

FOREIGN

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival from Liverpool, at New-York, London dates to the 25th April have been received. The N. Y. Enquirer says: "We think the great question is now settled beyond any further doubt or speculation. Russia has declared war against the Ottoman Porte—the army will cross the Pruth, and England, France, Austria and Prussia are prepared to declare themselves NEUTRAL in the war between the two Powers.

The great stumbling-block is at length removed. Our correspondent "who knows," writes: "The continental powers have received assurances of the most positive nature from the Russian cabinet, that no attempt will be made to dismember or occupy Turkey. The Emperor is determined to have the treaty of Akermann immediately confirmed by the occupation of the Provinces and by a signal chastisement of the Turkish army with the view of obtaining "indemnity for the past and security for the future," without which no reliance on the faith of Turkey can in future be had. After adjusting the points in dispute, and with the European powers settling, definitely, the independence of Greece, Russia is to withdraw her armies and evacuate the Turkish territory. Under such assurances it has been deemed politic for the Allies to declare themselves neutral in the coming contest, which, there is reason to believe, will soon be brought to a conclusion."

The Morning Herald, of the 24th April, acknowledges the receipt of the Lisbon Gazette, to the 12th, their contents however are said to be meagre. Don Miguel is represented as being popular among the lower classes, and it is said to be his intention to proclaim himself absolute King.

Lord Eldon and many peers had entered a protest against the repeal of the Corporation and test acts.

The Catholics and the Protestants of Dublin presented an address to the Marquis of Anglesea. It was all honey. The Marquis sent a reply. It was all candy.

Portugal.—The British troops have arrived upon their native shores from Portugal; and the fleet and the marines only are left to extend protection or refuge, should the necessity require, to the British residents. All the intelligence that has yet arrived is of the gloomiest description. The apprehensions to which Don Miguel is a constant prey, remind us of the precautions which despots have been in the habit of practising, with respect to their dress, diet and sleep. Some have worn armour under their clothes; others have changed their bedrooms nightly; others have refused to take any food that had not been previously tasted. Don Miguel's dinners are always dressed by his nurse's negress. Persons whom he can rely upon are stationed at the doors of his bed chamber. Certain precautions are adopted preparatory to his being approached by strangers. Ambition must have charms indeed, to induce a man to submit to such sacrifices. Yet dreaded as Don Miguel is on all sides, it is not from any decision or energy of character, but from the universal belief that he will not shrink from any act. Timid by nature, it is not to be wondered at that he is vindictive.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place on the 14th of March, and subsequently several tremendous shocks have been felt, and great quantities of stones and ashes have been discharged accompanied by flames. After a variety of explosions, a tremendous shock forced the three apertures into one, and a column of smoke and ashes arose from it and presented to the city of Naples the appearance of a Pine tree of gigantic dimensions. The rays of the sun reflecting against it presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever seen.—Stones were thrown up in great numbers, and one among the rest of immense dimensions, which was thrown over the side of the crater, and rolled down the mountain.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, a staunch Adams paper, speaks of his colleague, Alderman Binns, the celebrated "getter up of the small linen" affair of the militia men, in the following unequivocal manner: Noah.

In our opinion, "nothing would so promptly and powerfully re-unite and re-invigorate the friends of the administration, as the prompt abandonment of, and opposition to its cause by such editorial libellers as John Binns."

The venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, has accepted from Congress the franking privilege, "as an honorable approbation of the part which he took in the Revolution."

THE NOSE AFFAIR.

The following is the substance of the report made by Mr. McDuffie from the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the affair between Col. Jarvis and young John Adams:

The select committee, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States relative to the assault committed on his private secretary, made a report to the house of representatives on the 16th ult.

It was proved, to the satisfaction of the committee, "that Mrs. Jarvis, was very near to Mr. Adams when he made use of the offensive language, and that she as well as other persons of the party who accompanied Mr. Jarvis, heard it with some distinctness. It also appears, that the ladies who accompanied Mr. Jarvis interpreted the language of Mr. Adams as an insult offered to the whole party, and it seems that Mr. Jarvis acted, throughout the whole of the transaction, under the same impression."

