

On the other question I readily decide against the project recommended by the President. Reasons more than sufficient appear to have been presented to the public in the Reviews and other comments which it has called forth. How far a hint for it may have been taken from Mr. Jefferson, I know not. The kindred ideas of the latter may be seen in his memoirs, &c. vol. 4. p. 196, 207, 526, and his view of the State Banks, vol. 4, p. 199, 220.

There are sundry statutes of Virginia, prohibiting the circulation of notes payable to bearer, whether issued by individuals or unchartered Banks.

These observations, little new or unimportant as they may be, would have been promptly furnished, but for an indisposition in which your letter found me, and which has not yet entirely left me. I hope this will find you in good health and you have my best wishes for its continuance and the addition of every other blessing.

JAMES MADISON.

C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. Harrisburg, Pa.

[From the Washington City Globe.]
THE PRESIDENT.

Not many days ago, a southern gentleman was complaining, that Gen. Jackson was not all that southern men could wish, when this question was put to him:—

"Do you believe, that had Mr. Calhoun been President instead of Gen. Jackson, he would have put his veto upon the Maysville Road Bill?"

"No," he replied, "Mr. Calhoun would not have dared to do it, nor would any man in the Union, except Gen. Jackson."

That act, as much as any other of his life, is illustrative of the independent and fearless character of the President. Perhaps there was not one among those to whose views it is now charged that he is subservient, who did not wish that he could find it consistent with a conscientious discharge of his duties, to sign that Bill. By some of his friends from Kentucky, it was urged on him, by every argument which the most lively apprehensions could suggest. He was told, that it was utter ruin to all their hopes, and that his veto would be their political death warrant. To all this, he had in substance but one answer:—"This bill violates the Constitution; the whole practice of appropriating the general funds to local objects, is unequal and unjust; I shall do my duty, without stopping to calculate political consequences."

He did it. The result showed how groundless were the apprehensions of his friends, and again proved, that "honesty is the best policy." Those prejudices, which no other man would have dared to encounter, fled before the power of truth, told by an honest man. Never, perhaps had any one document, so decisive an influence upon public opinion, as the Veto Message.

This is the man, who is now represented to be in leading strings! A man, who, on great occasions sets aside all the counsels of his most judicious friends, and astonishes them with the brilliant results of his own better judgement. Who, but Gen. Jackson, would have thought of an attack on British veterans, with the force under his command on the night of 23d December, 1814? Yet, that attack, saved New Orleans. What other General would have dared to take upon himself, the responsibility of putting a whole city, and its environs, under martial law? Yet without that measure, New Orleans could not have been saved. Innumerable are the incidents of Gen. Jackson's public life, in which after listening to the counsels of all his friends, he has struck out a new course, and followed the dictates of his own judgement, to success and victory.

The time was when he was represented to have been in leading-strings, or at least to have done only what he was bid, at New Orleans! Happy man! thrice happy country! It is not every man, who is so uniformly led to triumph. It is not every country which has a Cheiftain, who is always led to promote its dearest interest, and highest glory. History will record it as a miracle of the age, that Gen. Jackson, in whatever situation, and by whomsoever led, has been so fortunate, in the choice of his leaders, that he has uniformly been diverted into the path of honor and glory, until he has carved out for himself, an imperishable fame, never before won without talents, and energy!

Ridiculous! The country derided the charge, that Gen. Jackson was directed by other energies than his own at New Orleans; it will equally deride the new charge of his present subserviency.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Turkish Treaty. To-day we publish the remainder of Mr. Livingston's argument defending the appointment of the Commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty, on the ground that it was warranted by a just construction of the Constitution, and controlled by a necessary regard to the practices of diplomacy as established by international usage. It would surprise a person of ordinary regard for integrity, not much acquainted with the mysteries of political management, to be told that many of the very journals which defended the conduct of Mr. Adams in sending a minister to the Panama Congress, without consulting the Senate of the

