

James Zane's hand from 1827

General Jackson's reply to Mr. Clay will be found here. As we anticipated, the name of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, has been given up as the respectable member of Congress referred to in his letter to Mr. Beverley. It now remains for Mr. B. to give to the public his promised statement; whether, under the circumstances of the case, he will feel authorized to enter into a full detail of all the circumstances connected with the intrigue and management of Mr. Clay and his friends, we know not. They will not, in all probability, be disclosed until Mr. Clay appears to the House of Representatives, which, however reluctant he may be, seems the only alternative left for him. All that came within the knowledge of Gen. Jackson has not been disclosed. He has confined himself to the specific matter before him—Should he be called on to testify, the facts, heretofore stated by us, of the personal overtures made by Mr. Clay, will be fully verified.

We know much more in connexion with this matter. We state, as facts, which can be proved, if Mr. Clay appears to the House, that, in the fall of 1824, Mr. Clay wrote a letter to Gen. Jackson, inviting him to pass through Lexington, on his way to Washington, and proposing that they should travel together. Mr. Clay did wait several days, expecting Gen. Jackson's arrival in Lexington, and expressed himself to some of the General's friends to be much disappointed that the General had not arrived before he (Mr. C.) left there. This fact, it is proper to state, is not derived from Gen. Jackson himself, but rests upon evidence, the credibility of which Mr. Clay cannot impeach. Let him appeal to the House, and the name of our informant will be given. Another important fact, which bears directly on the case before us, is, that Mr. Clay did use his influence, before he left Kentucky, to prevent instructions from the Legislature, in case he should be excluded from the House; and did give assurances which induced some of the friends of Gen. Jackson to believe that he had resolved to vote for General Jackson, and was only opposed to legislative instructions upon the ground that they would imply an improper distrust of him and his motives, on the part of the Legislature, and thus impair the public confidence in his integrity.—This is a fact derived from the most respectable sources, and will be fully established if Mr. Clay appears to the House. In that case, we pledge ourselves to give the name of our informant, and name the witnesses by which it can be established.

It is a fact, that Mr. Clay, after he had ascertained that he was not returned to the House, did walk across the Pennsylvania Avenue to salute Gen. Jackson—congratulated him on the vote which he had received, and said that he had no doubt that Gen. Jackson would be elected by the House. It is a fact that Gen. Jackson, instead of inviting Mr. Clay to participate with him in the care of State, said, that he would endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties which would, in that event, devolve upon him. It is a fact, which can be proved by witnesses now in this City, that Mr. Clay did, afterwards, call at Gadsby's, where Gen. Jackson then boarded; that he inquired whether Gen. Jackson was in; that the bar-keeper went up to Gen. Jackson's room to ascertain whether Mr. Clay could be admitted; that Mr. Clay remained below until the bar-keeper returned with an invitation from Gen. Jackson, and then spent some time, *à la carte*, with the dangerous Military Chieftain. It is a fact that, in the face of these facts, Mr. Clay authorized the Journal to say that he did not call on Gen. Jackson, except to leave his formal card, and now pleads, that such were the terms in which he stood with General Jackson, personally, that he could not vote for him.

These facts, as well as those implied by Mr. McDuffie's resolution, can be fully sustained against Mr. Clay if he shall appeal to the House. That it will be difficult, yea, impossible to bring them before the public in any imposing shape, without such appeal, is manifest. If Mr. Clay makes the appeal, he will be convicted. If he fails to do so, then will the public be at no loss for the cause.

U. S. Telegraph.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay.—We copy (on our 4th page) from the Nashville Republican of the 20th ult. General Jackson's address to the public in reply to Mr. Clay. The General had not seen Mr. Clay's dinner speech when he wrote this address. The speech was delivered on the 12th and the address is dated on the 18th. Our last Nashville papers are down to the 24th. They contain a notice of the dinner, and say the speech has not been yet published.

We confess that we admire the calmness and dignity with which Gen. J. replies to Mr. Clay's "indignant denial." Its tone may be well contrasted with the exasperation and bitterness of Mr. C. in his Lexington Speech. Should Gen. J. notice that speech and use the same tone, the contrast will be still more striking.