It was also stated to the committee by Mr. Adams and Mr. Stetson, "that Mr. Adams did not use the offensive language relative to Mr. Jarvis, with a view of injuring the feelings of the ladies who accompanied him, nor, indeed, with a knowledge that it was overheard by them."

The committee then proceed, "Upon a view of all the circumstances the committee are of the opinion that the assault was committed by Mr. Jarvis upon the private secretary of the president whatever may have been the causes of provocation, was an act done in contempt of the authority and dignity of this house, involving not only a violation of its own peculiar privileges, but of the immunity which it is bound, upon every principle, to guaranty to the person selected by the president as the organ of his official communication to congress. It is of the utmost importance that the official intercourse between the president and the legislative department should not be liable to interruption. The proceedings of congress could not be more effectually arrested by preventing the members of either house from going to the hall of their deliberations, than they might be by preventing the president from making official communications essentially connected with the legislation of the country."

The committee farther state, that, "in the case under consideration, the private secretary, after having delivered a message from the president, was in the act of retiring, and almost within the very verge of this hall, when the assault was committed upon him. The house was in session, and the person who committed the assault went immediately from the hall in which it was deliberating, where he was in the enjoyment of a privilege conceded to him, in common with others, who are engaged in reporting the proceedings of the house."

The committee, however, come to the conclusion, that though they think the conduct of Mr. Jarvis obnoxious to the censure of the house, yet they can hardly suppose that he was conscious, at the time of committing the assault, that he was offering a contempt to its authority. And as the committee are aware that many persons, for whose opinions they have very great respect, entertain the belief that the assault in question was not a violation of any privilege of the house, they think they are required, by the spirit of moderation and indulgence in which this power should always be exercised, to give Mr. Jarvis the benefit of the most favorable presumption, as to his views and intentions, touching the rights and privileges in question."

The report concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the assault committed by Russel Jarvis on the person of John Adams, the private secretary of the president, in the rotunda of the capitol immediately after the said John Adams had delivered a message from the president to the house of representatives, and while he was in the act of retiring from it, was a violation of privilege, which merits the censure of this house.

Resolved, That it is not expedient to have any further proceedings in this case.

The minority of the committee, as our readers have already been informed, likewise made a report, by Mr. P. P. Barbour: they accord with the majority, as to the facts of the case, but deny the power of Congress to punish the offender, and go into a long and able argument to sustain their opinion:

they conclude with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is not competent to the house of representatives to punish Russel Jarvis for the assault upon the private secretary of the president, as for a contempt to the house.

Both of these reports were ordered to lie upon the table.

The following letter was addressed by Gen. Jackson to Wm. Paulding, Esq. the Mayor of New-York, dated at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee, 1st Feb. last. It is in acknowledgement of a gold medal commemorative of the completion of the Grand Erie Canal, presented to the General by the Corporation of N. York:

Sir: I received from the hands of the delegation of the republican citizens of New-York, the gold medal commemorative of the completion of the grand Erie Canal, which the honorable body over which you preside, had been pleased to direct to be presented to me on the late anniversary of the 8th of January, at New-Orleans. For the flattering proof of the regard of the Common Council, I beg you, Sir, to tender to it my unfeigned thanks. An emblem of the greatest moral and physical triumph of the age, respectfully offered to the brave men who aided in the defence of New-Orleans, could not but inspire them with gratitude.

Permit me to assure the Common Council, that this testimonial will ever be prized as characteristic of their liberality and indulgence, and as a rich requital for our trials and sufferings. With the assurance of my admiration of the great work, which is thus signalized by art, and will render immortal the councils which directed it, I offer you my sincere prayers for the health and prosperity of the community which you represent, and subscribe myself, with every sentiment of respect, your very obedient and humble servant. (Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to one of the editors of the N. Y. Statesman.

"I regretted to hear of the sudden death of Governor Clinton, who has left a higher reputation in Europe than any other of our great men since Washington and Franklin. Fulton and Clinton have done more for the United States than any other two individuals, and statues should be every where erected to their memories.—Why has not the state of New York undertaken the education of the children of its greatest benefactor? The neglect to do so will be a stain on her character, and indeed on that of the country generally."

