

[From the National Intelligencer, 17th ult.]

As faithful chroniclers, we must not omit to notice amongst the incidents of the day, the appearance yesterday, in the House of Representatives, (handed about for signature by the messengers of the House,) of a subscription paper, the caption of which ran thus: "Proposals, by DUFF GREEN, for publishing the Correspondence between General ANDREW JACKSON and JOHN C. CALHOUN, President and Vice-President of the United States, on the subject of the course of the latter, in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. MONROE, on the occurrences in the Seminole War—52 pages—price 86 a hundred." We mention the incident to let our readers know that the curiosity which rumor has been for several weeks whetting, in regard to this correspondence, is about to be gratified; and we give the caption of the subscription paper, as the most authentic way of announcing both the reality of such a correspondence, and its intended publication.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Late last evening, after the preceding paragraph was in type, a copy of the pamphlet to which it alludes, was placed in our hands. Though relating to by-gone questions in our public history, the Correspondence is invested with an interest, from the character and elevation of the parties to it, which will claim for it as early an insertion as practicable. In the mean time, to gratify, in some degree, the public curiosity, and to give our readers some insight into the nature of the Correspondence, we insert this morning the introductory address of the Vice-President.

To the People of the United States:

I come before you, as my constituents, to give an account of my conduct in an important political transaction, which has been called in question, and so erroneously represented, that neither justice to myself nor respect for you will permit me any longer to remain silent; I allude to my course, in the deliberations of the Cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the Seminole question. I know not how I can place more fully before you all the facts and circumstances of the case, than by putting you in possession of the correspondence between General Jackson and myself, which will show the difference between the views that we have respectively taken, and by what means, and through whose agency, this long gone-by affair has been revived.

I have not taken this step, strictly defensive as it is, without mature deliberation, and a calm and careful estimate of all the obligations under which I act. That there are strong reasons against it, I feel and acknowledge; but I am determined to vindicate my character, impeached, as it has been, in one of the most important incidents of my life, and to prove myself unworthy of the high station to which you have elevated me, far outweigh all other considerations. Should my vindication have any political or personal bearing, I can only say that it will not be because I have either willed or desired it. It is my intention simply to place my own conduct in its proper light, and not to assault others. Nor ought I to be held responsible should any such consequence follow; as I am free from all agency in resuscitating this old subject, or bringing it to the knowledge of the public. Previous to my arrival here, I had confined the knowledge of the existence of the correspondence to a few confidential friends, who were politically attached both to General Jackson and myself; not that I had any thing to apprehend from its disclosure, but because I was unwilling to increase the existing excitement in the present highly critical state of public affairs. But when I arrived here, late in December, I found my caution had been of no avail, and that the correspondence was a subject of conversation in every circle, and soon became a topic of free comment in most of the public journals. The accounts of the affair, as is usually the case on such occasions, were, for the most part, grossly distorted, and were, in many instances, highly injurious to my character. Still I deemed it my duty to take no hasty step, being determined to afford time for justice to be done me without appeal to you; and, if it should be, to remain silent, as my only object was the vindication of my conduct and character. Believing that further delay would be useless, I can see no adequate motive to postpone, any longer, the submission of all the facts of the case to your deliberate and final decision.

I am not ignorant of the trying position in which I am placed—standing unsupported, except by the force of truth and justice; yet I cannot but look with confidence to your decision. The question presented for your consideration is not that of a controversy of two individuals, between whom you are to decide: viewed in that light, it would bear the aspect of a mere personal difference, involving no principle, and unworthy of your notice; but, regarded in a different light, as involving the character of an officer, occupying by your suffrage a distinguished official station, whose conduct in an interesting public transaction had been impeached, it assumes a far more important bearing, and presents a question of deep import for your consideration. The most sacred of all political relations is that between the representative and the constituent. When your suffrage places an indi-

vidual in a high official station, a most solemn obligation is imposed on you and him, on the faithful discharge of which the existence of our free and happy institutions mainly depends; on him, so as to merit your confidence; and on you, not to withdraw that confidence without just cause. It is under a profound regard for this mutual and sacred obligation that I submit the whole affair to your determination, conscious that in this, as well as every other public transaction of my life, I have been actuated by a solemn sense of duty to you, uninfluenced by fear, favor, or affection. I cannot but look forward to your entire approbation.

