

answer to it: you will find a copy on the opposite page. I am, sir, with respect,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.

General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.
Washington, June 7, 1830.

Sir—On the 5th inst. I received a letter from Mr. Forsyth, of the Senate, requesting a copy of your letter to me of the 29th May last. I have not been able to perceive any objections to comply with his request. A copy of my letter to him on this subject, I have thought it proper should be sent to you; it is therefore enclosed. I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
Vice-President of the U. States.

General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

Hermitage, June 19, 1830.

Sir: Your letter of the 22d June last has just been received, via Washington City. I regret that mine to you of the 7th of May, covering a copy of one to Mr. Forsyth from me of the same date, had not reached you, as it would have prevented you from falling into the gross errors you have, from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, and would have informed you that I had no conversation or communication with Mr. Forsyth on the subject alluded to, before the receipt of the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, which I so promptly laid before you. To correct the errors into which the inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter have led you, I herewith again enclose you a copy of my letter to Mr. Forsyth of the 7th of May, and his answer thereto of the 17th June last, which I received on the 8th inst., and I have to regret that any interruption of the mail prevented your receipt of mine of the 7th May, which was mailed the same time mine to Mr. Forsyth was.

Mr. Forsyth having promised, in his letter to me of the 17th June, that he would explain, and by letter correct you in the unjust and unfounded inferences which you had drawn from his letter; and I must add here, for your information; that, if I understood your other allusions, they are as equally unfounded. I have never heard it even intimated, except in your letter, that the individual to whom I suppose you allude had the slightest knowledge on the subject, or the most remote agency in the matter. In conclusion, I repeat, I have always met the intimations of your having made before the cabinet, in secret council, against me, injurious movements, with flat and positive denial, and brought into view, by way of rebuttal, your uniform and full approval of my whole conduct on the Seminole campaign, so far as I, or any of my friends, had heard you on the subject; and the high character you sustained for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things was entirely opposed to the secret, uncanon, and unmanly course ascribed to you by those intimations, and I banished from my mind what I conceived to be unjust imputations upon your honor, by ascribing duplicity to you, and never, until after the intimations were communicated to me of the suggestions of the Marshal, as stated in my letter to Mr. Forsyth, (a copy of which was enclosed to you.) It was then that I had a desire to see the statement said to have been made by Mr. Crawford, and, when information (informed) by Colonel Hamilton that such statements had been seen in writing, that I made the request to see it, with the object of laying it before you, which I then supposed would meet your prompt and positive negative. But I regret that instead of a negative, which I had a right to expect, I had the poignant mortification to see in your letter an admission of its truth. Understanding the matter now, I feel no interest in this altercation, and leave you and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle the affair in your own way, and now close this correspondence for ever.

I am, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
Vice-President of the U. States.

Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

Fort Hill, 25th August, 1830.

Sir—I received, on the 6th inst., your letter dated the 19th June, but which, I suppose, was intended for the 19th July, with its enclosures. On the 24th of June I received the note of Mr. Forsyth, covering a copy of his letter to you of the 17th same month; but, owing to some delay in the conveyance, for which I am unable to account, I did not receive your letter of the 7th June, covering a copy of your letter to Mr. Forsyth, till the 14th July.

You regret that I did not receive your letter of the 7th June before I wrote mine of the 25th of the same month, on the ground, to use your own language, that it would have prevented me "from falling into the gross errors you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me." You cannot more sincerely regret than I do that any delay in the mail deprived me of the advantage of the statement in your letter to Mr. Forsyth, seeing that you deemed it

intended probably for the 19th July.