Editorial Promotion.... The Bostonians seem to hold their Editors in deserved favor. Mr. Hile, editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, is a member of the Senate of that State; Maj. Russell, editor of the Centinel, Mr. David L. Childs of the Journal, Mr. Joseph T. Buckingham, of the Courier, and Mr. Edmund Wright, jr. of the Patriot, were, on Thursday last elected members of the House of Representatives.

Clay's Speech.—The friends of Henry Clay, have received his late disgraceful speech with coldness, and regret; and the neutrals have read it with contempt. The Statesman, a paper, rather leaning towards Mr. Adams, says:

"For ourselves, we are free to confess, that the Secretary of State, the first officer of the Cabinet, and one of the highest under the American government, appears to us out of place, and compromises not only his own dignity, but that of the country, whenever he is found at public meetings, delivering speeches which are designed to produce a popular effect."

The murderer and violator of Miss George, in Lancaster county, Virg. a statement of which we gave a few weeks since, has been discovered in a negro boy, 18 years of age. He has been condemned to be hanged, and to remain on the gallows 48 hours, as a terror to other profligate blacks.

RALEIGH, MAY 29.

The Board of Internal Improvement met in this city on Monday last and adjourned on Tuesday. Present, Gov. Iredell, President ex officio, Gen. James J. McKay, Col. Cadwallader Jones and Andrew Jovner, Esq.—We understand that nothing important came before the Board. They left this place yesterday for Fayetteville, and will thence proceed to examine the works on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington. Star.

Sky high!... A man calling himself Skye, was lately imprisoned for habitual intoxication.

Salisbury:

JUNE 10, 1828.

NATIONAL NOMINATION

While Rome's protecting powers we prove,
Her faith adore, her virtues love;
Still as our strains to heaven aspire,
Let Rome and Jackson wake the lyre:
To these our grateful altars blaze,
And our long psalms pour immortal praise.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Duelling.—On the last day of the session of Congress, Mr. Long laid on the table a resolution proposing to alter the Constitution of the United States, so as to make duelling unlawful.

The Post Master General.... Mr. MACLEAN, the present Post Master General, was appointed to that office by Mr. Monroe; and such is the reputation which he has gained for himself as a public officer of great ability, industry and integrity, that he has extorted the praise of all parties. Under all former administrations, the Post Office Department was a burden to the public treasury; but under Mr. McLean, it has become a source of considerable revenue; and, with the same judicious management, will, in a few years, place a large annual surplus at the disposition of Government.

During the last year, the receipts into the Department exceeded the expenditures therefrom, more than one hundred thousand dollars: while under the former Post Masters General, the expenditures exceeded the receipts, from 40 to 60 thousand dollars per annum! Yet this able and indefatigable officer, who has brought order out of chaos,—reduced the mighty mass of post office rubbish to a beautiful and plain system; and saved hundreds of thousands of money to the nation,—while other public officers are wastefully expending the People's money, as fast as he saves it,—this faithful servant of the people is to be ousted from office, (if the administration have nerve enough to do it) for no other reason than that he favors the claims of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency. Binns, the hired minion, the supple tool of the administration, has denounced Mr. McLean and called for his removal: and from the relation in which he stands to some of the Departments at Washington, there is little doubt but what he has done this "by authority." And now that this bloodhound has been set upon the track of that excellent officer, we presume every kennel of the Administration will be thrown open, and Mr. McLean "hunted down." If talents and services like his, are no shield against the proscription of those into whose hands the reins of government were treacherously thrown, against the clearly manifested wishes of the nation, then indeed may the people hail that day, which we hope and believe is not far distant, when they shall be delivered from the misrule of those who so wantonly abuse the ill gotten power they hold,—and when they shall behold the elevation to the Chief Magistracy, of that man in whom the hopes of the nation are centered.