I owe it to myself to state, that I come before you under circumstances very painful to me, and a reluctance which nothing but a sense of duty to you and myself could overcome. Among these circumstances, is the necessity of being instrumental in disclosing, in any degree, what I deem so highly confidential as the proceedings of the Cabinet. I have not felt myself at liberty to go, even in self-defence, beyond strict necessity, and have, accordingly, carefully avoided speaking of the course of my associates in the administration, and even of my own, beyond what appeared indispensable. I have not put even Mr. Crawford's statement of his course in the Cabinet at issue, except only incidentally, as bearing on his statement of mine. It is no concern of mine, except in this incidental way, what representation he may choose to give of his course, as to this subject, now or formerly, or whether his representation be correct or erroneous.

Before I conclude these prefatory observations, I deem it proper to make a few additional remarks, as to the commencement and motive of this movement against me.

The origin goes far back, beyond the date of the present correspondence, and had for its object, not the advantage of Gen. Jackson, but my political destruction, with motives which I leave you to interpret.—The enmity of Mr. Crawford to me, growing out of political controversies long since passed, afforded a ready and powerful instrument by which to operate; and it was early directed against me, with the view of placing General Jackson and myself in our present relations. With that motive, in the midst of the severe political struggle which ended in elevating him to the Presidential chair, and in which I took a part so early and decidedly in his favor, a correspondence was opened at Nashville, unknown to, and unsuspected by me, in December, 1827, which related to the administration of General Jackson and myself in the present correspondence. A copy of the letter which opened this operation has been placed in my possession. It was written by Mr. Crawford to Alfred Balch, Esq. of Nashville, and is dated the 14th December, 1827. That the nature and objects of the operations against me may be fully understood by you, I hereto annex the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, and a copy of a letter from the Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, a representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, to me, dated the 27th of January, 1829, in which it was enclosed, with an extract from the letter of the Honorable Daniel Newman, member of Congress elect from the same State. I submit them without comment.

The movement thus commenced did not terminate with this letter. It was followed by other attacks from the same and other quarters, some of which are indicated in the correspondence now laid before you.

It may be proper to state, that I remained ignorant and unsuspecting of these secret movements against me, till the spring of 1828, when vague rumors reached me that some attempts were making at Nashville to injure me; but I treated them with silent neglect, relying confidently for protection on the friendly relation which had so long existed between General Jackson and myself, and the uniform and decided course which I had taken in his favor, in the political struggle then pending. My support of him rested on a principle that I believe to be fundamental in our political system, and the hope that his deep-rooted popularity would afford the most effectual means of arresting the course of events, which, I could not but foresee, if not arrested, would bring the great interests of the country into a deep and dangerous conflict.

General BLAIR, of Congress, replies in very severe language to a late letter of Judge COOPER, upon an irreligious pamphlet commonly attributed to the latter.—The General calls him an old anti-Christ, and says in conclusion—"Perhaps if I had been routed out of England—discarded from the Judicial Bench of Pennsylvania—scourged from that State by the lash of public justice, and the howlings of the people, and at a certain period had been the bosom friend of Marat, Le Gendre, and the bloodiest of the bloody butchers of Revolutionary France, and could have been so fortunate as to have Cobbet to vouch this for me, Dr. COOPER, might descend to a controversy with me." But as I cannot aspire to such attainments, or hope for such a high distinction of character, I must take my leave of THOMAS COOPER, M. D. forever."

