

THE STAR, and North-Carolina State Gazette, Published weekly, by LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS. Subscribers, three dollars per an... No paper will be sent without at least \$1 in advance...

Ran Away

From the subscriber, on the 2d instant, my negro man, named BOB, about five feet, seven or eight inches high...

Notice. I wish to purchase six first rate horses, suitable for the Stage. The horses I wish to be from 5 to 8 years old. Apply soon. MERRITT DILLIARD.

To Hire. By the month, a BRICK MASON & PLASTERER. His qualifications, particularly as a Plasterer, are not surpassed by any in the State. Apply to WILL. POLK.

Mr. Buchanan and the Editor of the United States Telegraph.

The manner in which we have been assailed, and the use which has been made of the notice which Mr. Buchanan, in his statement to the Editor of the Lancaster Journal, has taken of this letter to us, dated 16th of October...

At this distance of time I could not, if I would, explain to you all the causes which induced me to hold the only conversation I ever held with Gen. Jackson, on the subject of the presidential election. It will be sufficient, however, for your purpose, to know that I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose any terms to Gen. Jackson in relation to his votes, nor did I make any such proposition. I trust I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it is known Gen. Jackson would be to receive such a message.

I repeated the substance of this conversation to a few friends at Washington; one of whom must have communicated it to you. That person, whoever he may be, is entirely mistaken in supposing the subject of it to have been what you allege in your letter. I must, therefore, protest against bringing that conversation before the people through the medium of the Telegraph, or any other newspaper.

The facts are before the world, that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams President; and that Mr. Adams immediately thereafter made Mr. Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inferences from such conduct, and the circumstances connected with it. They will judge of the cause from the effects.

It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan's chief anxiety was to prevent his name from appearing in connection with this subject. He protested against that conversation being brought before the public, through the medium of the Telegraph, or any other newspaper. For ourselves, we had no control over any other paper than the Telegraph. Mr. Buchanan had not disclosed to us what that conversation was, we had heard it detailed by Gen. Jackson himself, and like Gen. Jackson, we had formed our opinion from the conversation itself. Mr. Buchanan had given his opinion, that the fact that Mr. Clay and his friends had made Mr. Adams President, and that Mr. Adams had, immediately thereafter, made Mr. Clay Secretary of State, being before the world, "the people will draw their own inferences from such conduct and from the circumstances connected with it."

Although we believed that the particular conversation which Mr. Buchanan protested against being made public through the Telegraph, or any other newspaper, formed one of the most important circumstances connected with the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends for Mr. Adams, and although we were committed as to that particular conversation before we received Mr. Buchanan's letter, we thought it due to him to consult him personally before we again referred to it in the Telegraph. We waited the commencement of the session, and then sought an interview with Mr. Buchanan on the subject. His explanation, as we have before stated, was accidentally interrupted, and never after renewed. It was necessary to see the reasons for Mr. Buchanan's reluctance that that particular conversation should be brought before the public. It is easy to see that however pure and patriotic Mr. B.'s purpose in covering up with General Jackson might have been, yet it is impossible to prevent imputations against his integrity of purpose from being made by some, if that conversation were published. Under such circumstances, all that remained for us to do, was to seek for the facts. We did make inquiries, and ascertained to our satisfaction, that Mr. Makley was the agent who was used by Mr. Clay to ascertain what Gen. Jackson would do. That the rumors of the day, and reports of what Mr. Adams' friends had tendered to Mr. Clay's friends, were told to Mr. Buchanan, for the purpose of exciting him to hear them to Gen. Jackson. Mr. Clay, as we have said, had approached the General in person, and failing to get the desired "hints," he was compelled to adopt the only artifice left, to present a rival to the old Hero. This must be done through one of Gen. Jackson's friends—through one in whom Gen. Jackson had confidence, and it was for that reason that Mr. Buchanan was selected. Finding Mr. Buchanan tardy in his movements, Mr. Makley approached an intimate friend of Gen. Jackson, a member of the House from Tennessee, for the same purpose. But it was to Mr. B. that the tales of overtures, of bargains, and intrigues, were most sedulously plied, until he was induced to believe that it was his duty to notify General Jackson of the intrigue. There was nothing wrong in this—this seems to have been the chief object of Mr. Buchanan's visit—so far

