

Washington Correspondence.—The letters which have been recently written at Washington, the following, published in the last Mercury, is particularly interesting. It contains some interesting information in a very accessible form. It seems to be a very different stamp from most of the letters which appear in the New York administration papers. They are written on purpose to operate on the public mind in a state where all our ways. They seem to come from a nest of scribblers, who write for pay, or effect, and who are on its face the superintendence of a gentleman and a man of honor.—Rich. Eng.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]
The following letter from our excellent and intelligent correspondent, takes a brief but interesting view of all of the present situation of affairs at the capital. We recommend it to the perusal of our readers.—

Washington, March 13, 1828.
The bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolution, has at length been brought to a decisive vote in the Senate, and I am sorry to say there now remains no hope that any thing will be done for the relief of those venerable benefactors of their country. The grant proposed by the committee of one million one hundred thousand dollars, was rejected on Tuesday, only twelve Senators voting for it. The motion to fill the blank with \$800,000, was lost by a vote of 19 to 23; and the motion to fill the blank with \$500,000, was likewise lost, 23 to 25. As this was the very lowest sum which would have afforded any substantial assistance to the Revolutionary Officers, (as it would have amounted only to about \$2000 on an average to each,) the vote rejecting this amount is considered as conclusive against the claim. The refusal of the Senate immediately afterwards, to postpone (by a majority of one vote) the bill indefinitely, only manifests the reluctance of that body to acknowledge, that nothing can be done for the Officers. Their late, however, has unquestionably been sealed, and the Bill has been laid upon the table, not again to be called up during the present session; and I regret to be constrained to add as my decisive opinion, that with this Bill, has perished all hope that Congress will ever do any thing for those Officers. It was very well ascertained, that unless a decided majority of the Senate could be induced to support the measure, there was no prospect of success in the other house. The decisive majority against the measure in the Senate, puts an end, for several years at least, to the agitation of the question there; and in a few years, none of these venerable men will survive to tell the story of their sacrifices, their sufferings and their wants. Among the visitors at the Capitol on the occasion, was the gallant veteran Gen. Reed, of Maryland; and if the decision of the question could have been influenced by feeling, most certainly the sight of that venerable patriot and soldier (moving through the Senate Chamber on his crutches—his white locks and furrowed cheeks telling a tale of other times) would have made an irresistible appeal to the hearts of all. It is useless, however, to indulge in vain regrets. The battle has been lost, and the defeated veterans have "lost all except their honor." Their consolation will be found in the reflection, that if their country has done little for them, they have done every thing for their country.

The Bill for the settlement of the Claims of the State of South Carolina, has great interest on all her advances during the War, and allowing certain demands for arms, transportation, &c. to a considerable amount, has finally passed the Senate. The justice of these claims was made so manifest by the Report of the Committee, and was so fully and clearly demonstrated in argument, that it will probably excite some astonishment to learn that it was strenuously opposed, and that the interest (the principal part of the claim) was obtained with great difficulty, and passed by a bare majority. This circumstance must make it extremely doubtful whether the Bill will pass the ordeal of the H. of Representatives. Whatever may be the result, however, it is gratifying to reflect, that the claims of South Carolina have at length been presented in a shape, which will bring them fully and fairly before the National Legislature; and I cannot but hope the magnanimous and liberal conduct of our patriotic State during the War, will be appreciated as it deserves.

You will have seen the attempt made here to palm off a few dirty letters written on the title page of a pamphlet, by some anonymous scribbler, as a letter from Gen. Jackson to the editor of one of the Administration papers, on the ground forsooth of a similarity of handwriting! The object is, to prove that Gen. Jackson is no scholar, because the writer of the said lines does not even know how to spell rifle, and some other words equally difficult. A was remarked if the General does not know how to spell a rifle, he knows very well how to use one against the enemies of his country. But to be serious. Can any thing more monstrous be conceived, than that it should be asserted in the face of the American people, that Gen. Jackson, a well read lawyer, who has been District Attorney of the United States, At-

Mr. Crawford.—We have seen two statements, one germinated in the Democratic Press, the other attributed to Mr. John Holmes, of Maine, which assert that Mr. Crawford has written a letter to Mr. Clay, and another to Mr. Holmes, in which he approves of Mr. Clay's vote for Mr. Adams. The statement that Mr. Crawford had written such a letter to Mr. Clay was published here under the superintendance of Mr. Clay, and is yet uncontradicted by him or his authority.