It appears to us, that by giving up the name of the gentleman who made the communication to him, and explaining the circumstances under which his opinions have found their way into the public prints, Gen. Jackson has thrown the dispute from himself for the present. It was incumbent upon him to make the statement he has given to the public. The matter is now in a fair way to be probed, and we shall wait with anxiety to see what Mr. Buchanan will say. If the representations of Gen. J. be sustained, he will have no further con-

nection with the controversy. And he do not see any ground to suppose that Mr. B. will fail to do so.

We intended to examine Mr. Clay's speech, to point out several contradictions in it, and to contrast the course pursued by him and General Jackson towards each other—But, we defer it until further developments shall be made.

The war which Mr. Clay has waged against Gen. Jackson, his language of defiance and recrimination, and the contempt with which he has spoken of him, appear to us extremely reprehensible, considering the attitude in which they both stand before the public. Mr. Clay complains of the aspersions that have been thrown upon him by his enemies generally, and seeks to revenge himself upon Gen. Jackson. Might we not ask, which of them has been most traduced? Which has borne it with greater dignity, relying for justice upon conscious innocence and the intelligence and impartiality of the nation? The subsidized presses of the country have opened upon Gen. J. the floodgates of defamation. They have pursued him with the most unjustifiable spirit of rancour; they have fettered out every act of a long life that could be distorted by falsehood, sophistry and forgery into an objection to him. Even the peace and honor of the aged wife of his bosom have been offered up, as a sacrifice on the altar. These efforts to depreciate the services, and to blacken the character of "him who has filled the measure of his country's glory," are inconsistent with a manly opposition to him as the next President. Yet he has borne all this in a manner that must convince many of his enemies that they had formed erroneous opinions both of his temper and character. What will be his course when he sees Mr. Clay's speech, we cannot conjecture. But if, after all the circumstances of aggravation under which he has been so long patient, he should, upon receiving Mr. Clay's speech, give way to the dictates of feeling rather than of judgment, he will do what most men, in the same situation, could not avoid. On the contrary, should he display no more feeling than is shown in his late address, Mr. Clay will have failed to produce the result he seems so ardently to desire.

Whatever we may think of the unnatural coalition between Messrs. Clay and Adams, we are free to admit, that Mr. C. has been sometimes spoken of in terms, which his bitterest enemies were not justifiable in using; terms which, under no circumstances, ought men to permit themselves to employ in the public journals. And we regret that he has not borne such things as Gen. Jackson has. Developments may yet be made going to palliate his course, but they cannot justify it.

Whether or not there has been an intrigue between Mr. Clay or his friends and Gen. Jackson's friends, is the particular enquiry now before the public. It is collateral; and should it result one way or the other, the main enquiry will not be put to rest—has there been an intrigue with Mr. A. or his friends, by which Mr. A. was to be made President, and Mr. C. Secretary of State? Mr. C.'s ignorance of any propositions to Gen. Jackson, does not imply that he did not have an "understanding" with the successful candidate—and after all, that is the main point, upon which we have, as yet, but circumstantial evidence. This circumstantial evidence is satisfactory to the minds of many; but there are others who require other circumstances to make the chain complete, or the disclosure of more positive testimony. Mr. Clay himself ought to desire the most complete investigation of this branch of the subject. And that it may be had, let him seek it of Congress; let him court the disclosure of all that is known; let him remove every restriction that might possibly prevent men from telling all they know; and then he may hope to remove the cloud that envelopes him, if innocent. Opposed as we are to the principles of Mr. Adams' administration, and particularly to most of Mr. Clay's doctrines, we should rejoice, for the honor of our country, to have the disinterestedness of our highest public officers freed from suspicion. We should be proud to be deprived, in our opposition to them, of every thing but the solid objections we have to their policy and constitutional doctrines. These objections are ample without the aid of personal imputations.

In popular governments there will always exist sufficient excitement, upon points of public policy and principle. But when that excitement exists merely as to men, partisan zeal is excited, the contagion spreads, and the social attachments of men, and the peace of society are broken up. We deprecate such a result as this. And it is from these considerations that we have been compelled to object to the effort of the Secretary of State at Lexington, and to contrast it with the temperate address of Gen. Jackson.

We wait to hear from Mr. Buchanan, under the impression, that in the present state of things, he owes it to the country, and to himself to speak.

Richmond Enquirer.

From the Tarboro's Free Press.