United States, now attack the appointment of the agents to negotiate the Turkish treaty, as unconstitutional. Still more would it surprise him to be told, that some distinguished members of the Senate who defended zealously the Panama mission, voted to disapprove of the exercise of a less objectionable power in the present instance. He would naturally inquire whether there was any principle which made the Panama appointment legitimate, while the appointment of secret agents to treat with Turkey was an unauthorized act.—He would learn that, so far from this being the case, the Panama mission was the sending of a representative to a Congress of nations never recognized by the United States as a body with which we had any sort of connexion; while the agents despatched to Turkey, were sent to a power with which we already had diplomatic connexions, and sent too for the ordinary purpose of effecting arrangements for the benefit of our commerce. He would therefore perceive that if the mission to Turkey was objectionable, the Panama mission was so in a ten-fold degree; that one might honestly and naturally believe the appointment of secret agents to treat with the Porte to be constitutional, while he held the appointment of a representative to the Panama Congress to be unlawful—but that nobody who had approved of the conduct of Adams in the latter instance, could censure the course of Jackson in the former without wholly forfeiting his character for consistency. In fine, he would be apt to ask whether the world could shut their eyes to this profrigate, and whether the journals and the public men who censure or defend the measures of government, without regard to any fixed rules of right or wrong, but merely with a view to party interests, could continue to receive the confidence of the community.

We do not intend to say that no man can honestly question the cause of government in appointing the commissioners to treat with Turkey. Far from it. We mean only to say that the advocates of the Panama mission cannot honestly do it.—Their mouths are stopped—their hands tied—that is if moral considerations have any force. Yet we have seen them condemning it—nay, voting in Congress to censure it in the very teeth of their doctrines of yesterday.

If we are rightly informed, the Ex-President himself, who has passed the winter at Washington, was by no means pleased with this censure passed by his own friends on his administration. Not only was the Panama Mission an act of the cabinet of Mr. Adams, but he despatched secret agents to Turkey, to effect the very arrangements which have since been made under President Jackson's administration. It is no wonder, therefore, that he should see in the conduct of some of his friends in the Senate, on this occasion, not only a want of a decent regard to common consistency, but a direct attack upon certain acts of his own administration.

The Turkish Treaty. President Jackson with his usual foresight and sagacity, perceiving last year during the recess of Congress, that, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances in which the Ottoman Porte was placed by the war with Russia, that a most favourable opportunity would be afforded to make an advantageous treaty with her, despatched an agent thither for the purpose, who effected a treaty, immensely important to our country, opening the Dardanelles and the Black and Caspian Seas, to our commerce upon the terms of the most favoured nations, and returned recently with it in his pocket. The treaty has been ratified by the Senate, and the appropriations for it allowed, but exceptions were taken by some of the members of the Senate to the appointment of the agent during the recess of the Senate, and an attempt made to draw a similitude between it and Mr. Adams' and Clay's famous Panama scheme. The Clay papers of course censure the President roundly, and insist he is no better than Clay himself! The different results of the two cases might counsel them to be silent on the subject, even if they shut their eyes to the obvious difference in the principle between them. [Trenton Emporium.]

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Latest from Liberia. By the brig Liberia, Hussey, arrived on Thursday last at Philadelphia, we have received the Herald for February.

The Rev. B. R. Skinner, died on board on the first instant, of sickness contracted in Africa. A few days since we announced the death of the wife and daughter of Mr. Skinner, at Liberia.

Liberia, February 6,

Death of the Ourang Outang. This great natural curiosity died on the 17th ult. For two or three days previously her spirits appeared rather dull, and though noticed, no one dreamed that her end was so near. Her death we may impute to a complete change in her diet. She became remarkably fond of sugar, and purloined it every opportunity, though upon her arrival she turned away from it in disgust. The taste which these animals acquire for comfits has proved the death of most of them, and we may not much in

error in attributing her decease to the same cause. As before stated, she was quite young and perhaps required a mother's kindness and care to nurse her. Her features were disgustingly like the human, and this likeness was rather increased, when death had laid its icy hands upon her poor body. Our time has never allowed us to say half what we desired on this subject, and works on Natural History being out of our reach, we have been rather timid in offering much.