A party who would attempt to impose the names of Messrs. Madison and Monroe upon the public, as an expedient to operate upon the election in New Hampshire, has falsely charged that Mr. Crawford had lent his influence to sustain their cause for the same purpose. We have now before us a letter written to a gentleman of the first standing in society, who has been for years an intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Crawford, and who, upon hearing what was said of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Clay, wrote to him upon the subject of the Presidential election. That gentleman is one of Gen. Jackson's most ardent supporters, and is well known in this District, and to Mr. Crawford, to be one of the most decided opponents of Mr. Adams. He has politely permitted us to copy from the letter of Mr. Crawford, which is dated the 5th inst. the following:—Mr. Crawford says:

"You do me justice in supposing I am with you in the struggle now making in relation to the Presidential Election. Though I am informed, by letters from Washington, that I have written a letter to Mr. Clay, approving of Mr. Adams' Administration, but I am confident his name is mentioned but once in the letter; & then only to say that he is destined to undergo the fate that befel his father. Yet, I am informed, that Mr. Storrs represents that I approve of Mr. Adams' Administration, in preference to that which is to succeed it."

Such we repeat is the language of Mr. Crawford. What then are we to think of Mr. Clay and Mr. Storrs? Have they, for political effect, circulated a falsehood in relation to Mr. Crawford? We repeat that the gentleman to

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Every one who knows the value of an intelligent man, will prize the services of such a man as Mr. Clay. He is a man of intelligence, but the people of Kentucky are vigilant, enlightened and firm republicans; and Mr. Clay will find it difficult to cheat them.

U. S. Telegraph.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, March 24.—The joint Resolution giving the privilege of franking letters to packets, during the whole year, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was after some discussion, agreed to. Some time was spent in the consideration of the bill for the relief of William M. Sneed, executor of Stephen Sneed; when the bill was laid on the table. Mr. Benton called up the bill for "graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the States in which they lie;" but the Senate adjourned without entering upon its consideration.

Tuesday, March 25.—The bill providing for the final settlement of the land claims in several States and Territories was taken up, and after some consideration of the substitute offered by Mr. Berrien, it was laid on the table. The bill for graduating the price of the public lands was taken up, Mr. Hendricks' motion to amend still pending; Mr. Barton spoke at great length against the bill and the amendment.

Wednesday, March 26.—The bill providing for the settlement of land claims in several States and Territories was considered, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the States, in which they lie, was considered, and discussed at great length. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

Thursday, March 27.—The bill for the relief of the widow of the late General Brown—giving her 5,500 dollars, the amount of pay, emolument and allowances from the time of his death to the end of the present year—was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for certain surviving Revolutionary Officers was taken up, on motion of Mr. Woodbury, who proposed two additional sections to the bill, extending its provisions to the widows of deceased officers and to soldiers; the bill was then postponed, and made the order of the day for Monday. The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the bill for graduating the price of public lands.

Friday, March 28.—The bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Gen. Brown, was passed. The bill granting a township of land to Kenyon College, in the State of Ohio, was discussed, and ordered to a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 22.—The House resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the Bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Banner spoke at much length against the bill, and Mr. Dwight followed, in reply, Mr. Oakley then, Mr. P. P. Barbour having withdrawn his motion to strike out the enacting words, moved to amend the bill so as to make it the duty of the Commissioners only to make enquiry into the case, and report at the next session the items which ought to be allowed. The amendment was adopted in Committee, and leave was refused to the Committee to sit again. The amendment not having been reported to the House, Mr. Oakley renewed it, and it was again carried. A call was then made for the previous question, but before that question was taken, the House adjourned.