Mr. Adams.—A few months since, a libel suit was instituted at Philadelphia by Mr. Leavitt Harris, formerly U. S. Consul at St. Petersburg, against a gentleman who had publicly charged him with misconduct in the discharge of his official duties—the damages were laid at \$100,000; the Jury awarded the prosecutor only \$100. On the trial a mass of evidence was introduced, part of which was from the pen of Mr. John

Quincy Adams—the following extract from a letter to Mr. Harris was among these documents—extracts from it having been given in several newspapers, the National Journal has given the following as a correct copy. We invite the attention of the candid and considerate reader to a close examination of the contents of this letter, and ask what would have been thought, at that momentous crisis in our national affairs, a few weeks previous to the battle of New Orleans, when "the whole colossal power of Great Britain" was "collected to crush us at a blow"—when Jackson in the South, and Brown in the North, were marshalling their respective quotas of our "five efficient regiments," to protect the boot and beauty of the Union—what would then have been thought of the patriotism of any individual who committed to paper, with the chance of its falling into the hands of the enemy, sentiments like the following—yet Mr. Adams, then holding the double appointment of Minister to St. Petersburg, and Commissioner at Ghent to negotiate a treaty of peace, sends a letter several hundred miles through a country where British influence predominated, and thus expresses himself in relation to the people and the government whose agent he is:—*Divided among ourselves more in passions than interest, with half the nations sold by their prejudice and their ignorance to our enemy, with a feeble and penurious government, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power has collected to crush us at a blow.*" Mr. Clay was also one of the Commissioners at Ghent, and as he has become the expounder and promulgator of Mr. Adams' opinions, we trust that he will consider this a favorable opportunity to present to the public, his promised disclosures respecting certain events which occurred at Ghent—and will also inform the people whether that "half of the nation," which was sold to the enemy during the late war, now advocates or opposes Mr. A.'s claims to the Chief Magistracy of our "feeble and penurious government."

Ghent, 16th Nov. 1814.

"The occurrence of the war in America has been of a diversified nature. Success and defeat have alternately attended the arms of both belligerents, and hitherto have left them nearly where they were, at the commencement of the campaign. It has been, on our part, merely defensive, with the single exception of the taking of Fort Erie, with which it began. The battles of Chippewa and of Big Water, the defence of Fort Erie on the 15th August, and the naval action on Lake Champlain on the 11th of September, have rebounded to our glory as much as to our advantage; while the loss of Washington, the capitulations of Alexandria and of Washington county, Massachusetts, and Nantucket, have been more disgraceful to us than injurious. The defence of Baltimore has given us little more to be proud of than the demonstrations against it had afforded to our enemy. Prevost's retreat from Plattsburg has been more disgraceful to them than honorable to us; and Wellington's veterans, the fire-eater Brisbane, and the fire-brand Cockburn, have kept the ranks of our militia in countenance by their expertise in the art of running away.

"The general issue of the campaign is yet to come, and there is too much reason to apprehend that it will be unfavorable to our side. Left by a concurrence of circumstances unexampled in the annals of the world, to struggle alone and friendless, against the whole colossal power of Great Britain; fighting in reality against her for the cause of all Europe, with all Europe coldly looking on, barely bound not to raise in our favor a helping hand, secretly wishing us success, and not daring so much as to cheer us in the strife, what could be expected from the first fruits of this unequal conflict, but disaster and discomfiture to us? Divided among ourselves, more in passions than interest, with half the nation sold by their prejudice and their ignorance to our enemy, with a feeble and penurious government, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force which that gigantic power has collected to crush us at a blow? This, too, in the moment which she has chosen to break through all the laws of war, acknowledged and respected by civilized nations. Under the false pretence of retaliation, Cockburn has formally declared the determination to destroy and lay waste all the towns on the sea coast which may be assailable. The ordinary horrors of war are mildness and mercy in comparison with what British vengeance and malice have denounced upon us. We must go through it all. Trust in God we shall rise in triumph over all, but the first shock is the most terrible part of the process, and it is that which we are now enduring."

From the National Intelligencer.

Whirling, 23th July, 1827.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: Have the goodness to publish the following in the Intelligencer, and oblige us.

