

...without the fear of contradiction, that the success of our foreign negotiations stands unequalled, under any administration. During the last year, a treaty was concluded with England, by which the West India Colonies, long a subject of anxious negotiation, has been secured to us. A treaty has been formed with Denmark, by which a large sum has been secured to us, as an indemnity for applications, committed many years since, upon the property of our citizens. A treaty has been formed with the Sublime Porte, by which the navigation of the Black Sea has been opened to our enterprising merchants. The North Eastern boundary, long under the arbitration of the King of the Netherlands, has been settled; and a recent commercial treaty of perfect reciprocity, has been formed with the Emperor of Austria. We have reason to believe, that our important negotiations with France, for spoiliations committed upon our commerce previous to the last war, would have been satisfactorily adjusted, but for the revolution which has, for some time past, unsettled the political condition of that country. These are all subjects of congratulation, and exhibit the practical result of the motto adopted by the sincerity of the soldier, upon his inauguration into office, of "demanding what is right, and submitting to nothing wrong."

In contemplating the political condition of Europe, there is much to gratify the heart of an American. The spirit of freedom is there shaking and prostrating the thrones of tyrants and despots. In England, a Tory ministry have been driven from power, by the voice of the people. In France, popular liberty has dethroned her oppressors, and she is partially regenerated.—Belgium has again taken her stand among the nations of the earth; and Poland—unfortunate, dismembered, but brave and gallant Poland, is now struggling for her liberty and independence. While these events are passing in the old world, it has pleased Providence to cast our lot in pleasant places.—Abroad, we enjoy the friendship and respect of all nations, with the bright prospect before us, of a long and an uninterrupted peace; and at home, we possess all those personal and political blessings, for which the people of other countries sigh in vain. God grant that these blessings may be eternal!

I have thus, Fellow Citizens, submitted, very frankly, my views on many interesting subjects. A sincere desire to be fully understood, has made me more tedious than I could have wished. That I should have differed in opinion from some of you, in whose patriotism I have the most entire confidence, was, from the very constitution of our nature, to have been expected; and I am confident of my own judgement, to believe that I have not committed errors. It is human nature, in its most perfect state, to err; and I am far from claiming for myself any peculiar exemption. But I feel conscious, that those errors, whatever they may have been, were the errors of the head, and not of the heart; and all I ask for them is a participation in that golden rule, which extends to the imperfections of others, that charity and forbearance which we ask for ourselves.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that should you again deem me worthy of your confidence, I will endeavor, by industry and fidelity, to deserve it.

With high regard, I am, your friend and Fellow-Citizen,

A. RENCHER.

Correspondence.—We are favored with a copy of the correspondence between a Committee of Members of the Legislature, and the two Senators of Virginia, which, as it attracted a good deal of curiosity at home and is calculated to excite some interest elsewhere, we hasten to lay before our readers.

Richmond Compiler.  
Richmond, March 26, 1831.

Sir.—We have been deputed as a committee on behalf of a number of the members of the present General Assembly, and citizens of Richmond, to invite you to partake of a public dinner, to be given at this place, at such time as will suit your convenience. An early answer is desired.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. W. Gilmer,  
Wm. O. Goode,  
Th. Miller,  
P. Williams, Jr.  
B. W. Leigh,  
R. N. Venable,  
J. Lyons,

To Littleton W. Tazewell,  
and  
John Tyler,

New York, March 26th, 1831.

GENTLEMEN.—I have this moment received your letter of the 26th instant, inviting me to partake of a public dinner to be given in Richmond, by a number of the members of the present General Assembly, and citizens of Richmond, at such time as will suit your convenience, and in compliance with your request, I immediately answer it.—I hope I need not say to any of you, Gentlemen, that it will give me much pleasure, at all times, to meet you and say others of the members of the General Assembly, or of my friends of the city of Richmond, upon any ordinary occasion when we may freely interchange our friendly greetings and salutations, and frankly communicate to each other our thoughts and opinions upon any and every subject—but I hope you will excuse me for declining to accept an invitation to a public dinner, although it is proposed to be given by even such persons.