Monday, March 24.—Mr. Mallory moved to lay on the table the unfinished business of Saturday, being the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade, for the purpose of taking up the Tariff, but the motion did not prevail. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Messrs. Polk, Everett, Randolph, Buchanan, and S. Wood, spoke on the bill; after which, on the call of Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, the previous question was ordered. The question on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, was then taken by ayes and noes, when the vote being ayes 60, noes 107, the bill was rejected.

Tuesday, March 25.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, when he made some further remarks; and after a brief explanation from Mr. Bartlett, the discussion was again suspended. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Hall, referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of adopting some measures in relation to the venereal disease which has made its appearance in the City. The House then, in Committee of the whole, resumed the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Hoffman concluded the remarks on the subject commenced by him on Thursday. Mr. Bates of Massachusetts then took the floor in reply, but as the hour of adjournment had nearly arrived, on his motion the Committee rose and reported progress.

Wednesday, March 26.—The resolu-

tion was laid on the table by Mr. Taylor, of South Carolina, for the appointment of a Committee to meet such Committee as the Senate might appoint, for a day for the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Ford then moved the consideration of his resolution on the same subject; but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. W. Duffie. The House, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Bates of Massachusetts, spoke for about two hours against the original bill, and in favor of the amendment. He was followed by Mr. Forward on the other side; but before Mr. Forward had gone through, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Thursday, March 27.—Mr. Tucker moved the consideration of the resolution he offered on the preceding day, to appoint a joint committee to fix on a day for the adjournment of Congress, and the Ayes and Noes being called, the House refused to consider it: Ayes 78, Noes 87. The House, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Forward having concluded his remarks, was succeeded by Mr. Storrs, Mr. Burgess, and Mr. Anderson, all against the bill, and in favor of the amendment. After some remarks from Mr. Randolph, the question was then taken on Mr. Mallory's amendment, which was rejected—Ayes 78, Noes 102. Mr. Mallory then moved another amendment, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Buchanan. The Committee then rose, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

Friday, March 28.—The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tariff. The question before the Committee was the amendment offered by Mr. Buchanan to the amendment proposed on the preceding day by Mr. Mallory. After various observations by Messrs. Buchanan, Dwight, Mallory, Storrs, S. Wright and Davis, the amendment was negatived. Mr. Miller then moved another amendment, aimed like that of Mr. Buchanan, at the destruction of the minimum system, which was also negatived. The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Mallory, which was also rejected—Ayes 77, Noes 98. Mr. Sprague had then risen to address the Committee on some other items of the bill, when the Committee rose. The House adjourned until Monday, to allow the Hall to be cleansed and ventilated.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

4th Electoral District.

The delegates from the counties of Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery, appointed for the purpose of designating some fit person as the candidate for this district, to be placed on the Electoral Ticket in favor of General Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President, convened in Lexington, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., that being the time and place previously agreed on. Present, from Rowan, Gen. W. H. Kerr, Almond Hall, Archibald G. Carter, and Charles Fisher, Esquires; from Davidson, Dostor Wm. R. Holt, Doctor Wm. Dixon, Henry Buesberry and Mack Camp, Esquires; from Montgomery, Farquhar Martin, and Whitson H. Chisholm, Esquires. The meeting was organized by appointing Charles Fisher, Esq. chairman; and F. Martin, Esq. secretary.

On motion of Almond Hall, it was proposed to the delegation that the name of John Giles, Esq. of Rowan, be placed as the candidate for this district, on the electoral ticket of the State. No other person being named, the vote was taken on Mr. Hall's motion, when it was found that the delegation was unanimously in favor of the nomination of John Giles, Esq.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the chairman address a letter to the Central Corresponding Committee at Raleigh, informing them of the nomination of JOHN GILES, Esq. as the candidate for this district; and requesting that they place his name on the "Jackson and Calhoun electoral ticket of the State;" and, in due season, announce the same to the public.