In order to prevent misapprehension in regard to the circumstances under which Mr. Clay, while in Wheeling, obtained a sight of General Jackson's letter to Carter Beverly, and a copy of the same, the undersigned make the following statement:

That, immediately after Mr. Clay's arrival here from Steubenville, on the morning of the 24th ult. he was informed that Mr. Zane wished to see him, and was in possession of Gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverly, whereby the General avowed that he had made the declaration ascribed to him in the Fayetteville letter. Mr. Clay therefore visited Mr. Zane, who, in our presence, presented to him the General's letter. After having read it through, Mr. Clay remarked that no propositions of similar import to those stated, had been made with his knowledge, authority, or concurrence, and was glad that the accusation had now assumed a shape in which it could be met. Mr. Zane said that he had obtained the letter under a pledge to return it, but would furnish Mr. Clay with a copy. Mr. Clay replied that a copy could not be taken in

time for him, as the steam boat in which he had engaged his passage, was, or soon would be, ready to set off. He turned to Mr. McClure, the Postmaster, and asked the favor of him to forward him a copy to Lexington. Mr. McClure expressed an opinion that a copy could be made out in time for Mr. Clay; for the steam boat would probably not start for some time, as her first gun had not yet fired. Mr. McClure inquired whether Mr. Beverly's letter to Mr. Zane ought not to be copied. Mr. Clay said it might be well to do so, if time would permit. Gen. Jackson's letter (the other we did not see) was therefore handed to a gentleman present to copy. No other person of the company read the General's letter; nor did Mr. Clay read any part of it aloud, excepting that portion thereof which related to the overture, and the channel through which it had been communicated to Gen. Jackson.

Soon after the letter had been delivered to be copied, Mr. Clay took leave of Mr. Zane, and returned to Mr. Simms'. On the copies being finished they were sent to Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay did not to our knowledge, and we were present during the whole interview, request Mr. Zane to attest either copies; nor was any thing said on the subject by him.

We believe the above statement of facts to be correct; but have not the advantage of a personal conference with Mr. Zane, who is now absent on his way to New York by the Canal.

A. GALDWELL,
MOSES M. CHAPLINE,
RICH'D McCLURE.

The Good Cause.—Accounts from every quarter of this state assure us that the cause of Jackson and the people is gaining ground. The boostings of the administration presses and the efforts of the administration itself, to operate upon Pennsylvania, have aroused the people, and we begin now to be sensible of the numbers of the friends of free elections. Pennsylvania has not forsaken her first choice. She might as well be expected to swerve from the pure principles which have always governed her in war and in peace—always patriotic and always republican—as to desert ANDREW JACKSON or the principles upon which she has heretofore supported him. This mighty convention at Harrisburg which was to revolutionize the state—unite it with the northern confederacy and array it against the western and southern states, is viewed in its proper light: Where it is not looked upon with indifference, it is regarded with indignation, as a traitorous combination against the union. There are some honest men in it, carried there by their zeal for manufactures, but these gentlemen will soon discover their mistake. They will look in vain for any thing patriotic from a measure projected in Boston. Our state is disgraced by this convention—a convention in which such men as Daniel Webster—a traitor to his country during the last war—are the most prominent.

Pittsburg (Pa) Democrat.

Mrs. Jackson.—The Winchester Virginian contains a long article on the subject of the slanders against this lady. We make the following brief extract, protesting as we have always done against the first introduction of the subject into the newspapers:

"We do not speak carelessly or unadvisedly on this subject; we have the very best authority for what we have said—the authority of a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, and of as fair character as any man in Virginia, who writes us as follows:—'The difference was not left to him [Col. Innes] solely; the other referee, a gentleman of the first grade in society, and one whose name can be given if necessary, has authorized me to say, that there never was a decision. All the papers were placed in their hands, consisting entirely of letters from Short to Mrs. Roberts. The documents proved positively not only the innocence of Mrs. Roberts, but shewed that she ought not to have been suspected.'

Mrs. Roberts was in early life an acquaintance of my friend, formed by frequent visits in her father's family, giving him an opportunity to know her well—his opinion would be flattering to any lady."—Richmond Eng.

A "Sign" in New York.—The N. Y. Enquirer of the 4th, informs us that "The Republican General Committee, has, by a vote of 18 to 8, ordered that their official notices should no longer be published in the National Advocate." We have noticed the devious course of this print for some time. It would not commit itself; it has now and then, urged truths and real objections to Adams, Clay and Jackson; but kept aloof; always full of ambiguities. At length, Mr. Otis came to N. York; and set to work, as we have seen it hinted; and the Advocate and other papers in the interior (where they went) threw off all disguise, and suddenly became the very pinks of chivalry in support of the Administration. The Chairman and Secretary refusing to publish their notices in the Advocate, it was made a question in the Tammany meeting, at the instance of the discarded Editor. The question of his seceding from the Republican party, and going over to the administration and opposing Jackson, was warmly discussed. The victory was complete. The influential members of the committee all voting with the 18, and among them the late mayor of the city.