as he was then, or is now, willing to acknowledge it to himself. He had persuaded himself that Gen. Jackson would not, and he believed that he ought not, to appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State. He gives us his reasons because he was his chief competitor, and he hoped that Gen. Jackson's indignation would be so much excited at the knowledge of the intrigue which was going on as to induce him to declare so—it was to obtain that declaration, that Mr. B. visited Gen. J.—that he had a distinct idea of the effect which that declaration would produce upon Mr. Clay and his friends is obvious, for he not only detailed the conversation of Mr. Makley, but gave his own opinion that it would operate upon the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends. The chief object of Mr. Buchanan seems to have been to notify Gen. Jackson of the intrigue, and obtain from him a declaration, that he would not appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State. He certainly hoped that one would follow the other, and believed that the election of Gen. Jackson would be a necessary consequence.

This, Mr. Clay and his friends, claim to be an acquittal! How did Mr. Buchanan come to these conclusions? Had Mr. Clay and his friends authorized Mr. B. to make terms as to their votes, it would have been a corrupt proposition which Mr. B. would not bear, the result of which, would have implicated him in the intrigue, which his evidence now condemns. What are the facts communicated by Mr. Buchanan to Gen. Jackson? We hope we shall be understood when we call the mind of our readers to a very strong point in this case. Mr. Buchanan admits that his object in visiting Gen. Jackson was to obtain from him a pledge that he would not appoint Mr. Adams Secretary of State. He tells us that he believes that pledge would have had a happy influence upon the votes of Mr. Clay and his friends, who wanted the second office for Mr. Clay.

He tells us his reasons for making this call, originated in the rumors he had heard, and the important fact communicated by Mr. Makley, that the friends of Mr. Adams had promised to make Mr. Clay Secretary of State, if Mr. Adams were elected, and lest this statement of facts should authorize the inference that he was authorized by Mr. Clay and his friends to make terms as to votes, he now says that he was not so authorized. Now, let it be remembered that Mr. Buchanan's avowed object, at the time he had the conversation with General Jackson, was to obtain the pledge, which he himself believed would operate upon Mr. Clay and his friends—to do this, it was necessary to convince Gen. Jackson of what he himself believed, which was that the statement of Mr. Makley was true—that Mr. Adams' friends had tendered the Department of State to Mr. Clay—that the West did not wish to separate from the West, and that the declaration of Gen. Jackson, that he would not appoint Mr. Adams to be Secretary of State, would have a happy influence on Mr. Clay and his friends. To convince Gen. Jackson of this, it was necessary for Mr. Buchanan to speak as from authority. To suppose that he did not so speak, is to believe that Gen. Jackson would be operated upon by idle rumors, and implies that Mr. B. himself was under the same influence.

The object of Mr. Buchanan, in his late statement, is, as far as possible, to guard against the inference that he would consent to become a messenger, the bearer of a corrupt proposition, and hence the distinction, without a difference, between his statement and that of Gen. Jackson, which has been seized upon by Mr. Clay and his partisans, as an acquittal.

It will readily be seen, that Mr. Buchanan, so far from acquitting Mr. Clay from the charge of bargain, expressly enforces it. He, in his letter to the editor of the Telegraph, of the 16th of October last, at the same time that he protests against having his name brought before the public says: "The facts are before the world, that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams President, and that Mr. Adams, immediately thereafter, made Mr. Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inferences from such conduct, and from the circumstances connected with it. They will judge of the cause from the effects."

