congress, as joint com- in Sept., 1801. missioner, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, to the Court of Versailles. They sailed from Bos ton in Feb., 1778, and arrived at Bordeaux early in April. While in France he was put to school and instructed in the language of the country, as well as six years from the 4th of March, 1803. As his in Latin. After about eighteen months they returned to America in the French frigate La Sensible. in company with the Chevalier de La Luzerne, who came out as Minister of France to the United States. They arrived in Boston on the first of August 1779.

In November of the same year, his father was tched to Europe, for the discharge of the diplomatic services which he rendered to the cause of America with such memorable ability and success. He took his son out with him. It seemed to be the determination of that great patriot, not only to do and to dare every thing himself for his struggling country, but to keep his son continually at his side : so that, by sharing his perils and his toils, he might become imbued with his own exalted enthusiasm in the cause of liberty, and be prepared to promote and vindicate it with all the energies of his genius and all the sensibility of his soul. While the younger Adams was receiving the im. pressions made upon him by a participation in the patriotic adventures and exertions of his father, and imbibing the wisdom and intrepid energy of spirit for which the latter was so distinguished, the same effect was heightened and deepened by the inculcations and exhortations to every public and private virtue contained in the letters of his mother. The opportunities and privileges of an education under such auspices were not thrown away upon him, as the incidents of his subsequent career most amply prove. In going to Europe this second time, he embarked with his father at Boston, in the same French frigate. La Sensible. bound to Brest: but as the ship sprung aleak in a gale of wind, it was necessary to make the first port they could, which was Ferrol, in Spain. They travelled from that place to Paris by land, and arrived there in January, 1780. The son was immediately put to school. In July of that year, Mr. Adams removed to Holland .-There his sou was first placed in the public city school at Amsterdam, and afterwards in the University at Levden. In July; 1781, Mr. Francis Dana, who had accompanied John Adams as secretary of the embassy with which he was charged, reprivate secretary. Here the younger Adams re- of St. James mained until October, 1782, when he left Mr. Dana at St. Petersburgh, and returned through Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, and Bremen, to Holland .passing considerable time, by the way, in Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Hamburg. He reached the Hague in April, 1783, and continued several ris, where he was at the signing of the treaty of peace, which took place in September of that year; and from that time to May, 1785, he was for and France At his own solicitation, his father permitted him, when eighteen years of age, to return to his native country. Soon after reaching America, he entered arts, in 1787. He then entered the office of the ed himself at Boston.

and the parties and combinations that arose under a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and was the exciting influences of the times have long since soon after appointed, by the Legislature of that been dissolved and scattered. The clear verdict of State, a Senator in Congress of the United States for postenty may almost be heard, even now, in the formal acknowledgment of its merits by the people views of public duty led him to adopt a course of the country, in all its various sections. In the which he had reason to believe was disagreeable relations he sustained to the members of his cabito the Legislature of the Sate he represented, he net, in his communications to the two houses. and resigned his seat in March, 1808. In March, 1809, in all his proceedings, there is a uniform manifes-President Madison nominated him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of tation of wisdom, industry, moderation and devoted patriotism. The great effort of his unfolded in his first message to Congress in 1825. It will be the duty of the philosophical historain of the country, half a century hence, to contrast the probable effects upon the general prosperity which would have been produced by such a system of administration, regularly and comprehensively carried out, during the intermediate time, by the government of the Union, with what will then be seen to be the results of the policy which has prevailed. In retiring from the Presidency in 1829, Mr. Adams returned to his family mansion in Quincy, where he remained, in quiet retirement, until he

chice. At the first ballot it was found that Maine,

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

Connectiont, Vermont, New York, Maryland, Ohio,

Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Louisiana, thir-

teen States, had vote 1 for "John Quincy Adams,

of Massachusetts," and he was accordingly elected

President of the United States for four years from

the fourth of March, 1825

She left, but oft she tarried; She fell and rose no more, Till, by her comrades carried, She reached her father's door. All night with tortured feeling, He watched his speechless child,

While, close beside her, kneeling, She knew him not, nor smiled, Again the factory's ringing Her last preceptions tried, When, from her straw bed springing, "Tis time!" she shrieked, and died!

The time is approaching when justice will be done to the administration of John Quincy Adams. That night a chariot passed her The passions of that day are already fast subsiding While on the ground she lay-The daughters of her master An evening visit pay; Their tender hearts were sighing As negro wrongs were told, While the white slave was dying Who gained their father's gold.

THE CITY BELLE: Or, Six Months in the Country.

BY MRS. LYDIA J. PIERSON.

