

Presidency. If he had rendered the distinguished member of Congress a little more distinguished, by instantly ordering him from his presence, and by forthwith denouncing him and the infamous proposition which he bore to the American public, we should be a little better prepared to admit the claims to untarnished integrity, which the General so modestly puts forward. But, according to his own account, a corrupt and scandalous proposal is made to him; the person who conveyed it advises him to accept it, and yet that person still retains the friendship of General Jackson, who is so tender of his character that his name is carefully concealed and reserved to be hereafter brought forward as a witness! A man, who, if he be a member of the House of Representatives, is doubly infamous—infamous for the advice for which he gave, and infamous for his willingness to connive at the corruption of the body of which he was a sworn member—is the credible witness by whom General Jackson stands ready to establish the corruption of men whose characters were never questioned.

Of all the properties which belong to honorable men, not one is so highly prized as that of the character. Gen. Jackson cannot be insensible to its value, for he appears to be most anxious to set forth the loftiness and purity of his own. How has he treated mine? During the dispensation of the hospitalities of the Hermitage, in the midst of a mixed company, composed of individuals from various States, he permits himself to make certain statements respecting my friends and me, which if true, would forever dishonor and degrade us. The words are hardly passed from his mouth, before they are committed to paper, by one of his guests, and transmitted in the form of a letter to another State, where they are published in a newspaper, and thence circulated throughout the Union. And now he pretends that these statements were made, "without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals." Does he reprove the indiscretion of the guest who had violated the sanctity of a conversation at the hospitable board? Far from it. The public is credulous. It cannot believe that General Jackson would be so wanting in delicacy and decorum. The guest appeals to him for the confirmation of the published statements; and the General promptly addresses a letter to him in which "he most unequivocally confirms" (says Mr. C. Beverley) all I have said "regarding the overture made to him" "pending the last Presidential election" "before Congress; and he asserts a great deal more than he ever told me."—I should be glad to know if all the versions of the tale have now made their appearance, and whether Gen. Jackson will allege that he did not "calculate" upon the publication of his letter of the 6th of June.

The General states that the unknown envoy used the terms, "Mr. Clay's friends," to the exclusion, therefore, of myself, but he nevertheless inferred that he had come from me. Now why did he draw this inference contrary to the import of the statement which he received? Does not this disposition to deduce conclusions unfavorable to me manifest the spirit which actuates him? And does not Gen. Jackson exhibit throughout his letter a desire to give a coloring to the statements of his friend, the distinguished member of Congress, higher than they would justify? No one should ever resort to implication but from necessity. Why did he not ascertain from the envoy if he had come from me? Was any thing more natural than that General Jackson should ascertain the persons who had deputed the envoy? If his shocked sensibility and indignant virtue and patriotism would not allow him to inquire into the particulars, ought he to have hazarded the assertion, that I was privy to the proposal, without assuring himself of the fact?—Could he not, after rejecting the proposal, continuing as he did, on friendly terms with the organ of it, have satisfied himself if I were consanguine? If he had not time then, might he not have ascertained the fact from his friend or from me, during the intervening two and a half years? The compunctions of his own conscience, for a moment, appears to have visited him towards the conclusion of his letter, for he there does say, "that in the supposition stated, I may have done injustice to Mr. Clay: if so, the gentleman informing me can explain." No good or honorable man will do another voluntarily any injustice. It was not necessary that General Jackson should have done me any. And he cannot acquit himself of the rashness and iniquity of his conduct towards me by referring, at this late day, to a person, whose name is withheld from the public. This compunctious mode of administering justice, by first hanging and then trying a man, however justifiable it may be, according to the precepts of the Jackson code, is sanctioned by no respectable system of jurisprudence.