Take this in connection with the declaration of Mr. Makley, that as early as Dec. 30th, Mr. Adams' friends had tendered to Mr. Clay the Department of State, and think what must be Mr. Clay's situation when he can claim such a letter as an acquittal!

What are the circumstances referred to? That this very conversation forms an important link, is obvious; and that Mr. Buchanan's letter of October, 1826, was written for the purpose of preventing its being brought before the public through the Telegraph, on his own account, is too manifest to need an argument. He believed that Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams were guilty of the bargain, he saw in the fact of Mr. Clay's vote, and appointment with the known circumstances, enough to convict them before the public, and he protested against being called in as a witness. It is this which Mr. Clay calls an acquittal!

U. S. Telegraph.

From the Charlotteville (Va.) Advocate.

Mr. Jefferson's opinion of Gen. Jackson.—Repeated allusions have been made to this subject by the friends of the Administration, and all the influence of Mr. Jefferson's great name has been enlisted against the object of their unrelenting obloquy and persecution. It is due to the memory of the dead that their sentiments should be correctly understood; it is due especially to the living, when those sentiments are employed to affect the decision of important public questions. The opinion which Mr. Jefferson is said to have expressed to Gov. Coles, has been seized upon with avidity, and loudly proclaimed through the country, as deserving great weight, and calculated to have an important bearing on the Presidential controversy. The friends of Mr. Adams have insisted with earnestness and much reason, that great respect is due to the opinion of one, who has been justly regarded as the father of the republican party, and who, to a thorough knowledge of the human character in general, added an intimate acquaintance with the claims and qualifications of the competitors for the Presidency at the late election. It was in vain to tell them that merit was but comparative, and that Mr. Jefferson's remark, if made at all, only applied to Gen. Jackson as opposed to Mr. Crawford, whom he notoriously preferred to all others then in nomination—it has been alike unavail-

ing to remind them of the high terms of admiration and esteem, in which he uniformly spoke of Gen. Jackson, and his avowed disapprobation of the political principles and course of Mr. Adams. These were considerations unworthy a woman's attention. It was not only insisted that the remark was correctly understood, but that it was designed to express Mr. Jefferson's deliberate opinion of the relative qualifications of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. Neither denial or explanation would be listened to by the infatuated partisans of the administration.—Mr. Jefferson's opinion! Mr. Jefferson's opinion! was enough for them, and hence they kept out of view every thing calculated to explain it. For ourselves, we have been always satisfied, that from December, 1825 at least, if not from an earlier period, Mr. Jefferson greatly preferred Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams, and anxiously wished his election. We do not, however, oppose our convictions to a tone to the assertion of our adversaries. Having accidentally received a confirmation of the notion from Gov. Randolph, we requested the favor of that gentleman to permit us by the publication of Mr. Jefferson's real opinion as declared to him, to counteract the effect which the misapprehension of it, might have produced. In pursuing this course, we were actuated as well by a desire to do justice to Mr. Jefferson's memory, as to advance the cause of him whom we support. In reply, he addressed to us the following letter, which we now lay before the public. He states Mr. Jefferson's opinion, not once and equivocally but often and deliberately expressed—not as comparing Gen. Jackson to others, nor now in nomination, but to Mr. Adams alone. It were needless for us to invoke the attention of the American people to the solemnly avowed opinion of Mr. Jefferson. His great talents, and acknowledged public services, his intimate acquaintance with the principles of our government and interests of the country, and the relative abilities of the opposing candidates to sustain and advance them, and his unsuspected purity—all combining to give assurance of the correctness and disinterestedness of his opinion,—sufficiently claim, in our judgment, for it, the respect and deference of the nation.