I will not affect ignorance of the kind and generous feelings that have prompted some of my countrymen to offer me, and through you too, (in whom I recognize much valued friends) this testimonial of their regard and esteem, and unfeigned confidence. Believe me, these feelings are properly appreciated by me. They speak directly to the heart and inspire such gratitude as I may not attempt to express. You may pardon me, however, for suggesting, that these feelings, and the course by which they are pro-

duced, constitute of themselves, a strong stimulus to my exertions at this time, upon any such occasion as that in which you invite me.

Public dinners, given to public men, in seasons of high party excitement, are not well calculated to sweeten the natural acerbity of party feelings. Many are the causes of agitation at this time, which we ought to hope may be but accidental and temporary. For my own part, I will not abandon this hope until I am constrained to do so.—While, I yet linger with you, I wish not to fix the basis of discontent, further than my duty may require. I should find it difficult, perhaps, impossible to avoid this, was I to comply with your kind request now.—Therefore, I again pray you, to excuse me yourselves, and to make my excuse acceptable to those by whom you have been deputed, for declining the invitation.

Each of you who know me well, will perfectly understand the simple motive that dictated this ungracious refusal of your proffered kindness. I am not honored, I beg you to remember, that I am truly sensible of their kind and generous regard, which has induced them to offer me the proof of their favorable consideration and approbation, at this particular juncture. If I needed any stimulus to urge me on in the straight forward path of my duty, I should find it in this.—But as a representative of Virginia, I can never forget what is due to her; and will ever strive to maintain her rights and interests, in striving to maintain the Federal Constitution, such as she believed it to be when she adopted it. She asks nothing more; and will not be content with any thing less than this.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

LITTLETON W. TAZEVELL.

Gloucester, April 3, 1831.

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter bearing the date and post mark of the 26th March, conveying to me on behalf of a number of the members of the present General Assembly and citizens of Richmond, an invitation to partake of a public dinner, to be given in Richmond, at such time as would suit my convenience, did not reach me until last evening, a circumstance which I do not regret, as you express solicitude for an early answer. Proceeding, as does this manifestation of respect and confidence, as well from those who now compose the constituent body, to which I am responsible, as from many of my former constituents of the City of Richmond, it pains me to forego the honor of your invitation. The illness of a member of my family, leaves me no alternative, but to decline it. Need I express to you, Gentlemen, the deep impression which your communication has made upon me—I can originate in the approval of the humble part which I have borne in certain recent political transactions—and no higher or more acceptable reward can be offered me on this side the grave.—From it I shall derive an additional inducement to continue in the open and manifest path of duty with an unflinching step. Poorly would any man deserve to represent the State of Virginia, who would permit himself by any motive, however urgent, to abandon the political doctrines which she has uniformly and unceasingly maintained; and on the preservation of which in my settled conviction, depends all that is most dear and sacred amongst men.

He pleased to make my acknowledgments acceptable to those whom you represent, and receive for yourselves jointly and individually, the assurances of my profound respect.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER.

Presidential.—We are exceedingly gratified to observe, in almost every development of public sentiment, that the Administration party, notwithstanding the late attempt to sow division in its ranks by the Opposition and by pretended friends, presents an undivided and extended front in favor of the re-election of President Jackson—and that the note of exaltation, sounded so loudly in the Manifesto of the Opposition issued at the close of the late session of Congress, must inevitably be the prelude to another discomfiture of their party.

As regards the Vice-Presidency, however, there does not appear such an unanimity of sentiment—although we doubt not, that in due season an individual will be selected who will receive a majority of the suffrages. The following gentlemen, all professed friends of the Administration, have been spoken of as candidates for the Vice-Presidency:

Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia,  
Wm. Smith, of South Carolina, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, Levi Woodbury, of N. Hampshire, Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, John McLane, of Ohio.—North Carolina Free Press.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, in a late paper, says:—

"The appointment of Mr. Stambaugh as Sub Agent of the Indians, after he was rejected as Agent by the Senate, is a tribute of respect for his services and qualifications, great as they may be, which, we think, the President's better judgment ought to have withheld."