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Feb. 22.—Yesterday, the packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on 17th Jan. the packet ship Eric, Capt. Funk, from Havre, (12th) the packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, from Liverpool, (10th), the packet ship Hannibal, Capt. Hobard, from London, (7th)—and the ship James Cropper, Gary, also from Liverpool, (14th Jan.) By these arrivals we have received our regular file of London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre papers to the latest date, together with Lloyd's Lists and our Correspondent's letters. To our old and worthy friend Capt. Crocker, we are indebted for copious files of London papers from 8th to 16th Jan. inclusive, and for Liverpool papers of 16th and 17th idem.

Boundary Question.—The most important article to America contained in the papers by this arrival, is the information that the boundary question, which was referred to the Netherlands—is at length settled. In the second edition of the London Courier of Saturday, 15th Jan. we find the following article:

Hague, Jan. 10.—Their Excellencies Sir Charles Bagot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, and M. Preble, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of North America, have this morning received from the hands of his Majesty, the Act which declares the decision given by his Majesty, as umpire, in differences between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the determination of the frontiers of their respective territories.

The London Journals, even to the latest date, are crowded with accounts of the state of the country—being copious extracts from the various provincial papers, together with reports of the trials of rioters and incendiaries at the Special Sessions. It would be impossible, from their great length, to go into detail—but from a hasty perusal of these accounts, it appears that the agricultural districts are in the greatest state of alarm and disquietude.

Parliament being adjourned, and the engrossing topics being the proceedings and trials in the provincial towns, and the disturbed state of Ireland, on the subject of the repeal of the Union, and the distress among the poor of that country—we find nothing else worthy of special comment.

But in Ireland, unhappy Ireland, agitation is in her own soil, and works furiously and destructively—O'Connell is proceeding to the utmost extremities, without overstepping the line of denunciation between law issued proclamations, and O'Connell has done the like.

Many rumors were afloat in London and Paris early in January, which led to a hope that the differences between Russia and Poland would be brought to a happy termination—that the rage of the Autocrat had subsided—that from the oath he swore, he had relented—that the deputation sent by the Poles to St. Petersburg would be well received, and that all existing difficulties, on favorable terms to them, would be settled by treaty—but it is not so. The Autocrat has issued a Manifesto, which leaves the Poles no alternative but unconditional submission, or military execution. From the papers before us, the Poles, it appears, will never submit; the utmost enthusiasm prevails amongst them, and a sanguinary conflict must ensue—perhaps not before spring—but come it will, and we cannot conceal the fears which we entertain for the oppressed Poles. The hurra of vengeance, says the London Times of 13th January, which the Autocrat uttered among his warlike nobility when he received the intelligence of the insurrection at Warsaw, is now resounding through the empire, and if echoed by the people as it was by the Court, may be considered as the prelude to an exterminating Polish invasion.

At the latest dates, no decisive intelligence had been received in London, relative to the operations of the Russian army in Poland, though the arrivals thence bring advices two days later. Under these circumstances, it must be concluded that the account published of an engagement, and the loss of the Russians, is unfounded.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Feb. 23.—The packet ship Sully, Capt. Pell arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 20th Jan. Our Advertiser has received copious files of Paris papers to the 10th Jan. inclusive.

AFFAIRS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

[From the Courier des Pays Bas.] The last Prince Bishop of Liege, Count de Meun, Archbishop of Malines and Primate of the Netherlands, died yesterday at the Arch-episcopal Palace.

Letters from Ghent of 15th inst. state, that the 400 Dutch troops which occupy Hulst have with them two pieces of artillery, and are expecting two more. The Regency chosen by the inhabitants has been dissolved in the middle of the Grand Place, and the royal authorities reinstated. The Catholics are in despair, as they only wanted about a hundred muskets to enable them to repel the barbarians. More cautious than we have been, they are fortifying themselves. They have made trenches across the highway in two places, and have

cut down all the trees, so that they can let in the water, and inundate the country at pleasure. They send out their patrols no farther than St. Jean Steen, and appear to carry on the war with apprehension and unwillingness.