To the Editors of the Advocate. GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your written application for a statement of certain political sentiments uttered by Mr. Jefferson sometime in the year 1825, I must first remark, that I do not now consider myself at liberty after your request, to withhold it from your paper. My opinion has ever been this, that in a free and equal society, upon public matters of such extreme importance, the public are entitled to demand, through any of their organs of communication, the sentiments of a public character of long and high standing, from themselves, and most assuredly so, after their decease, from persons to whom they have been successively made known. I was induced to relate what I had heard, the first time I did relate it, by some liberal expressions applied to General Jackson, a conduct which would have been perhaps still more revolting to my feelings in regard to Mr. Adams; for both are fully worthy in my estimation of the high honor they receive from their fellow citizens at present; but the former I have never yet seen.

The occasion of which you speak, when we were all present at the reading of Gen. Jackson's reply to Mr. Clay, was, I candidly think the second time I ever mentioned the fact in question. I am very sure I did hear Mr. Jefferson say, and I think it was the last of July or the first of August, 1825, but it might have been in December, that it was fortunate for the country that Gen. Jackson was likely to be fit for public life four years after, for in him seemed to be the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which effaced all limitations of powers, and left the General Government, by theory, altogether unrestrained. That its character was plainly enough about to be totally changed, and that a revolution which had been hitherto distinctly contemplated at a very great distance, was now suddenly, and unexpectedly, brought close to our view. Of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Jefferson often said, that he was an honest, sincere, firm, clear headed and strong minded man, of the soundest political principles; which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a Senator of the United States, when he was Vice President himself. He had no doubt, that if Gen. Jackson should be brought into office to correct the alarming tendency towards formidable, and otherwise irreparable evils, beginning to develop itself in the administration of the general government, he would be entirely faithful to that object. This conversation took place either immediately after the Convention in Staunton of 1825, or in December following; and it was the last free expression of his sentiments I ever heard; a calamitous change in the private affairs of both having occurred shortly after, which prevented my being much with him, by placing him through impious circumstances, in a situation requiring him to be unfriendly to my greatest interests.

Having been an elector myself in 1824, when Mr. Crawford's personal condition was deemed so very doubtful, I know certainly that Mr. Jefferson did then prefer Mr. Adams, after him. Indeed, I never heard Mr. Jefferson speak of Mr. Adams, from the year 1792, without acknowledging that he was an able, learned and honest man; to which he often added, before the period mentioned, that Mr. Adams would make a safe Chief Magistrate of the Union, and was the best fit of all the New England men. Towards Mr. Clay, as a politician, Mr. Jefferson constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical. With this impression on my mind I left Mr. Clay at Monticello, when I went to the election, three days before the meeting of the electoral college, in December, 1824. I had heard some little discussion between him and Mr. Jefferson, of those important points of constitutionality of doctrine, and political economy, upon

which they differed so widely. I went determined to vote for Mr. Adams, in case Mr. Crawford should be acknowledged indisputably out of condition to serve. It did not appear to me that Mr. Jefferson ever viewed Mr. Clay in the light he is now viewed, by many being as a man likely to be dangerous to the Union from his principles, or that he ever contemplated for him any other elevation than what he had already enjoyed in the House of Representatives. Should Mr. Clay demonstrate to the World that Mr. Jefferson underrated him, I shall be among the first to acknowledge a genuine feeling of Civic pride at it; for he is a Virginian, and my strongest public attachment of all, is to the prosperity and honor of Virginia. If what I have said should excite resentment, I shall hold Mr. Clay, and him only, responsible to me for any improper expression of that feeling.

With great respect,

TH. M. RANDOLPH, Sen.

THE SIX VILLAGES, JULY 26, 1827.

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 22d instant was handed to me, late last evening, and I hasten to answer the inquiries as requested, in regard to the case of Harris a soldier of the five militia men who were executed at Mobile. The regiment to which these unfortunate men belonged, was received into the service by the orders of the general government, was mustered for a six months tour, and was paid accordingly, for said service, as will appear by the muster and pay rolls, and by Colonel Pipkin's report to me. These rolls, with Col. Pipkin's report, the proceedings and sentence of the court martial detailed for the trial, and all the circumstances connected with the subject, are, or ought to be on record at Washington City, where I have no doubt Mr. Buckner has had a full opportunity of examining them. I confidently assert that they stamp the allegations of Mr. Buckner with falsehood.