material to a correct understanding of the facts; but I must say, after a careful perusal of your letter to him, as well as yours to myself, I am utterly at a loss to perceive the "gross errors" of which you accuse me. As far as I can understand you, they seem to consist in the supposition that I inferred from Mr. Forsyth's letter that you applied to him personally to obtain the information from Mr. Crawford, of what took place in the cabinet on the Seminole question; whereas, in fact, you applied not to him, but to Mr. James Hamilton, of New York; and that it was he, and not you, who applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information. If there be a difference in principle between the two statements, I can only say that I am not responsible for it. The charge of "error" ought to be made against Mr. Forsyth, and not me. His words are: "Having, at the request of the President to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has since been communicated to you," &c. &c. Now, Sir, if I had inferred from these words, as you suppose I did, that you had personally applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information for you, I would have done no more than what I fairly might, without the imputation of "gross errors." But I made no such inference; on the contrary, I have used almost the very words of Mr. Forsyth. My language is: "I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth had been placed by the letter in your hands, without any previous act or agency on your part; but, by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in the affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign." In my letter to Mr. Forsyth, I use almost verbatim the same language. As far as I am capable of understanding the force of words, my language does not vary, in the smallest degree, in its sense, from that used by Mr. Forsyth in his letter to me, and most certainly does not more strongly imply than his does that you applied to him personally for the information. But, suppose I had fallen into the "gross errors" of inferring from Mr. Forsyth's letter that you had personally applied to him, when, in fact, it was not you, but your agent, James Hamilton, (of New York,) who applied for you in your name, as Mr. Forsyth informed you in his letter of the 17th June, it requires more penetration than I possess to discover how the difference can, in the slightest degree, affect the only material question, whether he acted as a mere volunteer, or as your agent. Mr. Forsyth himself decides this question. He tells you expressly, that he did not act as a volunteer; and it is on the ground that he acted for you, and not for himself, that I claimed of you to be put in possession of certain facts connected with the subject of our correspondence, which were in the possession of Mr. Forsyth, and which I deemed important to the full development of this affair; but, instead of complying with so reasonable a request, you reply, not by denying the justice of the request, nor that he acted for you, and not for himself, but by accusing me of "gross errors," an assumption on your part at once gratuitous and immaterial, that I had inferred that you had applied to Mr. Forsyth personally, when, in fact, the application had been made for you in your own name, by Mr. Hamilton. I must say, that I cannot see in your statement the least excuse for withholding from me the information requested; and I am constrained to add, that I have looked in vain in the course which you have pursued for the evidence of that frankness which you assured me, in submitting the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to me, has ever characterized your conduct towards those with whom you had been in the habits of friendship. As connected with this point, let me call your attention to a fact which has not been explained, though in my opinion it ought to be. It now appears, that when Mr. Forsyth placed the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in your hands, he also placed with it a copy of his letter referred to by Mr. Crawford. Why was it that a copy of this letter of Mr. Forsyth did not accompany Mr. Crawford's, when you placed a copy of the letter in my hands? Calling upon me in the spirit of frankness and friendship, as you informed me you did, I had a right to infer that every document connected with the charge, and in your possession, calculated to afford light, would be placed in my possession; and such, in fact, was my impression, but which I now find to be erroneous. It is with regret that I feel myself bound to state that Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the subsequent correspondence, has given an aspect to the affair very different from what I received from your first letter.

You have stated some suggestions of the Marshal of the District, which were communicated to you, as the reason why you have agitated this old affair at this time. You have not stated what they were, to whom made, or by whom communicated,

which, of course, leaves me in the dark as to their nature or character. But whatever they may be, the course you adopted, considering the friendly relation which I had reason to suppose existed between us, is well calculated to excite surprise. Instead of applying to the Marshal, in order to ascertain what he did say, and from whom he derived his information, and then submitting his statement to me, which course friendship, and the high opinion which you say you entertained for my character "for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things," manifestly dictated, you applied for information, as to my conduct, to the man who, you knew, felt towards me the strongest enmity. I wish not to be understood that you had mere general information of his ill-will towards me. Your information was of the most specific character, and was of such a nature as ought to have made you distrust any statement of his, calculated to affect my reputation.

Knowing the political machinations that were carrying on against me, and wishing to place me on my guard, a friend of mine placed in my hands, some time since, a copy of a letter written by Mr. Crawford to a Nashville correspondent of his in 1827. It constitutes one of the many means resorted to in order to excite your suspicion against me. In it Mr. Crawford makes an abusive attack upon me, but not content with thus assailing my character in the dark, he offers to bring into the market the influence which Georgia might have on the presidential election, as a means whereby to depress my political prospects. To avoid the possibility of mistakes, I will give extracts of what I have stated.

Speaking of the Presidential election, Mr. Crawford says that, "the only difficulty that this State (Georgia) has upon the subject, (your election,) is that, if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power."

Again:

"If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefited by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please."

That the letter was clearly intended for your inspection, cannot be doubted. The authority to his correspondent to make what use he pleased, and to show it to whom he pleased, with the nature of the information sought, whether I was to be benefited by your election, which could only be derived from yourself, leaves no doubt on that point; and I am accordingly informed that you saw the letter.

A proposition of the kind, at that particular period, when the presidential election was most doubtful, and most warmly contested, needs no comment as to its object. To say nothing of its moral and political character, stronger proof could not be offered of the deepest enmity towards me on the part of the writer, which at least ought to have placed you on your guard against all attacks on me from that quarter. The letter will not be denied; but, if, contrary to expectation, it should, I stand ready, by highly respectable authority, to maintain its authenticity.