"My sweet Louiss, the doctor has informed a set down beside me and inqui

part I say, for idleness of the mind and body had a good share in producing it. I could have kneh down to him the first evening of our acquaintance and the next morning he put on a linen frock and a large straw hat, and then took down his sickle, I thought him if possible, more captivating than be-Grey, with a large snowy plilow in her hands, was fore. What comes next? Why, says he, I will be waiting to accommodate her invalid niece. She a farmer and an independent farmer : and dear parents with your consent your daugther Louiss will be mistress of the farm, his house and heart. Do

to whom was owing in part my terrible illness. In

not get myry dear mother, but come you and father and see how happy we all are here and how good. I know you will approve my choice and bless your affectionate daughter. "LOUISA M. HENSHAW."

as he could speak-"come, your cousin needs no "Ha ha !" laughed Mr. Henshaw, "I agree with possets or weak soupe; come, and shake hands wife ; there is amosement in that letter. I always with her." The three girls entered, and while they made their compliments, he went on: "away | told you you would get your is ward for cutting voor the big chair-all Louisa wasts is enjoyment, air good brother so turmercifully. Your cheristiell and exercise. In six weeks she will be able to run | only daughter, who was to marry a triled foreigner a race with the fleetest beau in the township." He | will now become the younger Mrs. Grey, a farmed for you both er's wife."

Some time previous to this however, in 1806, he had been appointed Professor of Rhetoric in Harvard University, at Cambridge, in Massachusetts, So extraordinary were his powers of elocution, so fervid his imaginative faculties, and so rich his resources of literature and language, that his lectures, which were afterwards published in two octavo volumes, were thronged not only by the str." dents of the University, but by large numbers of the admirers of eloquence and genins, who came from Boston and the neighboring towns to listen to them.

dent Washington was retiring from office, he ap-

pointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court

of Portugal. While on his way to Lisbon he re-

ceived a new commission, changing his destination

to Berlin. He resided in Berlin from November,

1797, to April, 1801; and while there concluded a

highly important treaty of commerce with Prussia,

thus accomplishing the object of his mission. He

was then recalled, just before the close of his fa-

ther's administration, and arrived at Philapelphia

In 1802 he was elected, from the Boston district,

During his whole life, Mr. Adams has cultivated the graces of elocution, and, in addition to his profound and varied knowledge of the sciences, of the ancient and modern languages, and of the literature and history of all nations, is an eminent orator as well as poet.

Mr. Adams signalised himself while in Russia by an energetic, faithful and wise discharge of the trust committed to him. He succeeded in making such an impression upon that Government, by his reasonings and influence, that it has ever since been actuated by a feeling of kindness towards the United States, which has been of incalculable benefit to this country. It was through his instrumen-

tality that the Russian Court was induced to take active measures to promote a pacification between England and the United States during the last war.

When the proper time came, he was named a the head of the five commissioners who were appointed by President Madison to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britian. This celebrate diplomatic transaction took place at Ghent, in Dec., 1814. Mr. Adams then proceeded in conjunction with Henry Clay and Albert Gallalin, who had been asceived the commission of Minister Plenipotentary to negotiate a convention of commerce with Great to the Empress of Russia, and took . John Quincy Britian, and he was forthwith appointed by Presi-Adams, then fourteen years of age, with him as his dent Madison, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court

It is a most remarkable coincidence that, as his father took the leading part in negotiating that treaty that terminated the revolutionary war with Great Upon this journey he employed the whole winter, Britian, and first discharged the office of American Ambassador to London, so he was at the head of the commission that negotiated the treaty which brought the second war with Great Britan months in Holland, until his father took him to Pa- to aclose, and sustained the first mission to that cupied that post until the close of President Madison's administration, he was at length called home, the most part with his lather in England, Holland, in 1817, to the Lead of the Department of State, at the formation of the Cabinet of President James Montoe.

Mr. Adams' career as a foreign Minister terminated at this point. It has never been paralleled, Harvard University, at an advanced standing, and or at all approached, either in the length of time it graduated with distuguished honor as bachelor of covered, the number of courts at which he represented his country, or the variety and importance celebrated Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport, af- of his services he rendered. His first appointment terwards Chief Justice of Massachusetts: and after to the office of a Minister Plenipotentary, was re the usual term of three years passed in the study ceived at the hands of George Washington, who of the law, he entered the profession and establish- in nominating him, acted in accordance with ang gettion of Thomas Jefferson : James Madison em-He remained in that situation four years, occupy. | ployed him in the weightiest and most responsible

was called to public life, once more, by the people of the Congressional district to which he be-He took his seat in the House of Representatives

of the United States in 1831. The Salem (Mass.) Register gives the following

unostentatious even to awkwardness. He always ate mother determined to lay upon her country relarose before day, and when in health, made his own fire. He used great exercise, and was peculiarly

fond of bathing and swimming. No one ever was more industrious, or sacrificed less of his time. He was one of the most prolific writers of the age. His journal, which he kept from early life, and

guished men of his own and other countries, is, no the friends of her childhood, until it became neces. doubt, the most valuable document in being, and a he leaves. This fortune is not the result of a nig- | ed in her memory the idea of a brother who was sociated with him in concluding the treaty of peace, gardly economy, (for Mr. Adams always spent more than his official income.), but of two success ful speculations, and a great rise in value of his pa- | would justify her caution. Louisa wept bitterly at every letter he ever wrote, and among his volumin-

ous productions are most able eulogies on Madison, Monroe and Lafayette.