It is stated in the letter of the 6th of June, that the overture was made early in January; and that the second day after the communication, it was announced in the newspapers, that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams. The object of this statement is obvious. It is to im-

pute that the proposal which was rejected with disdain by General Jackson, was accepted with promptitude by Mr. Adams. This renders the fact as to the time of the alleged announcement very important. It is to be regretted that General Jackson had been a little more precise. It was early in January that the overture was made, and the second day after, the announcement of my intention took place. Now, I will not assert that there may not have been some speculations, in the newspapers about that time, (although I do not believe that there were even any speculations so early,) as to the probable vote which I should give; but I should be glad to see any newspaper which, the second day after early in January, asserted in its columns, that I had come out "openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams." I challenge the production of such a paper. I do not believe my intention so to vote for Mr. Adams was announced in the newspapers openly and avowedly during the whole month of January, or at any rate until late in the month. The only avowal of my intention to vote for him, which was publicly made in the newspapers, prior to the election, is contained in my letter to Judge Brooke, which is dated the 29th of January. It was first published in the Enquirer at Richmond, some time in the ensuing month. I go further; I do not believe any newspaper at Washington can be produced announcing before the latter part of January, the fact, whether upon my avowal or not, of my intention to vote for Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson's memory must deceive him. He must have confounded events and circumstances. His friend Mr. George Kremer, in his letter to the Columbian Observer, bearing date to the 25th of January, has, according to my recollection of the public prints, a claim to the merit of being the first, or among the first, to announce to the public my intended vote. That letter was first published at Philadelphia and returned in the Columbian Observer to Washington City on the 31st of January. How long before its date that letter was written for Mr. Kremer, it does not appear. Whether there be any connexion between the communication made by the distinguished member of Congress, and that letter, perhaps Gen. Jackson can explain.

At the end of more than two years after a corrupt overture is made to General Jackson, he now, for the first time, openly proclaims it. It is true, as I have ascertained since the publication of Mr. Beverley's Fayetteville letter, the General has been for a long time secretly circulating the charge. Immediately on the appearance at Washington of that letter in the public prints, the editor of the Telegraph asserted, in his paper, that Gen. Jackson had communicated the overture to him about the period of the election, not as he now states, but according to Mr. Beverley's version of the tale. Since I left Washington on the 10th of last month, I have understood that Gen. Jackson has made a similar communication to several other persons, at different and distant points. Why has the overture been thus clandestinely circulated? Was it through the medium of the Telegraph, the leading paper supporting the interest of Gen. Jackson, and through his other depositories, the belief of the charge should be daily and gradually infused into the public mind; and thus contribute to the support of his cause? The zeal and industry with which it has been propagated, the daily columns of certain newspapers can testify. Finding the public still unconvinced, has the General found it to be necessary to come out in proper person, through the thin veil of Mr. Carter Beverley's agency?

When the alleged overture was made, the election remained undecided. Why did not General Jackson then hold up to universal scorn and indignation the infamous bearer of the proposal, and those who dared to insult his honor, and tamper with his integrity? If he had, at that time, denounced all the infamous parties concerned, demanded an inquiry in the House of Representatives, and established, by satisfactory proof, the truth of his accusation, there might, and probably would have been, a different result to the election. Why, when at my instance, a committee was on the 5th of February, 1829, (only four days before the election,) appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. Kremer, did not General Jackson present himself and establish their truth? Why, on the 7th of that month, two days before the election, when the committee reported that Mr. Kremer declined to come forward, and that "if they knew of any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power, but not having themselves any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the House the communication which they have received;" why did not Gen. Jackson authorize a motion to recommit the report, and manfully come forward with all his information? The Congress of the nation is in session. An important election has devolved on it. All eyes are turned towards Washington. The result is awaited with intense anxiety and breathless expectation. A corrupt proposition, affecting the election, is made to one of the candidates. He receives it, is advised to accept it, deliberates, decides upon it. A committee is

in session to investigate the very charge. The candidate, notwithstanding, remains profoundly silent, and, after the lapse of more than two years, when the period of another election is rapidly approaching, in which he is the only competitor for the office, for the first time, announces it to the American public! They must have more than an ordinary share of credulity who do not believe that Gen. Jackson labors under some extraordinary delusion.