The letter which Mr. Buckner now makes use of in order to injure my character, is well ascertained to be a forgery. It was first published by Blass, editor of the Democratic Press, purporting to be a letter from the unfortunate Harris to me. This man never wrote but one letter to me, that I ever saw, or heard of before this publication, and in that he acknowledged himself to be guilty of the enormous crimes charged against him, and stated his readiness to meet the just sentence of the court. If Mr. Buckner was as desirous to call the truth from me, my hard earned reputation, he would have seen that Gen. Winchester, who commanded at Mobile at the time that this Blass' letter is dated, made several communications to me after that date, and before he had any knowledge that the battle of New Orleans had been fought. Does not this circumstance show the impossibility of Mr. Harris having knowledge at the time stated, and still more that he could have gained it in time to have made it a ground of application for mercy? The letters of Gen. Winchester to me show that he did not receive intelligence of the victory until the 17th January; forged letters give the intelligence to Mr. Harris two days before. Strange indeed, that Mr. Harris, closely confined in jail, should be so much earlier informed than the commandant of that post. It would give me great pleasure to send you printed copies from the documents in my possession, properly certified, proving what I have here asserted, but it is impossible that this can be done within so short a period as that requested. I trust, however, that the statement here made will be sufficient, with all honorable men, to counteract the false impressions sought to be forced upon the free-press of Kentucky by Mr. Buckner. As a public or private man, speaking of transactions which concerned his reputation and character of others, every manly feeling should remind him, that he ought to be guided by established facts, not by the heresies of a party; and when he thus produces facts, of the least plausible ground upon which to bottom such charges as those of which you have recited, I pledge myself to be at all times ready to meet him at the bar of his country. It may be proper to remark in conclusion, that the finding of the court proves conclusively that those men were legally in service—or, otherwise, that they must have been acquitted. I approved of their condemnation, because they were the promoters and ringleaders of the mutiny and desertion, committed at a period, when the safety of our Southern frontier was threatened—at a period, which called for the most energetic measures, and when every nerve of the government was stretched in the defence of our liberties. When they violated the law in such an atrocious manner, the public good demanded their sacrifice. Had they done their duty as faithful soldiers, their country would have rewarded them with its protection and gratitude. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Editors of the Louisiana Advertiser. Having seen in one of the public prints of this city, a letter addressed by Mr. Skipwith to the Editors of the Arkansas Enquirer, which has a tendency to intimate that if the British army succeeded in driving General Jackson from the lines, occupied by him below town, violent measures would have been resorted to by him, such as firing the city, &c. Although this, and hundreds of other idle stories were in circulation, and fabricated by the same idle gossip, and from whom Mr. Skipwith, no doubt, must have had his information, yet, I believe very few except the personal enemies of General Jackson, ever believed them to be founded in truth; but as the letter above alluded to, may lead some persons to think that such were the intentions of the General, I deem it a duty I owe to the General and the public, to state a conversation which took place at the lines between Major Villere and General Jackson, in which I acted as interpreter. It will prove to every candid mind, the improbability that such were his intentions.

With great respect,

TH. M. RANDOLPH, Sen.

THE SIX VILLAGES, JULY 26, 1827.

Dear Sir.—Your letter of the 22d instant was handed to me, late last evening, and I hasten to answer the inquiries as requested, in regard to the case of Harris a soldier of the five militia men who were executed at Mobile. The regiment to which these unfortunate men belonged, was received into the service by the orders of the general government, was mustered for a six months tour, and was paid accordingly, for said service, as will appear by the muster and pay rolls, and by Colonel Pipkin's report to me. These rolls, with Col. Pipkin's report, the proceedings and sentence of the court martial detailed for the trial, and all the circumstances connected with the subject, are, or ought to be on record at Washington City, where I have no doubt Mr. Buckner has had a full opportunity of examining them. I confidently assert that they stamp the allegations of Mr. Buckner with falsehood.