You well know the disinterested, open, and fearless course which myself and my friends were pursuing at this very period, and the weight of enmity which it drew down upon us from your opponents. Little did I then suspect that these secret machinations were carrying on against me at Nashville, or that such propositions could be ventured to be made to you, or, if ventured, without being instantly disclosed to me. Of this, however, I complain not, nor do I intend to recriminate; but I must repeat the expression of my surprise, that you should apply to an individual who you knew, from such decisive proof, to be actuated by the most inveterate hostility towards me, for information of my course in Mr. Monroe's cabinet. It affords to my mind conclusive proof that you had permitted your feelings to be alienated by the artful movements of those who have made you the victim of their intrigue, long before the commencement of this correspondence.

Instead of furnishing me with the information which I claimed, in order to a full understanding of this extraordinary affair, and which you could not justly withhold, you kindly undertake to excuse the individual to whom you supposed some allusion of mine to be made. I know not to whom you refer. I made no allusion to any one particular individual. But, be that as it may, you must excuse me if, on subjects which concern me, I should prefer my judgment to yours, and, of course, if I should not be satisfied with your opinion, as a substitute for the facts by which I might be able to form my own.

After I had so fully demonstrated the candor and sincerity with which I have acted throughout this affair, I did not suppose that you would reiterate your former charges; but having done so, it only remains for me to repeat, in the most positive manner, the contradiction. I never for a moment disguised my sentiment on this or any other political subject. Why should I in this instance? I had violated no duty—no rule of honor, nor obligation of friendship. I did your motives full

justice in every stage of the cabinet deliberation, and, after a full investigation, I entirely approved and heartily supported the final decision. In this course I was guided, it is true, not by feelings of friendship, but solely by a sense of duty. When our country is concerned, there ought to be room neither for friendship nor enmity.

You conclude your letter by saying that you understand the matter now, that you feel no interest in this altercation, and that you would leave me and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle this affair in our own way, and that you now close the correspondence for ever.

It is not for me to object to the manner you may choose to close the correspondence on your part. On my part, I have no desire to prolong it. The spectacle of the first and second officers of this great republic engaged in a correspondence of this nature, has no attraction for me at any time, and is very far from being agreeable at this critical juncture of our affairs. My consolation is, that it was not of my seeking; and, as I am not responsible for its commencement, I feel no disposition to incur any responsibility for its continuance. Forced into it, to repel unjust and base imputations upon my character, I could not retire in honor while they continued to be reiterated.

Having now fully vindicated my conduct, I will conclude the correspondence also, with a single remark, that I too well know what is due to my rights and self respect, in this unpleasant affair, to permit myself to be diverted into an altercation with Mr. Crawford, or any other individual, whom you may choose to consider as concerned in this affair.*

J. C. CALHOUN.

President Jackson.

*Mr. Crawford attempted to open a correspondence with me on this subject. I returned his letter, declining all correspondence with him, except through General Jackson. See Appendix Q.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

By the arrival at this port 26th instant, of the ship Mary & Harriet, Capt Barstow, we have our London papers to Jan. 20, and Liverpool to Jan. 21.

The most important news by this arrival is the arrest of Mr. O'Connell, the celebrated Irish patriot. The disturbances both in England and Ireland continued, and this event is by no means calculated to allay them.

Arrest of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Steel, Mr. Barret, Mr. John Reynolds, and Mr. Lawless, on a charge of conspiring to evade the proclamation act.

On Tuesday morning the house of Mr. O'Connell, in Marion-square, was visited by Mr. Farrell, Chief Constable, and Peace officer Irwin, who, upon being admitted to that gentleman's presence, stated that they had a warrant against him, issued from the head-office, on a charge of conspiracy, to evade the proclamations recently promulgated by the Lord Lieutenant. After a long conversation, which we have not space to notice, Mr. O'Connell entered into the requisite securities, himself in £100 and two sureties in £500 each. Mr. Barret, Mr. Steel, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Lawless were all served with the same process, and all gave bail.

We shall offer no decided opinion on this proceeding, until we know something more of the nature of the alleged offence.

At present it appears to us that the Irish Government have shown more zeal than discretion in the affair.

New York, March 1.

By the Silas Richards from Liverpool, arrived last evening, we have received London papers to the 25th, with Paris dates of 22d ult.

The Manifesto of the Polish nation, opening like our own Declaration of Independence, by a statement of its wrongs, shows both a long series of oppressions, and the firm resolve to submit to them no more.

This Manifesto and the appeal to the army proves that the Poles have now no hopes but in despair.