(Concluded on fourth page.)

## Intelligence.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Georgia*, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th of June inclusive. The withdrawal of the *Corn Bill* had created a good deal of excitement.

The cotton market remained firm, and an advance of 1d. had taken place in Sea Islands.

It was generally believed that Parliament would be prorogued on the 25th of June by the King in person.

Many vessels have been taken up at Liverpool to proceed to Ireland, there to take in settlers (troops) for Rio.

A London Alderman is said to have lately made £50,000 by his dealing in hops, and that he would have made £100,000, if it had not been for the perverse intermeddling of the press.

The Morning Herald of the 14th says—A special license for the marriage of Mrs. Counts with the Duke of St. Albans, has been granted upon the fiat of his Grace the Duke of Canterbury. It is reported among the *haut ton* that the nuptials are to be solemnized on Saturday next.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th of June, the royal assent was given to the bill dissolving the marriage between Miss Turner and E. G. Wakefield.

The distresses in the manufactures and laborers in various parts of the kingdom, have occasioned a good deal of discussion in the House of Commons. This distress was not yet at an end, and petitions were coming in from the suffering districts.

Certain correspondence between the late Mr. Pitt and George III. previous to the retirement of the latter from the administration of 1801 has just been published. These letters remove all doubt with respect to the opinions of that great minister on the Catholic question.

He assured his majesty that he is, "on full consideration convinced that the admission of Catholics and Dissenters to offices and of the Catholics to Parliament, would, under certain conditions to be specified, be highly advisable, with a view to the improvement of Ireland and the general interests of the United Kingdom."

It was reported that the Turks and Greeks had engaged to suspend hostilities for three months as a preliminary to negotiations for their independence. This does not agree with the news of a later date received direct from France.

From France.—The Edward Quesnel brings Paris files to the 16th ult. inclusive, to the N. York American. The latest accounts in these papers are unfavorable to the Greeks—who, according to the Augsburg letters, had been beaten with great loss and in a pitched battle under the walls of Athens. Our last accounts from there were of the 20th and 25th of April—the dates of Lord Cochrane and Gen. Church's despatches. It would seem that another affair took place on the 27th, and the disastrous ones, as we infer, from collating several accounts, on the 2d and 6th of May. The first report made the result favorable to the Greeks, but subsequent information gave an opposite and more melancholy view of it. Coming by the way of Augsburg, however—an unfriendly source, we may hope the disastrous intelligence is exaggerated.

Paris, June 14.—We were unwilling yesterday to repeat the disastrous news from Athens, which the Augsburg Gazette gave on the faith of letters from Syra of the 19th and 25th of May, received at Trieste on the 3d instant. We have been in the habit of receiving with caution every thing which emanates from a city, whose official paper, under the influence of M. de Metternich, often substitutes its wishes for the reality. In general, we should endeavor to be on our guard in receiving the various reports that are in circulation relative to the affairs of Greece.

We thought that the Austrian Observer would furnish us to-day with some particulars. We answer for its willingness to confirm the loss of the Acropolis, if, as is stated, it has yielded to the exertions of the Seraskier, and if the brave Karaissaki has fallen, with the thousand of his men under the walls of Athens.

We have the Observer of the 5th before us, which is silent as to the affairs of Greece. May not this silence auger well.

The difference in the dates of the two letters from Syra (the first being of the 19th and the second of the 25th May) also excites some doubts as to the authenticity of its intelligence. The interval of ten days between the two letters which

announces such important events, and which arrived at the same moment at Trieste, is not explained.