The concert with which the Republicans act in New York, and the influ-

ence of administrations there, have been often remarked by every one. This decision will therefore be felt by the administration, and is the most insuspicious "Sign" for them we have seen from that quarter. The Courier says the event has astounded the Adams men, and that without overrating Jackson's strength in the state, it may be counted at not less than 24 votes.—B.

Mr. Trimble of Kentucky, one of those Representatives in Congress, who, notwithstanding the popular voice and instruction of his state, voted to elect John Quincy Adams President, has, in a recent speech, openly avowed, that

"When we got to Washington, we found that Crawford was not of the question; we ascertained, that if Gen. Jackson was elected, he would not appoint our friend Clay Secretary of State. We then ascertained, distinctly, that if Mr. Adams should be elected, he would appoint Mr. Clay his Secretary of State. Under these circumstances, we determined to vote for him."

So then, the cat is at last let out of the bag—and what we poor democrats have been arguing to prove from presumptive evidence, is boldly confessed, when denial can no longer be useful.

Mr. Trimble is the bosom friend of Mr. Clay. He would not have dared to do, at the critical period of the presidential election, any thing without the knowledge and assent of Mr. Clay. He with his colleagues had, in some way, "distinctly ascertained" that which determined their votes in favor of Mr. Adams. How was this "distinctly ascertained?" Was an assurance given? Was a bargain made? Did Mr. Adams pledge his word? And was it this that softened the flinty bosom of Mr. Clay, and turned his past enmity to kindness.

The offence is rank. Plain proof of political corruption never glared before any people. The Kentucky delegation had "distinctly ascertained" and who were they? At their very head—himself almost the whole, stood Henry Clay. Had not the head as "distinctly ascertained" as the limbs and outward flourishes? Was the leader alone ignorant, alone in the dark, as to what was to become of the darling object of his ambition, the line of safe precedent? Did not Henry Clay know what was to be the glorious reward of his forgiving conversation with Adams? And if he did—as he must—how, when, through whom, was it managed that he should "distinctly ascertain" this fact? Would he trust any one but Mr. Adams himself for the assurance? These questions are irresistible, and, founded upon the confession of Mr. Trimble, make the bargain and sale of the coalition so palpable, that one can almost grasp it in the hand.

But mark the varied phraseology. It was only "ascertained" GENERAL JACKSON would not appoint Clay; but it was "then ascertained distinctly" that ADAMS would. Why this difference? Let the letter to Mr. Beverley explain it. General Jackson was approached circuitously and guardedly. They knew his abhorrence of intrigue and corruption, and would not undertake to meet his eye and to bear his reproach, by venturing a personal offer to himself. His friends are sounded at a distance—indirect communication is had—and the result is that these precious patriots "ascertain" that he is inaccessible. Not so with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. His arms were open to receive even his avowed enemies and traducers. He shrunk from no contamination—his object was the Presidential Chair; and from him, they could "ascertain distinctly" his readiness to make Clay Secretary of State. That being "ascertained," and ascertained "distinctly," the votes of Mr. Clay and of his friends follow as a matter of settled bargain, as the promised quid pro quo.

Unfortunately for Mr. Clay, he cannot be every where, nor regulate every body—else would he have prevented this confession of his devoted advocate Mr. Trimble, which is directly fatal to all his fine spun professions and pretences. It is thus that we have often seen criminal conspiracies betrayed and exposed, at the very moment that the master spirits chuckle with the idea of success.—Am. Sentinel.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From the Baltimore American.

We promised yesterday to give a more extended account of the causes of the misunderstanding which has arisen between our Minister to Mexico (Mr. Poinsett) and the Legislature of Vera Cruz, and which has had the effect of eliciting from that gentleman the publication from which we then gave an extract. From the well known firmness of Mr. Poinsett's character, it will readily be supposed that he has supported, with a becoming pride and dignity, his own and his country's honor and integrity. He commences his address by stating, that, as long as the attacks upon him and the political conduct of his country were confined to anonymous communications and indirect surmises in the public prints, they only served to excite in him sentiments of contempt, and caused him to believe that he would prove them more effectually by his silence than by any reply; but when the Legislature of Vera Cruz, in a manifesto solemnly addressed to the Mexican nation, gave their sanction and lent their support to the propagation of such unfounded calumnies, he felt it a duty he owed his country and himself, not to suffer them to go forth to the world under authority so respectable, without contradicting them by facts, and refuting them by solid arguments. It was not his intention to interfere with the domestic policy of the country; his sole object in coming before the public was,

to offer a plain explanation of the course pursued by the United States with regard to Mexico and the rest of the Republics of America, and to endeavor, by a statement of facts, to answer the suspicious of the Legislature of Vera Cruz, founded upon the misrepresentations of rival writers, who, in the words of the Legislature, "are obliged, in order to maintain themselves, to prostitute their consciences, by calculating and decrying the conduct of the good."