Re-commencement of Hostilities.—The Journal of Belgique contains the following item of intelligence in relation to the affairs of Belgium:—"We learn from Antwerp, under date of the 11th of January, that hostilities appear to have re-commenced on all points. On Sunday a brisk cannonade was heard in that town, in the direction of the north."

The Hague Journal of January 6th, contains the following:—"Hostilities have re-commenced. This is no doubt fortunate. From this moment the Belgians can have no hopes of concession from us, but such as force may make us grant. Diplomacy will have gained nothing from us. This is the essential. Notwithstanding the Congress at London, and all that may have fallen from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France on the subject of the navigation of the Scheldt, the river is not in the least degree more free, for we submit to the dictation of no power. Holland has maintained the position to which she is entitled, and her Government has begun to display a proper energy. Armed with the justice of our cause, we prefer taking the chances of war to making concessions which might be attributed to a sense of weakness. Let us then fly to arms!" In addition to the above, we learn from Cologne, under date of January 9, that King William, on the 1st instant, declared to the Five Powers, that he would not in any degree submit to their decision upon the Belgic question, and would appeal to force of arms. Thus Holland will not acknowledge any intervention she may deem unfavorable to herself, and will take advantage of every thing that may be against us; Belgium, therefore, must no longer remain the dupe of temporising measures, but try the fortune of war.

[From the Belge.]

A French courier arrived at Brussels yesterday with despatches for the Provisional Government. At ten o'clock at night the Count de Celles, accompanied by a member of the Government, set out for Paris.

Within the last few days, every thing around us has assumed a warlike aspect; our troops are proceeding by forced marches to the frontiers of Holland, and the points still in the occupation of the enemy. Calls for war have been uttered from the National Tribune, and they have been re-echoed by the people.

We have no doubt that the Congress and the Public, who have both manifested so much aversion to the race of Nassau, cannot see in any favorable light the repeated interviews which have taken place at London between the Prince of Orange and M. Van der Weyer, neither can we imagine what relations there can be between a Prince whom a nation repels, and the Representative of that Nation.

The Paris Times, of the 15th, in speaking on the choice of a King for Belgium, says—"The answer of the French Government to Congress is positive. The Duke de Nemours refuses the crown, and the Prince de Leuchtenberg, if elected, will not be acknowledged by France."

The Constitutional has the following—"Credible information leads us to believe that the Prince of Orange still preserves some hopes of the Crown of Belgium, and is secretly supported by the Autocrat of the North. On the other hand, we have been assured that in the late conferences in London, the Prince of Saxe Coburg has again been brought forward; England, finding that all other competitors have failed, has again put forth her own pretensions. It is added, that the French Ambassador makes no opposition to the claim, but this cannot be credited; for it would be complete weakness on the part of France to permit England thus to come to the very gates of the kingdom.

LATEST FROM POLAND.

Warsaw, Jan. 5.—Since the publication here of the Russian Manifesto, an enthusiasm has been manifested among all classes of the people, which was not exceeded in first wars of Polish independence, and sustains the hope of success, if the forces which Russia brings to the contest should not be too superior in numbers and resources. They implicitly obey the Dictator, who enjoys the entire confidence of the nation. His constant activity adds new strength to the army every day, which now amounts to sixty-militia. The Poles look for no indulgence. The language of the Emperor is too formal for any doubt to remain that he will support it with his whole force. The war then must be bloody, and accompanied with the most calamitous circumstances; for the hatred of the belligerent nations is carried to the highest pitch. A want of provisions is already felt. The inhabitants of the country are no less excited than those of the city. They repair to the army in detachments, armed with pikes and pitchforks. They compose distinct battalions, which being well directed, will prove very dangerous to the enemy. Their patriotism is still more inflamed by the clergy. The people devote themselves to the cause with more enthusiasm, more absolute sacrificing of themselves, than did even the inhabitants of Paris. They labor by thousands on the

fortifications, not receiving the pay allowed by the government, that it may be employed in the equipment of the army.