A French paper, *Le National*, says—"In giving an account recently, of the removal of the Ex-Ministers to the fortress of Ham, we mentioned that during the journey, the prisoners often conversed together of politics. Here follows some of the observations and reflections of M. de Polignac, the correctness of which we can vouch for. 'Recollect,' said he to one of the superior officers of the National Guard who accompanied him, recollect that the *Doctrinaires* have been the greatest enemies of Charles X., and that they are at this moment the greatest enemies of Louis Philippe. They have made a great outcry against ordinances, for which (and here M. de Polignac designated them by name) a great number of them voted. M. Guizot, it is true, entered his protest against them, and it is only doing him justice to say so.

"The sentence of the Court of Peers was prepared, determined on, and well known to many before it appeared. If I had known it, I should have been able to make some curious developments.

"General Lafayette has covered himself with glory, and it is ungrateful in the Chamber to have displaced him. Bear witness, I pray you, that to this worthy General is due all our acknowledgments. He alone, by his popularity, was able to save us, and he has done it."

"We shall add nothing to these reflections of M. de Polignac, on the conduct of the *Doctrinaires*; they speak for themselves. A man in his situation, may talk without reserve, there is nothing to induce us to entertain a doubt of his sincerity. When opinions so freely expressed, are in accordance with the judgment formed of many of the ambitious, it is scarcely probable that they should deceive."

[From the Columbus Enquirer.]

Most of our readers have heard of the death of the unfortunate Maj. Brady, formerly a member of the Legislature from Randolph county, who was killed by a ball discharged from a rifle at Hichete creek, about a month ago. The assassin was soon discovered to be an Indian of the Oswitche tribe, living among the Creeks, by the name of Tom, a perfect outlaw in character even among his own people, and the same desperado who had previously killed Mr. Mayo, and shot at and wounded Mr. Thompson. We are happy to say that he has paid the penalty of his bloody crimes, and fallen by the same fell weapon with which he had done such dreadful execution upon his innocent victims.

"After the death of the lamented Brady, a constant vigilance was kept up in the neighborhood for the apprehension of the murderer, as well by the Indians as the whites. But Tom, keeping himself mostly in the woods, on this side of the river, apart from his tribe, eluded their efforts until Wednesday the 9th of this inst. when he was discovered by another Indian near Culpeper's old store, about twenty miles below this place, on this side of the Chatahoochee, endeavoring to obtain a canoe with which to cross over to the nation.—The Indian told him that he could not cross there, but must go down to Boykin's ferry, about three miles below. He then encamped in the neighborhood of the night, and the other Indian near him. During the night the latter got up, crossed the river, and gave information to a white man by the name of Sims, living in the nation, of the murderer's being in the vicinity, and of his intention to cross at the ferry in the morning. Sims immediately collected a party of about thirty Indians and repaired to the ferry, and they had not been there more than half an hour when the murderer made his appearance on the opposite side. Having obtained the canoe, he crossed over, and was about gathering his plunder and provisions which he had with him, when Sims and his party discovered themselves to him. He evinced no emotion when he saw them, but calmly awaited their movements. Sims advanced and attempted to fire, but his rifle only snapped. The Indians then fired simultaneously, and the outlaw fell on the spot where he jumped from the canoe, pierced by about thirty bullets. After his death the Indians threw his provisions, &c. into the river and departed, leaving the body lying on the beach. The whole affair was distinctly seen by the overseer Mr. Boykin, from the opposite bank.—Mr. B. afterwards had the body buried by his negroes.

"Thus has retributive justice overtaken one of the most desperate outlaws that ever infested this country. It is said he took no care to conceal the murders he perpetrated, but rather boast of them. It is further said, that a short time ago he declared it to be his intention to kill five whites and the Indian chief of his nation.

who had several times had him whipped for his villainies. His enmity to the whites appears to have been without discrimination, the cause of which we do not know that he has ever divulged. The unwary and unfortunate victims of his deadly rifle were never known to have injured him, or to have done ought to excite his animosity.