Mr. Adams leaves a widow, to whom he was married in London, in 1797. She was the daugh-

ter of Col. Joshua Johnson, then consul at London, and the neice of Gov. Johnson, of Maryland, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence country upon the return of peace. After having on- Mr. Adams leaves also his youngest son, Charles F., who married a daughter of Hon. P. C. Brooks, of Boston, and who has several children; and the widow of his eldest son, John, (who is also the niece of Mrs. Adams.) with one cr two children. He owned and occupied the mansion of his father. in Quincy. - 5 - 5

> PILGENE, says the fable, met the plague going into Smyrnia.

"What are you going for !" "To kill 3,000 people," answered the plague. Some time after they met again, "But you killed 30,000," mid the pilgrim, "Nol" answered the plague, "I killed bat 3,000 It was fear that killed the feet poids and a work

Do good to them that hate you.

ure, into a permanent system, the application of cept a six month's residence in the country, which all the superfluous revenue of the Union to internal | with proper care, he says, may greatly alleviate improvement. This policy was first suggested in a your symptoms. We have consulted on this subresolution introduced by him, and adopted by the ject, and I have concluded to write to a relation of Senate of the United States, in 1809, and was fully ours in Lebanon county, to know if she can accommodate and nurse you. Your pa and I cannot possibly leave the city at present, but Sarah shall accompany you, and she is careful and affectionate."

> "Oh! ma, how can I live six months in the country-away from fashion, society, fand all the elegancies of life ! And with no other companion than the rude, ignorant country girls ! Dear me, ! cannot think of it. I would rather stay and die here "

> This conversation took place between Mrs. Hen shaw and her invalid daughter, in one of the most elegantly furnished parlors in Philadelphia. Mrs. Henshaw was a leader of the fashionable circle, and her only child Louisa had been a belle from girlhood. But a depression of spirits and bodily languor had for some time lain heavily over her, and her health had begun rapidly to decline. Per haps she could have explained the cause of her illness, but she did not attempt it, and her affection tives the burden of which she was so heartuly weary. It was to her own brother she had resolved to confide her child. He was a wealthy farmer, living on the very lands on which she passed her youth. Having been adopted by a wealthy child-

less aunt, she had married the rich and elegant Mr. which embodies all his conversations with distin- Henshaw, and had utterly forgotten the home and Louisa. sary to take Louisa to the country, and then the utricher legacy to his children than the ample fortune | ter impossibility of leaving the city herself, awakenonce dear to her. But she spoke of him then only as a relation, trusting that her daughter's pride trimonial estates. Mr. Adams leaves also copies of the thought of leaving her parents, the city, and her acquaintances, and the invalid lady and her maid were sent away, with an earnest charge to avoid damp air and damp feet, and write if she should

TOW WORKS It was the latter part of March when they setout, but the day was exceedingly fine. Louisa wept until the carriage was some miles from the city, and the sun high in the clear heaven. Then she window with a determination to see some hateful. or at least unpleasant object. But her eyes fell on neat, white dwellings, and fair fields, with a soft shade of green on every swell, relieving the brown ground-work, and orchard trees standing in sightly rows, while the light winged songsters were flashmelody. "How beautiful !" she cried involuntari ly. She was then already in love with the coun-

Mrs. Henshaw received several brief letters, sta ting that Louisa was contented, and that her health was improving. 1 5 6

"I wonder she can be contented," Mrs. Henshaw would exclaim-" a girl like Louisa, so gen- with dew, or raking hay at the approach of a thur seel, so highly accomplished, so very delicate and der cloud until the big drops begin to fall, and then

with great kindness and solicitude, until we were summoned to tea. During the evening I had leisure to abserve my cousins. They are named Ma- erably.