On motion of Dr. Holt. Resolved, That this delegation publish an address to the good people of this district, setting forth, in plain, moderate, and respectful language, the reasons why Andrew Jackson should be elevated to the next Presidency, in preference to John Q. Adams.

A committee was accordingly designated to prepare the address.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded for publication to the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian.

CHARLES FISHER, Chairman.
F. MARTIN, Secretary.

7th Electoral District.

A Convention of Delegates from the Electoral District composed of the counties of Richmond, Anson, Monroe, Robeson and Cumberland, was held at Rockingham on Tuesday the 18th inst. for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to be placed on the Electoral Ticket favorable to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice President of the United States.

The following Delegates were present, produced their credentials and took their seats, to wit:

From Anson—Martin Pickett, Clement Marshall, Hiram Jennings, and Sam'l Spencer.

On motion of Mr. Ford, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded for publication to the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian.

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Baltimore, March 28.—The fast day of the late Gen. Frazier, was observed by the whole distance from Guayaquil, Baltimore, including the delays at intermediate ports, in one hundred and six days. At Guayaquil, Flour, \$25 per barrel.

Monte Video.—The Celeno, an off Monte Video on the 22d inst. and was immediately boarded by a British boat, her Register endorsed, under the command of Admiral Pinto—and all communication with the shore strictly forbidden. The Celeno was also prevented from receiving water and other supplies of which she stood much in need—this extreme rigor arose solely from refusal of Captain Frazier to go to the port of Monte Video, where he would have been obliged to give bonds for the amount of his vessel and cargo, and be subjected to at least an expense of one thousand dollars. Commodore Hill of the United States Ship Macedon, very politely supplied the Celeno with 500 gallons of water from the Macedonian, and procured what necessaries were wanted from the shore, with his boats. While on board the Frigate Capt. Frazier learnt that the hostilities in the Province of the Rio Grande were near each other, and that a Spanish vessel was hourly expected.

Vera Cruz.—The Celeno left Vera Cruz on the 10th inst. The expulsion of the old Spaniards from all the Mexican Provinces, had created a great alarm and confusion, and a general suspension of business at Vera Cruz. Commodore Porter was still in port. Officers of the Squadron had addressed him a memorial, soliciting his influence with the Government to have the Squadron equipped, manned, and sent against the Spanish fleet, for the purpose of averting the capture of Vera Cruz, and the death of Captain Porter.

A Grecian Heroine.—Sophia Camillo was the wife of an officer of distinction, who fell during the siege of Missolonghi. When the Turks entered the town, she was among the crew who sought to escape the fury of the enemy by quitting the walls, accompanied by her son and daughter. They had not proceeded far, when they perceived a party of Turks coming towards them; horrified at the fate which was about to befall her daughter, a beautiful girl of 16, she turned to the man who was armed, and told him to shoot his sister, lest she should become a victim of Mussulman brutality! The youth instantly obeyed the dreadful mandate, drew a pistol from his girdle and lodged the contents, four bullets, in his sister's head, when she fell to the ground, apparently a lifeless corpse. Thus relieved from a danger which the mother could not prevent herself and son endeavored to escape in a cavern. Just as they were entering it, a grape shot struck her in the leg. Scarcely had the mother succeeded in disengaging her daughter from a banquet of Turkish cavalry, when she pointed it at the temple of a young man, who suddenly rising up, looked sternly at the Turk and exclaimed "Barbarian! do not you see that woman?" This appeal had the desired effect, and both the mother and daughter were spared, being conducted into a story remains to be told. Being one of the two hundred captured by the continental Greek Commodore, they were sent over to Corfu, and placed with others, Judge of the mother's punishment on finding that her murdered daughter was among the number. To be brief, on preceding