Col. Stambaugh has not been appointed to perform the duties of Agent at Green Bay.—He could not be so appointed. He had brought on 14 Menomence Indians, rude and ignorant, and who were greatly attached to him, and earnestly expressed a wish to the President, that he might return with them.—It would not do to trust these people on so distant a journey without some confidential man who could control them. Disatisfaction and angry feelings towards the government might have been the consequence; for it was impossible to explain to them why, or how it was, that their Great Father could not keep their conductor with them if he pleased. Besides, at an interview had with these Indians when the treaty concluded with them was signed, and which was before the Senate acted upon the nomination, the President has said to them, that this individual should go with them again to their homes.

Under these circumstances, Col. Stambaugh goes back, merely as one employed to take these Indians home. He holds no commission, or authority whatever, in supervising Indian concerns, or to act as an Agent, at Green Bay.

During the whole winter the nomination of Col. Stambaugh was before the Senate. No man stood better recommended for good qualities and attention to business. The Indians were remarkably fond of him; and on every occasion so expressed themselves. But the Senate never acted upon the appointment until the day before they adjourned. How was the President to anticipate such a result against a man so well presented? or how could he at the instant be able to find another qualified person ready and prepared to enter on a distant service. There was no alternative to satisfy the feelings of these savages. In a speech made by the Head Chief to Col. Johnson, he declared, that unless Col. Stambaugh was permitted to return with them they would allow no one to accompany them. Col. Stambaugh was therefore allowed to return, not as an Agent, but a mere conductor. He has delayed only until the lakes are free of ice and open to navigation, when they will depart. Until then, with a view to economy, they have been carried from this city into the interior of Pennsylvania.

Washington Globe.

Winchester, (Va.) March 24.

One day last week a southerner alighted at one of our taverns, signifying his intention of remaining a day or two. Our citizens are not apt to be inquisitive; but there was something in the appearance and manner of the stranger that excited their curiosity; and the question of "Who is he—where did he come from?" was asked in whispers, but without receiving any answer. Various were the conjectures that were formed; though to the right one not the slightest clue was afforded by the mysterious guest. Curiosity had thus reached the highest point of endurance, when the stranger, without having previously asked to be directed, was observed to walk over to the house of a lady who had been left a widow about two years previous. He introduced himself as an acquaintance of some of her connections in Carolina, who had desired him in his passage to the North, to call on her, and leave their respects. He talked of the South,—of rice and cotton—of the different plantations in Carolina—and incidentally asked if the lady had not a small interest in a plantation there which formerly belonged to her husband. She replied that she had; but that she had almost forgotten it, having never expected to receive any thing therefrom. "Perhaps you would be glad to sell it?" carelessly observed the stranger. "O yes, very willingly," replied the lady. "If I could meet with any person who would buy it," "That might be very difficult," said the southerner; "yet, as the plantation joins my own, I suppose it would suit me as well to buy it as any other person. What will you take for it?" "Indeed, I have never thought about it," replied the lady; "and don't know what it's worth.—I suppose a few hundred dollars." The stranger nodded assent—said he had thought something of making her an offer, and was willing to give her \$500. The lady replied that the offer was no doubt liberal, but that she was not prepared to close with it without first consulting with some of her friends, and perhaps some legal adviser. This step, the stranger saw might prove fatal to his schemes. He accordingly began to manifest some anxiety, and intantly rose in his offer to \$500. The lady still desiring delay, he advanced to \$800, on condition that the bargain should be immediately closed.—This overcame her scruples, and she signified her willingness to accede, remarking that she would instantly send for an attorney to draw up the conveyance. The attorney came, and being apprised of what had passed, contrived to signify to the lady the policy of deferring the ratification of the bargain until some further information could be had. Much to the mortification of the southerner, the lady announced this to be her determination, and he was invited to call again the day following.—Luckily information was obtained the same afternoon from a gentleman from Carolina, (a member of Judge Tucker's law class,) who declared the estate to be worth \$30,000, of which the widow's dower (the part now sought to be purchased) was worth between 3 and \$4000. The cunning stranger, finding himself thwarted, set out on his journey homeward, instead of proceeding to the North, not a little chagrined at the ill-success of his

speculation, and the sudden demolition of all his air-built castles.

