

Political.

Kentucky.—It is somewhat amusing to see what expedients are resorted to by the Administration papers, to persuade the people that Messrs. Adams & Clay have still a majority in Kentucky. Turn which way they will, however, the facts stare them in the face that both her Senators and seven out of twelve of her Representatives in Congress are against them, and that the most devoted of Mr. Clay's partizans have been dismissed by the people for their faithless conduct. Their efforts are fruitless—the spirit of inquiry is abroad, and it operates decidedly against the Administration—the people will decide between the rival candidates, and their choice will not be "incompetent," neither will they establish or sustain a "dangerous precedent."

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay.—The Hon. John H. Eaton, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, has recently published a letter relative to the last Presidential election. Mr. Eaton admits that "between the statements of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan he can perceive some differences; but they are principally verbal, and not material." Gen. Jackson stated that his conversation with Mr. Buchanan was held "early in January"—Mr. Buchanan, referring to his interview with Mr. Markley, said "a short time after this conversation, on the 30th December, 1824, (I am enabled to fix the date, &c.) I called upon Gen. Jackson." On this Mr. Eaton remarks:

"A difference as to the date—the period of time at which the conversation took place—may exist; for Mr. Buchanan places it on the 30th of December. It may be, however, that he intends this as the period of his conversation with Mr. Markley; if it be in reference to his interview with Gen. Jackson, then, agreeably to my recollection, it is a mistake. I cannot precisely, and to a day, declare the time when Mr. B. came to see and converse with me; but I do recollect it to have been during that week, on the Saturday of which the reported meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends took place, and when the determination was taken to support Mr. Adams. I feel quite satisfied, that the meeting to which I allude, was on Saturday, the 22d of January. Early in that week, [Tuesday, or Wednesday evening,] Mr. Buchanan visited me. It was on the pavement, and in front of my own residence, where we conversed together. A statement of our conversation, concisely drawn was given to General Green, editor of the U. States' Telegraph, at his request, in August, 1826—more than a year ago. It is as follows:

"In January, 1825, a few days before it had been known that Mr. Clay and his friends had declared in favor of Mr. Adams, I was called upon by Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. He said, it was pretty well understood that overtures were making by the friends of Adams, on the subject of cabinet appointments; that Jackson should fight them with their own weapons. He said, the opinion was, that Jackson would retain Adams, and that it was doing him injury. That the General should state whom he would make Secretary of State, and desired that I would name it to him. My reply was, that I was satisfied Gen. Jackson would say nothing on the subject. Mr. Buchanan then remarked; 'Well, if he will

merely say he will not retain Mr. Adams, that will answer.' I replied, I was satisfied, Gen. Jackson would neither say who should, or who should not be Secretary of State—but that he [Mr. B.] knew him well, and might talk with him as well as I could. Mr. Buchanan then said, that, on the next day, before the General went to the House, he would call. He did so, as I afterwards understood."

It appears that Mr. Eaton ascribes the remark, "fight them with their own weapons," about which Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan differed, to Mr. Buchanan. Mr. E. subsequently remarks, however, that Mr. B. "may have intended to present this as the idea and opinion of others, not his own. Such indeed may have been the case, tho' I cannot say I so understood him at the time." Mr. Eaton also states that he has in his possession a letter from a former member of Congress, formerly a friend of Mr. Clay, in which the following statement is made:

"The bargain of 1825, between Messrs. Adams and Clay, I remember well, was freely spoken of, by many members of Congress, although I had no personal knowledge of any fact which would warrant the belief that the contract existed: besides, the high estimation in which I then held Mr. Clay, forbade any suspicions on any accusations not supported by positive proof: that proof was not afforded me, and I held him guiltless. Yet there were some circumstances of unfavorable appearance, and which, as the friend of Mr. Clay, I was sorry had existence. The circumstances to which I allude were the continued silence and lengthy reserve of Mr. Clay's friends in publishing, or letting it be known, how they would vote; and the fact that the Kentucky Delegation who voted for Mr. A. had a meeting to determine upon their course, as I was informed by one of them, at which it was said to me, that, upon the question being proposed to Mr. Clay, for whom shall we vote, he answered, in substance, "that, in case Gen. Jackson should be elected he believed the Administration, with its weight, would be opposed to him, to prostrate him; that, should Mr. A. be elected, he felt satisfied it would not be so; but that he hoped no personal considerations for him would induce them to act contrary to their desire." Upon these circumstances I have often remarked, that the first was not in character of Kentuckians, and that the last was the strongest appeal which could be made to a man's friends, and the heaviest requisition which could be levied on their attachment. Until a very short time since, I had not been convinced that the bargain had been made as executed, and I even now regret that I am constrained to admit it; but, believing it, I shall leave nothing undone which can be honorably performed to defeat the Coalition."