The following is from the Grand Duchy of Posen:—"The affairs of Poland are going on well. Enthusiasm pervades every class of the people, and the Jews and peasantry vie with the nobility in patriotism. Before the end of January Poland will have 150,000 armed men in battle array, and 200,000 irregulars armed with pikes and pistols. The general devotion is admirable, and the sacrifices immense. Mde. de Sezanieckie, who, on the 20th June, 1826, sent to the Paris Committee 362fr. for the Greeks, has given up the whole of her fortune to her country, has become a nun, in order to devote herself to the care of those who may be wounded in battle.

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Paris to a gentleman of Havre, announces the death of Don Miguel, by poison. There is no truth in the story, as we believe.

An expedition is preparing at Terceira, and already assembled. An English banker has loaned the Emperor Pedro twenty-five millions. The Portuguese refugees at Paris are pressing for passports to London, whence they will repair to Terceira. A frigate, six steam boats, and some transports, are to sail immediately.

SPAIN.

A Bordeaux paper gives the following from Madrid:—"The Government has just discovered a conspiracy formed by the students of the schools of Toledo, Alcala, San Isidoro, and Madrid, to bring about a revolution. Forty of the conspirators have been arrested. The garrison troops of Madrid have been on foot two days and two nights. It is said that the French Ambassador has transmitted a note to the Spanish Government, and given 12 days for a categorical answer. If by that time he receives no reply, he will demand his passports."

Intelligence has been received from Rome up to the 6th of January, at which period the new Pope was not yet named. Cardinal Fesch entered the conclave on the 31st December, and Cardinal d'Issoard on the following day. The number of Cardinals now assembled amounts to 43.

Election of Pope.—Private letters received from Rome, say that on the last scrutiny the whole of the votes, except one, were in favor of the elevation of Cardinal Weld to the Papal Chair. There can be but little doubt, therefore, that the next scrutiny will exhibit the desired unanimity.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 6.—This day Mr. O'Connell held a meeting at the Parliamentary Intelligence Office for the purpose of forming an Association under the title of "The General Association of Ireland for the prevention of unlawful meetings, and for the protection and exercise of the sacred right of petitioning for the redress of grievances." Before the business of the meeting had commenced, two police-officers entered the room, and stated that they attended for the purpose of reporting what passed to the Government. They were very politely received, and took their seats at the table along with the reporters for the newspapers.

[From the Philadelphia National Gazette.]

The death of Bolivar is now officially announced. Advices from some of his friends near his person, were put into our hands several weeks ago, from which we inferred that his speedy dissolution was certain. It was deemed expedient, for public ends, to conceal his real situation, as far as this was practicable. We believe that his character will be elevated in the estimation of the world, by a true narrative of his feelings and proceedings in the final stages of his eventful and important career. He was a man of large soul and prodigious energy—at once a statesman and a warrior; superior to his nation in general; in his abilities, views, achievements, beyond their progression—destined to experience their distrust and their ingratitude, because they could understand neither him nor themselves—a hero like Paetz is more fit for their present cast or scope of sentiment and apprehension.

Lord Byron, in 1822, formed the project of emigrating to the Republic of Columbia, "there to settle, without any plans but those of independence and the enjoyment of common civil rights;" he consulted his friend Mr. Ellice, to whom he said in his letter (contained in Moor's second volume) "by your extensive connexions, no one can have country." Mr. Ellice answered, that "the wholly disorganized state of the country and its institutions, which it would take ages, perhaps, to restore even to the degree of industry and prosperity which it had enjoyed under the Spaniards, rendered Colombia, in his opinion, one of the last places in the world to which a man desirous of peace and quiet, or of security for his person and property, should resort as an asylum." "As long as Bolivar lived and maintained his authority, every reliance," Mr. Ellice added, "might be placed on his integrity and firmness; but with his death, a new era of struggle and confusion would be sure to arise." We have but a faint hope that this prediction will be confuted. We have received recent intelligence from Colombia and Mexico, both verbal and written, from sagacious observers who had