A good shot.—One of the best shots I ever heard of, was made with a percussion gun. About ten or twelve years ago, an Eastern shore vessel was frozen up in this river, and her provisions exhausted, the Captain went on shore to see "how the land laid;" in other words, to make a reconnaissance of her roasts. Old Mrs. —, who was celebrated for the number of her domestic fowls, could not bargain with the Captain for any of his "assorted cargo;" at length he agreed to give a silver dollar for a shot among the poultry, and agreed to shoot a gun without a flint—this was accepted by the old lady, provided she loaded the gun, which she stipulated to do fairly. Capt. Bobstay, who was up to a thing or two, went on board, took down Old Blue Trigger, (just altered from the percussion principle) a large silver sighted trumpet muzzled gun imported before the revolution, to shoot swans on the Potomac, put in six fingers clear of the wads, then cut off the ramrod level with the muzzle, and returned on shore, reinforced by his mate and cook. The old lady, after trying the ramrod, very deliberately took off a small thimble, which she used as a charger, and having loaded with a thimble full of powder and an equal quantity of shot, delivered the gun to Capt. Bobstay, who then placed six fence-rails in two rows, at a foot distance, and baiting with corn between them; so soon as the poultry mounted the rails and began to feed, with their heads between the rows, Bobstay took a position so as to enfilade the whole defile—slap, bang, went Old Blue Trigger, with a most herid explosion. Huzza, for Old Blue Trigger, shouted the Captain—huzza, shouted the mate—huzza, shouted the cook—"old lady have mercy on me," said the old lady—his, went the geese—gobble, gobble, gobble, went the turkeys—quack, quack, quack, went the ducks. Seventeen turkeys, nine geese, five ducks, thirteen chickens, and the house pig, were the fruits of Captain Bobstay's exploit.—Sport Magazine.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.  
New York, April 2—8 o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the packet ship France, from Havre, whence she sailed the 16th of February.

We have our files to the 11th. A Havre paper of that date says, that a telegraph communication has been made at Lyons, that a serious revolution had broken out in Italy; that Reggio, Bologna, and Modena, had been overthrown, and that the Duke of Modena had been killed.

The Captain of the packet, who arrived at Havre two days after the date of our papers, says the news was confirmed previous to his departure.

The Deputies of the Belgian Congress had a solemn audience with Louis Philip, and read to him the proceedings of the National Congress offering the Crown of Belgium to the Duke de Nemours. The answer was, it is said, a refusal, accompanied, however, with very flattering excuses. A new arrangement, by which the Prince Charles of Naples should receive this crown is spoken of, in which case he would marry the Princess Mary, daughter of Louis Philip. This Prince is a nephew of the King of the French.

Poland.—The Polish Diet have issued a long answer to the proclamation of General Coan Dietsch, which is a spirited document, and which concludes as follows: "The Polish nation, united in its Diet, declares, that for the future, it constitutes an independent people, which has the right to confer the Polish crown upon him whom it shall deem worthy; it upon him whom it shall judge capable of observing faithfully the principles which he shall have sworn to, and of preserving untouched the National Liberties." The declaration was signed unanimously by the members of the Diet.

The Polish Diet, by a vote of 83 to 13, had placed the Executive Power in a Commission of Five Members, composed of Adam Czartorowski, President; Vincent Menjowski, Thomas Morawski, Stan. Bazytkowski, and Joach. him Letelew. The New Poland newspaper complains that one only of these had a part in the late Revolution.

The intelligence from Vienna is, that every thing in that capital is in the fouling of war, especially against Poland, which is threatened with invasion at once from Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Prince Metternich is in close connexion with the Duke of Montmel, who, however, is watched closely by Marshal Maison.