To prove the good will of the United States towards Spanish America, our Minister proceeds to give a detail of the measures of our Government in respect to them, commencing at the period when the cry of liberty was first heard to proceed from the oppressed and enslaved colonies of Spain. In the month of August, 1818, a formal proposition was made by the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain, with a view of inducing that country, in conjunction with our own, to acknowledge the independence of Buenos Ayres, the only State which, having, at that time, declared its independence, might be considered as completely freed from the yoke of Spain. It did not yet meet the views of his Britannic Majesty's Government to comply with this proposition, and it was of course abandoned. The Minister next refers to the negotiation at Aix la Chapelle, and states that there is every reason to believe, that the alliance which was there proposed between Spain and the rest of the European Powers to re-establish her authority over her revolted colonies, was mainly frustrated by the known and avowed disposition of the United States, and the refusal of Great Britain to consent to the employment of forces against Southern America.

On the 30th of January, 1822, it was resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, of which body Mr. Poinsett was a member, that the President should be directed to furnish the House with the communications which had been received from the agents of the United States who resided in the colonies of Spain which had declared their independence, as also those of the agents of the same Governments who resided in Washington, and that they should give an account of the condition of their country, and the state of the war with Spain. In transmitting to the House the required documents, the President, in his message of the 8th of March, 1822, declared his impression that the acknowledgment of the independence of Spanish America should not be delayed any longer, and that the time had arrived for entering impartial justice to both parties, and for complying, to their greatest benefit, with the laws of nations.

The day following, the Spanish Minister, Senor Ansuagu, addressed to the Secretary of State a note protesting solemnly against the recognizing by our Government of the independence of the insurgent Provinces of South America. A reply to this note, under date of the 6th of April, recapitulated the circumstances under which the United States felt themselves bound, in compliance with an obligation of the highest nature, to acknowledge, as independent States, nations who, having published their claims to that character, had maintained them in defiance of all opposition." Upon the 24th of April, the same Minister declared that the Spanish Government had disapproved of the treaty which had been made between O'Donogh and Iturbide, and had denied the authority of the former to conclude any such treaty. On the 12th of February, 1822, the Court of Spain declared that all the treaties hitherto made by the Spanish Commanders, involving the acknowledgment of the independence of the revolted colonies, ought to be considered null and void, having been made without the direction and consent of the Court. In pursuance of this declaration, the Court the next day passed the three following resolutions: 1st, Declaring null and void the treaty between O'Donogh and Iturbide. 2d, Directing that the Spanish Government should, by a formal manifesto, advise the Governments, with whom they are at peace, that it would consider the partial and absolute recognition, by any State, of the independence of the Spanish colonies, as long as the present differences between them and the mother country remain unsettled, as a violation of the treaties existing between Spain and that country; and 3d, that it should be recommended to the Government, to take all measures for the speedy recovery of the authority of Spain over her rebellious colonies. These steps of the court of Spain were not known to the President at the time of delivering his message of March 8th, but they were known to the Congress when that assembly, almost unanimously, concurred in the resolution which acknowledged the independence of the new American States, although, by that measure, they ran the risk of provoking hostilities with Spain. Mr. Poinsett was actively instrumental in bringing about this result. After thus showing, in the most satisfactory manner, the friendly disposition of our Government towards the Republics of the South, Mr. Poinsett proceeds to reply to the charge made against him by the Legislature of Vera Cruz, of establishing the denomination of Free Masons, called Yorkists, for the purpose of disseminating a spirit of discord among the peaceable inhabitants of Mexico who, before his arrival, lived in perfect harmony under the dominion of the Scotch. The ceremonies of the Yorkists existed before Mr. Poinsett's arrival in Mexico; he found there five lodges already established, and the only transaction in which he had any agency, w-