The following is another extract of a letter from Trieste, dated the 3d of June:

The Acropolis still held out on the 16th of May, after the sanguinary defeat of the Greek army. It was reported at Syra that the Greek Admiral de Rigny and Com. Hamilton had arrived at the Piræus for the purpose of obtaining an honorable capitulation for the brave defenders of the Acropolis, but the Seraskier was not disposed to grant it. No circumstantial details of the unfortunate events which have taken place under the walls of Athens are yet known; it is only ascertained that the first attack of the Greeks against the camp of the Turks promised the most happy result, but the Seraskier having, during the action, received a reinforcement of 8000 men, the Greeks were compelled to surrender. Alas! it is no longer possible for us to doubt the defeat of the Greeks before Athens, this sad news is confirmed from all quarters.

It is affirmed that the details given in German journals are incorrect: but it is too true that 2500 Greeks have perished. At the last advices, 3000 Greeks, under Gen. Church, surrounded the heights of Phaleros. On the 16th of May (ten days after the defeat of the Greeks) the Acropolis still held out. It was said that 4000 Greeks had marched towards Asmatos, to the north of the Pyreus, in order to attack the Turks in the rear, whilst the other corps should attack them in front. On the 4th, Karaissaki attacked the Turks and perished, together with 300 of his men. On the 6th, the action took place with the troops who had effected a landing of 8000 men, sent by Redschid Pacha, attacked them, and the defeat of the Greeks was horrible: of 22 Philhellenes, 18 were killed. Lord Cochrane escaped with difficulty by swimming to one of his vessels, and Gen. Church, in rallying the Greeks, narrowly escaped capture. This disaster is the more fatal, as the Greeks had, by great exertions, embarked a force of 10,000 men to save Athens; that the expedition was well conducted, and that the Seraskier should have been attacked on both sides at once. It was the Turkish cavalry that threw the Greek ranks into confusion. All the Greek fleet assisted at the disembarkation. A very honorable capitulation having been offered to the Greeks who were shut up in the Acropolis, they replied that if the Pacha wanted their arms he should come and take them; but that they would only surrender the citadel with their lives. On the 13th, Lord Cochrane was seeking reinforcements among the islands of the Archipelago.

From Buenos Ayres.—The brig Sarah, Ashton, from Rio Grande, which place she left on the 11th of June, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning.

The Buenos Ayrean army, consisting of twelve or thirteen thousand men, under the command of Gen. Alvear, had fortified themselves at Bejar, about 40 leagues from Rio Grande. Their advance guard of 2000 cavalry was under the command of Gen. Lavalega. On the 1st of June a detachment of about three hundred came within 20 miles of Rio Grande, and carried off a large quantity of cattle, after which they fell back to the main army. Since the action of the 20th February, in which the Brazilian forces were defeated, they had not been able to bring any collected force into the field, and no movement of any consequence had taken place. The Buenos Ayrean troops behaved well to the inhabitants, and were joined by some of them. On the 20th May a part of the former, in number about 150, were surprised in a small village, at a distance from the army, by about 400 Brazilian troops; and after an obstinate resistance, during which the Brazilians set fire to the houses in which they were surprised, 95 surrendered or were taken prisoners. The remainder refused to yield, and were burnt in the houses. No business was doing. Flour was at 7 mil reas, and the market well supplied. No immediate attack was apprehended, and the place was well fortified.

Captain Ashford reports, that Com. Brown had captured, on the 4th of June, off Rio Nago, two ships from the Brazilians, one of 32 guns, and the other a corvette.—*Balt. Patriot.*

### WAR NEWS.

FROM THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—Extract of a letter, written by a house in St. Louis, to a gentleman in Washington city, dated 12th July, 1827.

"We learn by the arrival of Governor Cass, that the Winnebago Indians have commenced hostilities at Prairie du Chien, and the mining districts. The citizens at Prairie were much alarmed, had left their habitations, and taken refuge in the fort, where they were making exertions to defend themselves against an attack. We are also informed that the miners in the neighborhood of Fever river were a good deal alarmed."