The letter which Mr. Buckner now makes use of in order to injure my character, is well ascertained to be a forgery. It was first published by Blass, editor of the Democratic Press, purporting to be a letter from the unfortunate Harris to me. This man never wrote but one letter to me, that I ever saw, or heard of before this publication, and in that he acknowledged himself to be guilty of the enormous crimes charged against him, and stated his readiness to meet the just sentence of the court. If Mr. Buckner was as desirous to call the truth from me, my hard earned reputation, he would have seen that Gen. Winchester, who commanded at Mobile at the time that this Blass' letter is dated, made several communications to me after that date, and before he had any knowledge that the battle of New Orleans had been fought. Does not this circumstance show the impossibility of Mr. Harris having knowledge at the time stated, and still more that he could have gained it in time to have made it a ground of application for mercy? The letters of Gen. Winchester to me show that he did not receive intelligence of the victory until the 17th January; forged letters give the intelligence to Mr. Harris two days before. Strange indeed, that Mr. Harris, closely confined in jail, should be so much earlier informed than the commandant of that post. It would give me great pleasure to send you printed copies from the documents in my possession, properly certified, proving what I have here asserted, but it is impossible that this can be done within so short a period as that requested. I trust, however, that the statement here made will be sufficient, with all honorable men, to counteract the false impressions sought to be forced upon the free-press of Kentucky by Mr. Buckner. As a public or private man, speaking of transactions which concerned his reputation and character of others, every manly feeling should remind him, that he ought to be guided by established facts, not by the heresies of a party; and when he thus produces facts, of the least plausible ground upon which to bottom such charges as those of which you have recited, I pledge myself to be at all times ready to meet him at the bar of his country.

It may be proper to remark in conclusion, that the finding of the court proves conclusively that those men were legally in service—or, otherwise, that they must have been acquitted. I approved of their condemnation, because they were the promoters and ringleaders of the mutiny and desertion, committed at a period, when the safety of our Southern frontier was threatened—at a period, which called for the most energetic measures, and when every nerve of the government was stretched in the defence of our liberties. When they violated the law in such an atrocious manner, the public good demanded their sacrifice. Had they done their duty as faithful soldiers, their country would have rewarded them with its protection and gratitude. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

WILLIAM OWENS.

P. S. It will be recollected, in the Revolutionary war, at a time of great trial, General Washington ordered deserters to be shot without trial. Capt. Reed, under this order, having arrested three, had one shot without trial, and his head brought to the General; but, General Washington, reprimanded Reed for not shooting the whole three. Gen. Green, near Rudgely's mill, South Carolina, says Gordon's history, had eight men hung, or one pole for desertion.—Johnson's life of Green says five without court martial.—I only approved of the proceedings of a court composed of men who were the friends and neighbors of those to be tried by them. Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Nashville, July 17, 1827.

I, Robert W. Hart, Adjutant General of the first Brigade of Tennessee Militia, in the late Southern War, do certify that I was at the Entrenchment, within three miles of Mobile, in 1814, when a Court Martial, of which Col. Peter Pipkin was President, was organized for the trial of certain Militia men, who deserted from Fort Jackson, under the command of Col. Pipkin—that I remained at Mobile and the neighborhood until the business of the Court Martial was completed, and for some time afterwards. I was present at the execution of the six ringleaders adjudged to suffer the sentence of death; but I do certify that part of the sentence of the Court Martial ordering the one half of the heads of a large number of the offenders to be shaved, and the offenders to be drummed out of the Camp, never was carried into effect, said delinquents having been pardoned by General Jackson, in obedience to which pardon each and every one was honorably discharged.

