

## Foreign.

*Latest from England.*—Liverpool papers to the 3d ult. have been received at New-York. The following are the principal extracts given:

The bill for the suppression of dangerous associations passed the House of Lords on the 24th of February.---The election of a member of Parliament from Oxford, in the room of Mr. Peel, who had sent in his resignation, had taken place. Mr. Peel was again a candidate, but did not succeed. Sir Robert Inglis was returned by a vote of 755 to 609. Mr. Peel will be returned from the borough of Westbury, the present member, Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopez, having resigned in his favor. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 27th of February, stated that on the 5th of March the Cabinet would make an exposition of the nature of the measures to be proposed for the removal of the Catholic disabilities.

A Vienna article of the 5th of February, says that the news of the death of Pope Leo the 12th had arrived there on that day.

The John Bull of March 1st says, "The present state of the Spitalfield weavers by far exceeds any former extremity of a similar nature, in depth and extent of distress."

*Paris, Feb. 25.*---We are informed, says the Constitutionnel, that an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Prussia is definitely concluded; it is added, that another Great Power, solicited to maintain an armed neutrality with 100,000 men, has acceded to this proposition. It is also reported, that the army of the Morea, under the command of Marshal Maison, is to be increased to 25,000. This display of strength may enable him to restore Greece to her ancient limits, comprehending Attica, Beotia, Thessaly, and Epirus. The news may serve to explain to us the irascible tone of the agents of Great Britain against what they call Russia and her adherents. That might still give us the tone of the military movements which are now going on in Piedmont.

*Russia and Turkey.*---It does not appear that either Prussia, Austria, England or France, singly or united, can effect peace between Russia and Turkey. With respect to the Allies, Lord Aberdeen, Prince Polignac, and Prince Lieven, signed, on the 16th of November, a document confining the Republic of Greece to the Morea, and the Cyclades. Russia has left about 25,000 men to the South of the Danube, of which 12,000 are shut up in Varna, and the remainder have to contend with about 50,000 of the best Turkish troops still in the field, and which, in spite of the weather, continue their harrassing attacks and demonstrations.

*Berlin, Feb. 8.*---The exchange of couriers between Berlin and Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg has for some time past been extremely active.

According to letters of the 23d ult. from Vienna, the sole object

of the count de Matuschwicz's journey to London is to declare to the British cabinet, that unless the Porte open the free navigation of the Black Sea and consent to pay large indemnities for the expenses of the war, Russia will not accept the mediation of any power to treat for peace; and that she is fully prepared to resume hostilities with greater vigor than ever. The Court of Vienna, it is added, has received a communication to that effect.

German papers of the 8th state that the Duchy of Brunswick had been thrown into a consternation by a decree from the Duke, ordering "a general arming of the country, which includes all the male population from the age of 18 to 50." The object is said to be an attack on Hanover.

*Liverpool, March 3.*---The Cotton Market is dull, and the prices have again given way 1-8d.

The depression in prices of Wheat and Oats for the previous week, was on Tuesday, in some degree recovered, the former being noted 3 to 4d dearer. Beans and Peas were 2 to 3s per qr. cheaper. There has been a good steady trade, to our own and the interior millers, who have purchased of the finer qualities of Wheat at the prices then quoted---but any further symptoms of improvement continue to be checked by the heavy importations of foreign Grain at London.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

*Reported Assassination of Bolivar.*---We learn says the New-York Gazette of the 6th, from Capt. Clark, of the brig Gen. Paez, who arrived here in nineteen days from Curacoa, that a report was in circulation there, which was generally credited, that Bolivar was assassinated....that his troops, amounting to about 5000 men had fled---and that all communication between Valencia and the other parts of the country had been cut off.

Our readers will no doubt remember that an attempt was some months since made to destroy the President of Columbia, and that he miraculously escaped. We shall await with anxiety the receipt of more direct advices, to ascertain the truth or falsity of this rumour.—*Rich. Enq.*

A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from an intelligent resident correspondent at Rio de Janerio, under date of 5th of February, notices a report that the Emperor of Brazil had determined to declare war against Don Miguel of Portugal. The same writer says that much activity prevailed in the slave trade, in anticipation of its entire prohibition by Brazil in 1830.—After that period it would be regarded as piracy by the government, and there would then be no sales for fast sailing vessels. A number of slaves had been captured by the British on the Coast of Africa.

Letters from Buenos Ayres to the 26th Jan. received by the Emma, at N. York, state that the country was in a most deplorable state. No sale for merchandise of any description. The currency was 310 per cent. below par.



## Tarborough,

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1829.

*Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams.*---We are now compelled to give precedence to Mr. Clay in the arrangement of these worthies, both of whom are giving unequivocal demonstrations of their future political course. Mr. Adams, it appears, bears in mind the adage, that "one good turn deserves another"—the people have "palsied" the turn of Mr. Clay in his favor, and the re-turn of Mr. Adams is now developing itself. Mr. Clay is endeavoring to *spout* himself into the good graces of the people, and aided by the pen of Mr. Adams is doubtless sanguine of success. We have given several passages from the recent public speeches of Mr. Clay—our readers are now presented with a political essay in his favor, from the pen of Mr. Adams, embraced in a reply to a complimentary letter from sundry citizens of New-Jersey, as follows:

"The other (Henry Clay) is equally worthy of the honor in which you have associated him with me by your letter. Upon him the foulest slanders have been showered. Long known and appreciated, as successively a member of both Houses of your National Legislature, as the unrivalled Speaker, and, at the same time, most efficient leader of debates in one of them; as an able and successful negotiator for your interests, in war and in peace, with foreign Powers; as a candidate for the highest of your trusts; the Department of State itself was a station which, by its bestowal, could confer neither profit nor honor upon him, but upon which he has shed unfading honor by the manner in which he has discharged its duties. Prejudice and passion have charged him with obtaining that office by bargain and corruption. Before you, my fellow-citizens, in the presence of your country and Heaven, I pronounce that charge totally unfounded. This tribute of justice is due from me to him, and I seize with pleasure the opportunity afforded me by your letter, of discharging the obligation.

Of my motives for tendering to him the Department of State when I did, let that man who questions them come forward. Let him look round among the Statesmen and Legislators of this nation and of that day. Let him then select and name the man whom, by his pre-eminent talents, by his splendid services, by his ardent patriotism, by his all-embracing public spirit, by his fervid eloquence in behalf of the rights and liberties of mankind, by his long experience in the affairs of the Union, foreign and domestic, a President of the United States intent only upon the honor and welfare of his country, ought to have preferred to Henry Clay. Let him name the man, and then judge you my fellow-citizens, of my motives."

The New York Enquirer remarks as follows on the letter of Mr. Adams:

A self-appointed committee in New-Jersey, has written a complimentary letter to Mr. Adams on

his retirement from office; and Mr. Adams has written an answer, and a very well written document it is, as to style and manner—Mr. Adams defends his administration in modest terms, and gives a biographical sketch of the characters of the men composing his cabinet. As they were of his own selecting, it may be inferred that the picture is highly colored—it is highly colored throughout—no one can recognise the glowing, intellectual and statesmen-like portraits of Mr. Rush, Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Southard, as they come from the pencil of Mr. Adams. But let us suppose that all their talent, industry, acquirements, public spirit, and public usefulness, as claimed for them by the late President, are true and merited, how is it that the late administration, under such able men, should have been so full of error and of difficulty; so devoid of public utility; and so decidedly unpopular with the nation?—The *People* or *Mr. Adams* must be in error—Who shall decide?"

*The "If" Speech.*---The Pittsburg Mercury characterises Mr. Clay's Speech at Hagerstown as "abounding in conjectures, not in facts. *If* the peace of the nation is to be preserved—*if* the domestic policy is to be continued it is well—but *if* we should be involved in unnecessary war—*if* the interests of our commerce and navigation shall be sacrificed—*if* the protection of our manufactures shall be abandoned—*if* the improvement of the country is neglected—*if* the public treasure is misapplied—*if* misrule shall be accompanied by a relentless spirit of proscription—and *if* all these things shall be done by secret, unseen and irresponsible advisers"—why then it will be ill with us, and Mr. Clay will be a sound patriot! Truly "there is much virtue in an IF!"—a man may in this way go on and make speeches without end! But it is thus that Mr. Clay gives a particular commentary on his text that it should be "the wish and aim of all to tranquilize society and to restore its harmony after the decision of the majority has been fairly pronounced."

"How infinitely superior (says the Mercury) is the conduct of Mr. Adams to all this, retiring to private life," as he has done: And how infinitely superior, and more touching, was the conduct of Gen. Jackson, on the 10th Feb. 1825, when he declined the honors of a public dinner, offered him, two days after his defeat, by his sympathising friends at Washington: "I cannot (says he) refrain from suggesting to you and my friends the propriety, perhaps necessity, of forbearing to confer upon me, at this moment, any such prominent mark of your regard. You cannot, I am persuaded, mistake my meaning. A decision of a matter, about which much public feeling and concern have been manifested, very lately has taken place. Any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it, exception, murmuring, and feelings of complaint, which I sincerely hope belong not to any of my friends."