The Coalition.—A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer remarks: "The National Intelligencer attempts to break the force of Mr. Eaton's letter, by hunting up Dr. Drake's letter of the 21st March, (1825.) The Doctor states, that the day before Mr. Clay left Kentucky, he told the

Doctor that "no state of things could arise that would justify him in preferring Gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams or induce him to support the former." If this were really the state of Mr. Clay's mind, I should like to know why he and his friends practised the profound mystery which every person at Washington noticed from the commencement of Congress down to the 22d January. No one could get them to say for whom they would vote. And why all this reserve? Why did the bold Mr. Henry Clay muffle up his unalterable resolution, if he had formed it!—Once, indeed, he attempted to account for his inscrutable mystery, by saying that "after full and anxious consideration, (of the Kentucky instructions,) he found it incompatible with his best judgment of those duties, to conform to the request of the General Assembly!" And this too in the face of Dr. Drake's letter, which Mr. Clay produces to show that "no state of things could induce him to support" Gen. Jackson! Why then was this reserve practised! If it was not to wait to see with which party he could drive the best arrangement—if it was not to see what Mr. Adams would do for him; and to wait for the result of Markley's negotiation with Gen. Jackson!"

[In his recent Lexington Speech Mr. Clay observed: "The only avowal of my intention to vote for him (Mr. Adams) which was publicly made in the newspapers, prior to the election, is contained in my letter to Judge Brooke, which is dated the 28th January." Here we have Mr. Clay's own statement as to the precise time when his determination was first publicly made known.]

Vice Presidency.—Mr. Calhoun has been nominated in Georgia as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and will, we think, be voted for by the friends of Gen. Jackson generally. The attempts made by the Coalition to entangle Gov. Clinton in their meshes, will not succeed. His friends in New-York, say confidently, that he will not be a candidate.—*Fay Jour.*

[The editor of the New-York Evening Post notices in the following manner, the rumor that Gov. Clinton had consented that his name should be placed on the Jackson ticket:]

"Whom the friends of Gen. Jackson may select as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, is a question yet to be determined. At the sitting of the Convention at Harrisburg, in January next, the claims of gentlemen in different parts of the Union will be compared, and if the choice should fall on Gov. Clinton, the writer in the Daily Advertiser may rest assured, that he will hardly apply for advice to the friends of an administration of whose hollow and treacherous friendship he has had such ample experience."

Governor Clinton.—In papers out of this state, (says the New-York Ev. Post) we observe some very erroneous speculations on the political opinions and course of Gov. Clinton, with regard to the position which he intends to

occupy on the momentous question now agitated by the two great political parties in this country. But it is perfectly well understood that he is openly and decidedly opposed to the present administration. We have no hesitation in stating, from a conversation yesterday with a gentleman who is a friend of Mr. Adams, and also in habits of particular intimacy with Gov. Clinton, as well as from a similar conversation with another, on which the most implicit reliance may be placed, that Gov. Clinton is, as he always has been, a warm and decided friend of Gen. Jackson.

Foreign.

From Europe.—By several recent arrivals at New-York, English papers to the 4th September and French to the 1st, have been received. The latter are said to be barren of every thing but criticisms on theatrical performances, records of the health of the king &c. The English papers contain nothing important, except that the indications are in favor of a harmonious establishment of the new ministry.

Greece.—The report that had already reached this country, of the rejection by the Grand Signior of the propositions made to him by the European powers, on behalf of the Greeks, is confirmed, and it is added that he sent back the communications on the subject unopened, ordering at the same time, the decapitation of his Secretary for receiving them. It appears, however, that he had subsequently been induced to adopt a different course, and it was generally believed that he was not only disposed to lend a favorable ear to the proposition of the powers, but that he would finally accede to an arrangement on the subject. It had been rumored that the Grand Signior had ordered a suspension of hostilities, but there appeared to be no foundation for the report—and it was only known that he had consented to treat with the Greeks. The interposition of the powers came at a most seasonable period for the Greeks, as it was believed that without it, they could not have continued the struggle against the Turkish power. They were much divided amongst themselves. At Napoli, the town and castle had fired upon each other, and the greatest confusion was the consequence.

Spain.—The disturbances in Catalonia had become more serious. Mr. Lamb, the British minister at the Court of Madrid, had demanded an explanation as to the extent of the disturbances, and the measures adopted to prevent them, and in consequence all the Counsellors of State and Ministers, had been summoned to St. Ildefonso, to prepare an answer and regulate the number of troops to be sent against Portugal.

South America.—Verbal intelligence to the 17th Aug. has been received at Baltimore from Rio de Janeiro. No later advices than