In Belgium, the rejection of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, (son of Eugene Beauharnois), as a candidate for the crown, makes the way perhaps easier to the Prince of Orange; though the ungracious assent of the King of Holland, to the opening of the Scheldt, and the conditional recognition of independence of Belgium, are not calculated to add to the popularity of the House of Orange. The condition of Great Britain seems to us far from encouraging; though in the recess of Parliament, which would not assemble again till 4th of February, the discussions that might develop the extent of her difficulties are wanting. The special commissions for the trial, in different counties, of rioters and incendiaries, had been brought to a close. The result, as to convictions, was—in Hampshire, 101 capitally convicted, of whom 6 only were left for execution; 86 sentenced to transportation, and 65 to imprisonment; for various terms. In Berkshire, 27 capitally convicted, of whom 3 were left for execution, 20 sentenced to transportation, and 35 to imprisonment. In Buckinghamshire, 43 capitally convicted, 2 left for execution, 23 to transportation, or prison. In Wil-

shire, 14 capital convictions, 2 sentenced to death, 59 to be transported or imprisoned. In Dorsetshire, 5 capital convictions 14 to prison.

The London Spectator of 22d Jan. thus describes the state of the "Bold Peasantry" of England.

By all accounts, there were more fires last week than during any seven days since the first rick was lighted in Kent. One of the main purposes, therefore, of the Special Commissions has not been answered.

The Commissions have quelled the riots; but their success in this respect perhaps is the cause of increased activity on the part of the stack-burners. We fear, that if a strict account were cast up of the immediate good and evil produced by these Commissions, the balance might not be found in favor. But be this as it may, incalculable good may hereafter result from their labours, the reports of which furnish us with a body of unquestionable evidence respecting the condition of the peasantry.

West India planters often defend their property in thews and sinews of black men by asserting that the condition of slaves is not inferior to that of English peasants.—Hitherto such statements have been generally received as calumnies on what Mr. Justice Allen Parks still calls "this happy country." But the fact is proved beyond a doubt. A large portion of the "freeborn people of England" is shown to be in a state of the lowest misery and degradation,—ill-lodged, and half clothed; not half-fed; ignorant and brutish to the last degree; helots, and worse than helots (for the master has some interest in the well being of his slave, whilst the English overseer has none); snatching the bread out of each other's mouths by the competition of excessive numbers; despised or forgotten by nearly all above them, against whom they nourish a deadly hatred; and apparently cut off from the social system!

What a picture of "merry England!"—So profound are the wretchedness and abasement of the scene, that, instead of fearing to exaggerate its horrors, one is at a loss for words of evil import by which to describe them fully.

The markets, both for cotton and flour, were very active. The latter at an advanced rate.

Commodore Creighton. The Philadelphia Chronicle of Tuesday afternoon, says: "Com. Creighton's defence was read yesterday before the Court Martial sitting at the Navy yard; the first part, relating to the first set of charges, by Henry J. Williams, Esq. and the second, answering the additional charges, by William Morris Meredith, Esq. Pressing business prevented us from hearing it; but we are assured, by those on whom we can rely with certainty, that it was a most masterly and complete vindication of the accused in all points; not slighting the most insignificant of the numerous charges preferred against him, but completely showing that they had all been disproved, and that they must have been prompted only by the ill-will of some whom it was recently his ill-fortune to command.

"The court-room was filled with respectable auditors; not one of whom probably left it without feeling for Com. Creighton that respect in which we know him to be held by the most distinguished of his seniors in the service of which he is one of the most valuable officers."

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

Vice Presidency. In several quarters in the interior of Pennsylvania, Henry A. Muhlenburg and James Buchanan are talked of as candidates for the Vice Presidency to run with General Jackson. We find also that in Kentucky, in the west of this State, and in several other sections of country, Richard M. Johnson is also mentioned as a candidate for the same office. In the South, we have seen Judge Smith and Col. Drayton named, and in the east, Mr. Woodbury. Now that General Jackson is fairly in the field for a re-election, it is probable that the republican party will take up the subject, in some discreet way, and concentrate public opinion on the individual who may be selected as a candidate for Vice President. Let it be done with discretion and prudence.

Comfortable.—To those who gain it. A correspondent of the Banner of the Constitution states, that "Mr. B.'s factory in Lowell, yields a net profit of \$100 per day. A cautious gentleman estimated the net profit of W. & R.'s factories at \$75,000 per annum. The Cocheo Factory made a profit of \$94,000 for the first six months, and \$147,000 for the last six months of its operation, and the prospects for the ensuing six months, are much more flattering."

We have understood from an intelligent gentleman, well acquainted with the latter factory, that the whole establishment was purchased of the old Dover Company for \$750,000. Such an income on such a capital must be quite what we call comfortable. [Sul. N. H. Mer.]

Small Pox. Various have been the rumors respecting the existence of this disease in our own town and County. We are happy in being able to state that to our knowledge it does not at present exist among us. It has, however, prevailed to some degree in an adjoining County; but the good people of that county have taken precautionary measures to prevent its further progress. But let us not rest in too great security, while such a disease exists so near us: it is possible that it may break out when and where we least suspect it. Vaccination is the only preventative of this dreadful disease, and we warmly recommend its use to every one who has not already availed himself with the means of security. [Abingdon Va. Republican.]