courteously into the parlor. But at the door I paus-

ed. It was a large apartment, destitute of centre-

table, piano, or lounge, but there was a bright wood

fire burning on the hearth, and the room contained

every thing necessary to comfort, and some su-

perfluities; for before the fire stood a velvet cush-

ioned easy chair and foot-stool, and my good aunt

looked curiously at me-I blushed for shame, while

my heart overflowed toward them for their kind-

ness. And then the grotesqueness of my position

presented itself, and while I pressed a hand of each

I burst into a hearty fit of langhing, in which my

uncle joined merrily. "Girls!" he cried, as soon

RY, ELLES and LUCY. I was struck with their beauty, and the propriety of everything around them. I assure you, mother, they were perfectly elegant in their home-made dresses, with white capes and aprons. When we retired for the night, I lound we were all to sleep in a large chamber, with a We will go and see them married." good fire in the small fire-place, and two large beds - " We will go and take our poor deladed child standing in opposite corners, with wash-stands, and home," sobbed the lady. all the et ceteras. Mary, the eldest, sat down by the table and opening a large bible began to read. followed the example of Ellen and Lucy, and sat down and listened devotedly. When the chapter | Louisa would certainly die if you should take her was read, she said " Let us pray." We all knelt away before the six months have expired." while she read devotedly some beautiful evening prayer. I never laid down so happy in my life beore. In the morning we arose before the sun, and when we came down we found sunt busy about the breakfast; and the girls got the white pails to go and milk. I would go with them, and, hough I was yery much afraid of the cows, I went into the yard, and soon grew so bold as to put my hand on on the one Lucy was milking, and finally resolved to do as they did. I was very awkward. and we all laughed heartily, but they said I would soon learn. And then the funny little calves with their innocent faces and merry gambols-oh ! how I did lose them. After an excellent breakfast we dressed for church. Neither of my cousins were any way inferior in appearance to your elegant

"The congregation at the church was highly itspectable in appearance, serious and devout in their demeanor. and attentive to the services. Through changed with all its pride and circumstances, for the week as I observed the cheerful activity of my uncle and his family, saw the girls sweeping, scour- ed during her six months residence in the couning, scrubbing, churning, baking, cooking, spinning, try." sewing, knitting, embroidering, sketching, painting, and with all finding time to read and write. I grew very much ashamed of my own ignorance and helplessness and resolved to make myself mistress of all these useful accomplishments. They were all busy the whole day, and seemed to take pleasure in their occupations. Oh! if you could see their happy faces as they sit at work in the evening singing hymns. Such singing I never beard, so sweet, so clear, and 'so natural. I declars I forgot my ill uncovered her face and looked out of the carriage | health before I had been here two days. There is such pleasure in gardening. When the girls commenced I put on laced boots as they did, and went to work digging beds, transplanting flowers, sowing seeds and fraining shrubs. We do not feat the dew or run for a alight shower. Such a garden as we had ; such variety and abundance of flowers ing to and fro, and filling the air with sweet chirping and vegetables, such luxuries in torm of peas, beans and sailads. . I flatter myself I am now quite a gard ener; though at first I did not know a plant from a weed. I have also learned to make cheese. Not physicians, if allowed to practice there, " retorted merely to see it done, but perform the whole pro. the lady, " would roon make it a desert." cess myself. I have become proof against "damp air and damp foet." You should see us gathering

strawberries in the meadow while the grass is well sensitive, to be contented among such ignorant, an. running to the house targhing amid the bright show. | Love your neighbors.

"She shall not !" cried Mrs. Henshaw bu It would fairly kill me outright," and she wept mis-

"But." persisted Mr. Heffshaw, "Louiss will do as she pleases. She is her own mistress and our only child, and I doubt not will be much happier, more useful and respectable with your nephew Grey, than as the wife of the first Lord in Lingland.

"But you know," said the teazing gentleman "the doctor ordered her to stay in the country six months. You surely would not defy the doctor ?

Mr. and Mrs. Henshaw left the town the next day, and after a pleasant journey came in sight of the venerable mansion with its sbekering elus, noble orchards and extensive fields, in which the lady was born, and where she sported away her childhood : but which she had not seen before since she was in her fourteenth year. Now, as she looked. many a tender memory, arose, from, every, pleasant spot ; and she wept for very tenderness and fond regret. Passing the orchard they saw a group of lovely girls chatting and laughing as they gathered the large far apples into the basket, which a noble looking young man carried and emplied into a wagon for use.

" There is your daughter and son-in-law," said Mr. Henshaw with assumed gravity.

"God bless them ?" cried Mrs. Henahaw with energy. ... I have been a fool, and now I feel that sixty years of artificial life in the city were well exthe true happiness which that dear girl has enjoy.

1...

SALOTARY THOUGHT,-When I was a young man. there lived in our neighborhood a Presbyterian who was universally reported to be a very liberal man and uncommonly upright in his dealings." When he had any of the produce on his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure-over good, rather more than could be required of him. One of his friends, observing him frequently doing so, questioned him why he did it, told him he gave too much, and said it would not be to his advantage. Now, my mends mark the answer of the Presbytenan :- "God Almighty has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when gone I cannot return to rectify mintakes." Think of this friends, but one journey through the world is a so this wite stars

"Maning" said a maring son of Esculapins, "if women were admitted into paradise their tongues would inake it a purgatory." " And some

A stream of scolding, as long as from san to san, hever yet had any other effect or shiden than to render them wholly regardless of what is said to them. whe have starting aread she' 5