Mr. McLean has published a Card, in reply to the charges alleged against him; in the course of which, he says:

As to the charge of prostituting the patronage of his office, the post Master General on the broadest grounds defies the world. All the other branches of the Government united, do not control a patronage so extensively distributed, or so complicated in its details. Its results are seen in every neighborhood of the Union, and he boldly defies any one to name a single act which has not been done with an exclusive view to the public interest. He may have been mistaken in the act but not in the motive. If there is any one act for which he entertains a deeper detestation than all others, it is the prostitution of a trust held for the public benefit, to selfish and unworthy purposes. There is no object sufficiently elevated to present a temptation to him on this score. He will prostitute his trust neither for nor against any administration. And he takes this occasion to remark, that he has conversed with the President (for whom, since his

acquaintance, he has never ceased to feel the greatest respect) on the subject of patronage, and was happy to find that the view here presented was approved.

In regard to the negligent manner in which the duties of the Post Master General have been performed, so broadly charged, he has only to remark, that it has not been in his power to do more service than he has performed. His nights as well as days have been devoted to his duties. Many have doubtless done more, from their superior ability to serve the public, but no one who has not been freed from the exhausted calls of nature, has devoted more hours to the public than he has done. He appeals to the people as his witnesses, and to the extended operations of his Department. In less than five years his revenue has been increased near half a million of dollars per annum; its facilities are only limited by the wants of the country. The whole mail establishment of the Union, under his administration, has been augmented one third.

If these results will not excuse him from the charge of inattention to his duties, they will be viewed, at least, in mitigation. He is ready to answer the public for the minutest transaction of his Department. Although there are more than seven thousand collectors of the revenue of the Department, on a strict examination there will be found to be as little loss in the collection of its revenue, as has ever been sustained by the government in collecting the same amount."

Such is the political profligacy of John Binns, the common libeller of all that is great and good, that the respectable and candid politicians of his own party, are beginning not only to abandon, but to denounce him: the Albany Gazette, a respectable Administration paper, defends the Post-Master General against the slanders of Binns; and applies the following lines, applicable to the slanderer, to the latter:

Ratsbane! thou'rt honey in the gale
That fans his rip'ning soul!
Daggers! your crumbling efforts fail
Where his black breathings roll!

Pennsylvania..... Disappointed in their calculations elsewhere, the partisans of the administration are making a dead-set at the great and patriotic state of Pennsylvania. But they will miss their mark: the honest German population of that state are steadfast in their attachment to their country's benefactor, the Hero of Orleans: they are as impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar, to the arts of intrigue which the administration have "brought to bear upon them." In Bucks county, where the Adamsites have claimed a majority, the vote has recently been taken in twelve companies;—which resulted in giving Jackson 539, and Adams 19!! The alked-of re-action advances at a slow pace.

CONGRESS.

In pursuance of a joint resolution, both houses adjourned on Monday, the 26th ult. after a session of six months! One hundred and sixty-nine acts, and six resolutions, were passed during this session; and a greater mass of business left unfinished, than at any former session since the adoption of the Constitution; although the number and importance of the laws passed, will not suffer on comparison with those of any other session. The friends of Jackson having a majority in Congress, the partisans of the administration have been untiring in their efforts to retard the business of the nation, by frothy declamation and profitless discussion, with the view of throwing the blame on the majority. But they have been foiled in their unworthy endeavors to throw obstacles in the way of the transaction of the public business; and the people know whom to mark down as unfaithful public servants.

In the house of representatives, on Saturday, the 24th, Mr. Wright, of New-York, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Speaker Stevenson; but to the surprise of all, Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, Mr. Clay's bosom friend, (the latter being in the house at the time) opposed its adoption. A confused and disorderly debate ensued, which was closed by a motion to lay Mr. Wright's resolution on the table: this was decided in the negative; yeas 52, nays 100; those who voted to lay the resolution on the table, (and of course not to thank the Speaker) were Messrs. Samuel Anderson, Armstrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Noyes Barber, Barnard, Barney, Bartlett, Bartley, Isaac C. Bates, Beecher, Blake, Buckner, Burgess, James Clark, Creighton, John Davenport, Dorsey, Gorham, Hodges, Ingersoll, Johns, Lawrence, Long, (of North Carolina), Lyon, Markell, Martindale, Marvin, Merwin, Newton, O'Brien, Pierson, Plant, Reed, Sergeant, Sloane, Storrs, Swann, Hedge Thompson, Tracy, Ebenezer Tucker, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Wales, Whipple, Whittlesey, Williams, (of North Carolina)