"The above notice is inserted in justice to the Indians, and at their request. We are assured by them that travellers may now pass the neighborhood lately infested by this outlaw in perfect security."

[From the N. Y. Com. Adv. March 28.]

CITY BANK ROBBER TAKEN.

By the acuteness and indefatigable vigilance of High Constable Hays and his assistants, by far the greatest portion of the large sum stolen from the City Bank has been recovered, and one at least of those certainly concerned in the robbery, has been arrested. It appears that the suspicions of Mr. Hays had strongly fixed upon one Edward Smith, who was indicted about a year ago, together with Henderson, for the daring robbery of Mr. Schenck's store in Brooklyn, but escaped conviction from the insufficiency of the testimony. (Henderson is at Sing Sing, having been sentenced to imprisonment for four years.) Smith passed for a morocco dresser by trade, and after this affair set up a small shoe store in the Bowery, while his residence was at Division-st. This latter place became famous as the resort of dissipated profligates, two of whom Welsh and Simpson, alias Johnson, were recently convicted at the Court of Sessions; one for theft, and the other for picking the pockets of Dr. J. A. Smith. There are other charges against Smith, resting upon suspicion—that he committed the great robbery of £27,000 sterling from a mail coach in England, six or eight years ago, and having come compromised with the Bank for £9000, came to this country; and he took the money from the iron chest of the Chancellor Livingston on her trip hence to Providence, last autumn, which money was afterwards found secreted among the baggage.

However this may be, on Monday morning last, being probably the morning after the robbery, he applied for lodgings at a private boarding house kept by Mr. Bangs, at the corner of Broom and Elm streets, representing that his name was Jones, and that he wished to have a private room to write in, tendering payment in advance. He left his family in Division-street, consisting of a wife and two children. He took three trunks with him to Broom-st.; and something peculiar in his conduct, particularly as regarded the trunks, seems to have excited the suspicions of his landlord. It is stated that previously to his communicating them to the police, Mr. Hays had deemed it proper to search his rooms in Division street, but found nothing to lead to any discovery. On Saturday, the removal of one trunk, and apparent preparations for taking away another, induced Mr. Bangs promptly to communicate his suspicions to the officers; and High Constable Hays, with his son and Mr. Hemon, repaired at night to the room occupied by Smith, who was absent, and opened the two remaining trunks. Nothing of consequence was found in one of them, but in the other under some clothes which carefully covered it, they found the sum of \$185,758 in bank notes. Three hours elapsed before the appearance of the *soi-disant* Jones. When he entered, he was seized and secured, and carried to old Bridewell, where Justice Hopson awaited his arrival. He was obstinately silent during his examination, and refused to give any information concerning the robbery. He said he wished to consult with his counsel; and his examination was postponed until the return of the latter from the country. At the same time (about 2 o'clock yesterday morning,) Justice Hopson, with two officers, arrested Mrs. Smith, in Division-st. She is described as a very good looking woman, of about 26 years of age. She denied all knowledge of the transaction but it was thought proper to commit her for the present. At her request she was allowed to have the company of her children, two little girls. A third person between whom and Smith tokens of recognition passed at the examination, was also committed on suspicion. He said that his name was Pye, and that he was a son of a distiller in this city.

Smith has the appearance of a respectable mechanic; is about five feet six inches high, has sandy hair, and small whiskers, and is apparently about 35 years of age. He says he was born in South Carolina, but went early in life to England. \$63,000 are still missing—including 398 doubloons, and \$2,500 of the money belonging to S. & M. Allen.

There can be no doubt that there are other accomplices, and that the manner in which this daring felony was perpetrated will in due time be brought to light.