R. W. HART,

Adj. Gen. in U. S. Service.

Mr. Clay, when he stated in his Lexington Dinner Speech, that nothing was said against him, pending his nomination before the Senate, was guilty of a palpable and willful misrepresentation. He knew that Senator BAXTON, of N. Carolina, spoke against the nomination—called it a corrupt one, and commented on the appointment, as a matter of bargain. These facts were known and spoken of in Washington City, after the injunction of secrecy was removed—yet Mr. Clay has had the boldness to assert in the face of the Western people, that no objection was made to his appointment as Secretary of State. As this falsehood was told, to sustain one previously promulgated—that a specific accusation had never been made against him by a responsible accuser—we shall again revert to it, for the purpose of exposing more fully the object which the gentleman had in view, and to satisfy the public that this assertion, like his plea of "not guilty," is not entitled to credit.—Louisville (Ky.) Adv.

We have now before us another instance of the intriguing character of Mr. Clay, or, rather, of one of his friends; for he, good man, would scorn to dip his hands into dirty water. The reader has not forgotten the appeal made by Mr. Clay's friends in Kentucky, to the friends of Mr. Crawford, urging that gentleman to withdraw in favor of Mr. Clay. The appeal, it will be recollected, had no effect, further than to create a general belief, that Mr. Clay had placed his heart upon the Presidential chair, and that no means would be left untried to effect his purpose. Finding the people would not listen to his overtures, we next find his agents trying their influence with the electors. On this point, we have the following statement from the Baltimore Republican, edited, we believe, by a Virginian, who appears to understand what he is about.

Pea. Republican.

There is one fact connected with the late election, which we have never seen published, and which affords strong grounds for suspecting the purity of that election. We have been informed, that at the time the electoral college of Virginia met at Richmond, in 1824, Mr. Trimble, the member of Congress from Kentucky, whose precious confessions we mentioned the other day, appeared there, and as was supposed at the time, as Mr. Clay's agent. Be that, however, as it may, he was at Richmond at that critical time, and persuading the electoral college to give their votes for Clay. He told that Crawford could not be elected if he was returned to the House, and that if Virginia gave her vote for him, Clay would be excluded from the House. "In which event," said Mr. Trimble, "we shall have to vote for Jackson; for before I left Kentucky, there was a talk about the Legislature's instructing us to that effect." Some of the members of the college remonstrated with Mr. Trimble upon the absurdity of obeying such instructions, and entered into some argument to show that they would not be bound by them. "Right or not," said Mr. Trimble, "if they instruct them, we shall obey them." The Legislature of Kentucky did give the instructions, and by an almost unanimous vote—Mr. Trimble and such of the Kentucky delegation as Mr. Clay could control, did disobey those instructions.

"There's never a villain dwelling in all Denmark."

But he's an arrant knave."

The Winchester Virginian, in noticing the embassy of Mr. Trimble to the Virginia College of Electors, presents us with the following additional facts:

Consumption.—PULMEL, meaning honey for the lungs, is said to be an important discovery as a specific for consumption. It is a compound, the effects of which are said to be to prevent the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal them, and to remove gradually all symptoms of a decline. It may be taken in syrups or chocolate, and may be inhaled as a pleasant perfume. Boston Statesman.

The above article is taken from the Baltimore Republican. The facts stated as to Mr. Trimble's declarations at Richmond, can be established by a score of respectable gentlemen any in Virginia. There is one fact omitted by the editor of the Republican which is worthy of observation, viz. that Mr. Trimble brought with him to Richmond a host of introduction to most of the prominent gentlemen in that place, from Mr. Clay.