"The Indians have been harassing them, and a boat, either ascending or descending the river, had been completely riddled; two men on board her were killed, and two badly wounded. Among the latter is the clerk of the steam boat

Mexico. On the arrival of this news an express was immediately sent to Gen. Atkinson. He arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, and held a consultation with Gen. Clarke and Governor Cass, the result is, that six companies of the 1st, and the whole of the 5th regiment, all under the command of Gen. Atkinson, will immediately proceed up the river. The steam-boats Indiana and General Hamilton are both engaged to convey the troops and stores, and the river is in fine order, it is hoped an immediate check will be given to further hostilities."

Extract of a letter from Mr. O. Reynolds, to Major Wm. Bar, dated St. Louis, July 12.

In consequence of hostilities commenced by the Winnebago Indians, the boats engaged to transport your army stores, have been stopped. The keel Missouri was stopped at Prairie des Chien, the cargo stored in the fort, (to which the citizens had fled,) and the boat sunk to protect her. The boats in which the remainder is shipped, will stop at Rock Island. It is impossible to proceed with the stores until some protection is procured, as men will not proceed further. Two boats returning from St. Peter's were attacked, (one belonging to me,) and two men killed and two wounded. I shall take proper methods to secure the cargo and boats so far as is in my power.

### OTIS REYNOLDS.

Captain Wray, of steam-boat *Velocity*, writes: "I forward you a letter from Mr. Reynolds, advising you of the situation of the keels. He observed to me that it would be impossible for him to proceed on, as the men had deserted the boat; in consequence of which I called on Gen. Atkinson, at Jefferson Barracks, and he told me he would start with a regiment on Sunday, 15th instant, and he would see that it should be forwarded, if possible, by sending a detachment of troops with it. Gov. Cass has ordered out the militia."

Melancholy.—In the course of the past week, three young men have died, in consequence of drinking beer and cider drawn through the lead pipes and brass pumps, in common use in New York taverns. The oxide of lead and the verdigris extracted by these supposed conveniences, form in their solution in these liquors a most baleful poison. Of the truth of this statement there can be no doubt, as we are informed, that the Rev. Dr. McAuley, of Rutgers-street Church, attended the unfortunate sufferers in their last moments, and can certify to the cause of their illness. We hope that the keepers of public bars will discontinue the use of these generators of poison. The beverages in question are much more harmless than the ardent spirits too generally demanded in preference to them, but if thus adulterated, are even more pernicious in their effects.

### N. Y. Com. Adc.

Three Spaniards.—The Norfolk Beacon says these unfortunate men have confessed the crime for which they have to suffer, and many others of deep atrocity. It is regretted that Tardy should have escaped from a public atonement for his horrible guilt.

Counterfeits.—The Lynchburg Press states that counterfeit ten dollar notes of the bank of Newbern, payable at the principal bank, in Newbern, to S. Watkins, dated the 5th of July, 1819, signed M. C. Stephens, cashier, and J. Stanly, president, are in circulation in that town. Many of them have been offered, and several taken without any hesitation. They are said to be well executed, and calculated to deceive the best judges. The names of the cashier and president are written with much blacker ink than in the genuine notes, and much thicker. The dates, the persons' names to whom they are payable, &c. are done with pale ink; in some of the notes being scarcely discernible.

Mr. John G. Leake, who died in New York, at an advanced age, left property, (real and personal,) to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars. Having no legal heirs, this immense property has gone into the hands of the public administrator, Sylvanus Miller, Esq. A will was found among his papers, in his own hand writing, but not signed or witnessed, in which he bequeathed the bulk of his property to a gentleman who resides in the lower part of Broadway, on condition that he should change his name to Leake. The question as to the validity of the instrument found, will become the subject of a legal investigation, and we have reason to believe, says the New York Gazette, that the gentleman named will succeed—at least in obtaining the personal property.

At Mercer, Pa. a constable was lately fined thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, for putting a man in jail on an execution without first going to his residence to look for property. The law admits of no cross-cuts.

A Dandy Robbed.—The lodgings of a dandy were lately robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling bottle, two pair of artificial eyeglasses, and a white surtout, in a pocket of which were 3 love letters written to himself, in his own hand writing.