Gibbs the Pirate. The Providence (R. Island) Subaltern states that—"Gibbs the pirate, now under sentence of death in the city of New York, convicted of piracy and murder committed on board the brig Vineyard, has made to his counsel, since his

condemnation, a confession, fraught with horrible and frightful atrocities. Among other acts that he confesses he committed, he says, that some two or three years ago, he was the commander of a piratical vessel which sailed from the Island of Cuba. That whilst out on a cruise, he captured a valuable American merchant ship, with a numerous crew and passengers, all of whom, excepting a female, the wife of one of the passengers, he put to death. That he forced the female for some weeks to be his wife, but the cruise being up and it being necessary for him to make a port for a fresh supply of provisions, for fear the female might expose his atrocities, he cut her throat and threw her overboard. The story of this man's life stands unsurpassed in the black catalogue of crime, and it will be remembered long after the histories of Pierre Le Grand, and Kidd are forgotten.

The name of Gibbs, which the man bears, is an assumed one to which, for the sake of his family, he set up a claim. His real name is known only to his counsel, to whom it was communicated with the charge of profound secrecy. He is a native of Rhode Island, however, and is known to be attached by affinity and consanguinity to one of the most respectable and ancient families in the State.

Pity sometimes bleeds even for the deeds of the guilty and condemned; but the confessions of this monster must forever close every avenue to human charity and commiseration, and leave him to contend single handed and unopposed with the certain fate that awaits him.

No punishment which Heaven has yet showered on the damned;—no punishment which the ingenuity of man can conceive can be commensurate with the foul deeds of this demon, who despoiled a lovely woman—then murdered her, and in the latter moments of his withering career, boasted of his own villainy and unprovoked acts of brutal violence and unparalleled ruthless butchery."

THE SPECTATOR.

Rutherfordton:

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1831.

Superior Court. The Spring term of the Superior Court of Law for Rutherford County, will be held in this town on Monday next. Judge Martin will preside. The only causes of public interest that will come before the Court, of which we have information, are, those of Mrs. John Stover, who was committed to jail a few days since, charged with the murder of Emeline Morris; and Wm. and John Menis, who have been for some months confined in jail on a charge of horse stealing.

The Weather. The weather from Friday the 8th up to Wednesday the 13th was unusually cold, and on each of the nights were severe frosts, except on Sunday night when a slight rain fell. On Tuesday morning, at sunrise, the thermometer stood as low as 24°. We are informed that snow covered the ground in Morganton, on Friday morning the 8th; and considerable is said to have fallen on the mountains and high lands. It is feared that the fruit in this neighborhood is entirely destroyed, though it is said by some that, some few apple trees that stood in protected situations and were late in putting forth blossoms, have perhaps escaped.

Greenville Mountaineer. We have received a prospectus for the revival of the Greenville Mountaineer, to be published as formerly by Mr. Wells, and under the control of the late editor, B. F. Perry, Esq. The editor premises his prospectus that the political complexion of the Mountaineer will suffer no change by its suspension—that it will continue to maintain the same principles that it formerly advocated. It was with no little surprise and astonishment we saw this "lamp go out"—that the people of Greenville should suffer a journal which had taken so respectable a stand, and maintained with so much credit, the constitutional sentiments of a large majority of the people of South Carolina, against modern political heresies,—to expire from want of patronage. And we are glad to learn, that, phoenix like, it is about to arise from its dusty repose and make its appearance in a new and improved dress. The first number is proposed to be issued about the 1st of May. The terms are \$3.00 in advance, or \$3.50 after the expiration of six months. [The prospectus shall have a place soon.]

We would direct public attention to the advertisement of Geo. W. Everitt, (on our last page) who offers loans on very reasonable terms, and affords our mining friends a favorable opportunity to procure a capital which might be advantageously employed in mining enterprise.

The Correspondence. We conclude to-day the correspondence between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. Our readers, with the whole subject before them, will be enabled to make up their minds relative to the motives of the parties according to the evidence adduced. Mr. Calhoun has asked a verdict at the hands of the people on the course he has pursued in relation to the present controversy and his former course in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet. In this respect he has been fairly and patiently heard, and almost every newspaper and political journal throughout the Union has copied his vindication. But so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, the controversy has been generally considered of so personal a character and as having so little bearing on any great political principle that its chief effect has been to excite inquiry and speculation, and enlighten the public mind in relation to the Cabinet proceedings on the Seminole question, and also to explain Mr. Calhoun's party