JACKSON MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

HOLMES'S HOTEL, CHERRY STREET, 2d Floor, 17, 1827.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Congressional districts, friends of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, held this evening, Alexander Cook, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Richard Palmer and Peter Hay appointed Secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read by the Chairman, the following resolutions were presented to the meeting, which were unanimously adopted. It was, it has been announced in the public prints, that Henry Clay intended shortly to visit Philadelphia, and it has been represented to this meeting, that the partisans of the present administration of the general government have, within a few days, held one or more secret meetings for the purpose of making arrangements for a dinner, which they propose to give him, with a view to produce an impression in other parts, that the citizens of the metropolis of Pennsylvania approve of the conduct of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, in relation to the means by which they attained their present elevation, and the policy they have since pursued; and whereas this meeting think it proper that such an erroneous impression should not be suffered to go abroad uncontradicted, therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to ascertain whether any attempt to misrepresent the feelings and opinions of the citizens of this district by a public entertainment to Henry Clay be contemplated, with full power, in their discretion, to take such measures as may afford the people an opportunity in a signal manner, to announce their disapprobation of any such movement, and with liberty to call a meeting of the friends of ANDREW JACKSON for that purpose, whenever they may deem it expedient.

The following named citizens were appointed to carry the said resolution into effect, viz. (See below the names of 103 persons.)

Resolved, That this meeting view with equal disgust and apprehension, the disseminating journals of the heads of departments—with design that they should so far forget the respect due to the people & the dignity of their high stations, as personally to solicit a continuance in office—And with approbation, that falling in this scheme to continue themselves in office, their ambition will induce them to more open and bold attacks on the rights of suffrage and the sovereignty of the people.

The National Intelligencer.—It is

morifying in the extreme to contemplate the fallen condition of this press. It was but the other day that, by suppressing the returns of one entire country, they exhibited a show of strength for the only candidate the Coalition could bring forward in Tennessee. Convicted of this suppression, they came forward with a lame apology. To-day, they say that Mr. Bell is elected by a majority of 1200 votes over his opponent, Felix Grundy—a result wholly unexpected to us, Mr. Grundy being a warm supporter of Gen. Jackson, and having taken his stand in favor of the Richmond doctrine concerning State rights.

It is by such misrepresentation that the Editors of the Intelligencer would deceive their readers. They do not say that Mr. Bell is opposed to General Jackson; they say they know to be a falsehood, that would instantly be contradicted; but they state that Mr. Grundy was the friend of General Jackson, intending that their readers should draw the inference that Mr. Bell was not.

General Jackson has no warmer friend than Mr. Bell. He is a native of Tennessee, and his circular letter to the people leaves the Editors of the Intelligencer without apology for their misrepresentation.—U. S. Telegraph.

The Coalition prints exclaim against us because we did not notify Gen. Jackson of Mr. Buchanan's letter. Where was the necessity of that? Mr. Buchanan had not desired us to communicate his letter to Gen. Jackson. He had only protested, that we should not bring that conversation before the public through the Telegraph; and, although we were committed before the public upon the subject, we did not (as we now recollect) bring it before the public in any notice in the Telegraph after the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's letter, up to the time of the publication of the Fayetteville letter.—We knew that the statement in that letter was substantially true, and we did not hesitate to endorse it. The subsequent introduction of Mr. Buchanan's name, and the publication of the conversation, followed as a matter of course.—16.

We are informed on good authority that Gov. Troup has not refused to give grants for Lands lying in Carroll county, beyond the New Treaty line. There is some mistake in the matter, which is the more unaccountable as the Mason Telegraph, from which we took what we supposed to be the fact, states it positively, and gives the name of Mr. Johnson Hamoc of Macon, as one of those to whom such grants had been refused. We look for an explanation in the next Milledgeville paper.—Augusta Chron.

Consumption.—PULMEL, meaning honey for the lungs, is said to be an important discovery as a specific for consumption. It is a compound, the effects of which are said to be to prevent the formation of tubercles in the lungs, and to heal them, and to remove gradually all symptoms of a decline. It may be taken in syrups or chocolate, and may be inhaled as a pleasant perfume. Boston Statesman.