On the other hand, the news from Constantinople by the way of Naples is, that the Grand Turk means to take advantage of the embarrassments of the Russians to withdraw from complying with the late treaty. The greater part of the Pashas of Asia are ordered to be ready for service in May. The greatest activity prevails in the Divan. Agas have been sent on missions to Albania, Servia, and Bosnia; finally the Sultan, it is said, is endeavoring to induce the Persians to act, so as to give employment to the Russians on that frontier.

Cardinal Capellari had been elected Pope.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER.  
New York, April 6.—By the packet ship York, Capt. Barsley, the editors of the Gazette have received their files of London and Liverpool papers to the

24th and 25th February. The which follow what much of the condition of Europe. Some of the London journals seen, contain intimations that the Ministers are about to alter their policy; that is, to open West India colonies, and to whole weight of the new tax upon American and foreign goods.

The London Globe of the 24th—An attentive observer of official men asserts that the opinion that a war will soon take place on the continent, and that this will be by circumstances to take on the side of the despotic possibility which they look upon as natural horror and alarm. We are encouraged to hope that the folly which any ground for implies does not exist in any who have an influence on our affairs.

Italy.—The success of the gate seems to have been very bowed out to the border, and departure all the Pontifical sovereignty were destroyed, and vidual government regularized.

Young Napoleon made his society at the English embassy at Vienna on the 5th, and of the Russian ambassador the 10th day.

Russia and Poland.—The Courier says,—"Accounts received by express from the 10th Feb. containing the information of the entry of the Russians into Poland, on the 23d instant, in three places, namely, Alexotin, and Prens. On the 24th, a division of Russians was sent, but no attempt at resistance made. The Warsaw papers of the 5th announce that the Cossaks passed into the frontier, at a much nearer Warsaw, in the neighborhood of Beyese Sitewski, on the Lithuanian.

France.—On St. Valentine's anniversary of the assassination of Duc de Berri, the partisans of the family got up a mass for the prince's son, in the church of Germain Auxerrois, (that church sounded the knell of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.) After the lithographic portraits of the Duc de Bordeaux were distributed and of the child crowned in the with a wreath of fleurs-de-lis, the assistants were the cross of St. is, others the dress of the national several wore the uniform of the school of St. Cyr, and the grand were ladies, and the grand men of the ex-royal family wards nightfall an attack was made on the church by the populace, pulled down the cross with the de-lis from the gothic portico, and dashed to the ground, and broke the hammers of men engaged in commissary of police. They dashed the furniture of the church, trampled on the decorations of the Duc de Berri's canopy, broke and kicked the wax tapers, spilled the holy water, and the pictures, painted with and gothic fret work; the curate and the neighboring windows not so far respected; but the guard mastered so strong as to surround the church, and at eleven o'clock the mob only vented anger in shout of reprobation against suits, Carlists, congregationalists, their such impossible names. A mob crossed the Seine and broke windows of the Archbishop's. The national guard prevented mischief, and a fog of bayoneted in defence of the church Sepulchre, which was also in the place du Palais Royal had gathered, and howled till midnight surveillance of the national. Nine persons were arrested, but seriously injured, although the gas blower of the church escaped a miracle from the late intended when he was suspended by the mob over the river.

On Tuesday the sound of the called the national Guards to the avenues to all the churches strongly guarded; and this alone saved them from the mob in vast numbers, from the tri-colored flag, made on each building in succession, cepting at the Petits Peres, who converted a rich diadem of fleur into a skull with cross bones, faced the ex-royal and (we fear add) religious ornaments, there injury done. In the course of the people were pursuing, in good humour the amusement day of the carnival. It appeared there was a simultaneous rising Carlists on that day at Bordeaux, use made of the disturbance in the total demolition (by the authority of the crosses and fleurs de lis churches and public buildings.

The French papers of the 18th are principally occupied with their preceding number contained such copious details, seems to be thought that there other party, much more dangerous the Carlists, connected with movements; a party from present order of things in France every thing to fear—that of the cans. The discussion to which development of this subject in the Chamber of Deputies, on