ope, forgetting what was due to myself, my habit throughout life, has been that of friendly, free, and frank intercourse with my fellow-citizens. I have not thought it necessary to change my personal identity in any of the various offices through which I have passed, or to assume a new character. It may not be easy to draw the line, as to the occasions in which a man should remain silent or defend himself. In the general, it is better perhaps that he should leave his public acts, and the measures which he espouses or carries, to their own vindication; but if his integrity be questioned, and dishonorable charges, under high and imposing names, be preferred against him, he cannot remain silent without a culpable insensibility to all that is valuable in human life.

Sir, I feel that I have trespassed too much both upon you and myself. If prudence were a virtue of which I could boast, I should have spared both you and me. But I could not deny myself the gratification of expressing my thanks to my Cincinnati friends, for the numerous instances which I have experienced of their kind and respectful consideration. I beg you, sir, and every gentleman here attending, to accept my acknowledgments; and I especially owe them to the gentlemen of the committee, who did me the honor to meet me at Louisville, and accompany me to this city. Whatever may be my future destiny, whilst my faculties are preserved, I shall cherish a proud and grateful recollection of these testimonies of respect and attachment.

Political.

BONAPARTE AND JACKSON—A CONTRAST.

"A tribe of roving Arabs had slain a peasant, and Bonaparte had given directions to search out and punish the murderers. One of his Oriental counsellors laughed at the zeal which the general manifested in so slight a cause.

"What have you to do with the death of that Fellah Sultan Kebir?" said he ironically; was he your kinsman?

'He was more,' said Napoleon; he was one for whose safety I am accountable to God, who placed him under my government."

"He speaks like an inspired person! exclaimed the Sheiks

A band of civilized freemen had served their country in battle; they had fulfilled all their engagements to her, and they departed to their own homes Jackson gave "directions to search out and punish" their brethren Humanity said, "why would you persecute unto death your kindsmen, the subjects of the same laws, who have fought and bled by your side?" "They have broken the one great law" said Jackson "*my will*" I commanded them to think as I though, yet they have dared to think and act for themselves: they should have been my slaves; whence had they a right to determine for themselves the claims of the law upon them?

The brave defenders of their country were brought back, and condemned. When the death hour came, justice interposed, for humanity had failed.

"How dare you to take the lives which God gave, and for whose safety you are accountable to Him, who placed them under your command for a season Why execute upon them a sentence which no law of your country has pronounced?"

"It is my will," said Jackson; at that moment his own doom was sealed by justice; that wherever the name of Jackson should be mentioned, there should the story of the gallant Lewis and Wood and Harriss and their comrades, murdered on the battle field for freedom and their country, be told for a memorial of him. *Balt. Pat.*

From the Dayton Journal.

JULIUS CÆSAR AND ANDREW JACKSON.

Cæsar was suspected of belonging to the conspiracy of Cataline which was formed to overthrow the liberties of Rome.

Jackson was suspected of belonging to Burr's conspiracy which aimed a fatal blow at the liberties of America.

C. exerted his influence to rescue from punishment the associate of Cataline.

J. harbored Burr in his house after he was suspected of plotting the overthrow of the liberties of his country, and after president Jefferson has issued a proclamation requiring all officers civil and military to use their utmost exertions to suppress the conspiracy.

C. invaded the province of Orleans, and made the people bow to his military sceptre.

J. too, desirous to make the people of Orleans feel the weight of his military power, enforced martial law in all its vigor, after the enemy had retreated and the news of peace had arrived.

C. imprisoned Cato, a Roman Senator and a friend of liberty, for remonstrating against his tyrannic rule.

J. imprisoned Louallier a member of the Louisiana Legislature, and a defender of his country's rights for denouncing the continued arbitrary reign of martial law after the enemy disappeared.

C, was appointed a governor of a Spanish province, and was made the subject of ribaldry and jest

J. was appointed a governor of a Spanish province and his conduct made the subject of serious inquiry and severe censure.

C, whilst a governor of a Spanish province thirsted for military distinction and even shed tears on account of the restraint that was imposed upon his ambition.

J. whilst acting as Governor of a Spanish province could not or would not restrain his military ambition but resorted to military power when he should have resorted to the civil law.

C. at length gave loose to his military ambition, by attacking Spanish provinces and reducing them under subjection to his arbitrary will.

J. attacked and reduced Spanish provinces under subjection to his military power, that, too in direct violation of the orders of his government.

C. divorced his wife on suspicion of incontinence.

J. was suspected of debauching another man's wife, and of seducing her from the arms of her lawful husband.

C. after the battle of Pharsalia not only pardoned his enemies who had fought against him, but also shed tears at the death of his mighty fallen rival, Pompey the Great.

J. after the battle of Orleans not only, refused to extend the hand of mercy to his own soldiers, but, even ordered them to be put to death by the half dozen.

Yet Cæsar was called the tyrant of Rome the destroyer of liberty the enslaver of his country—and so he was.

Jackson by some is styled the *second Washington*; the defender of liberty; the second saviour of his county; and of this let the reader and impartial posterity decide.

C. was guilty of the cruel practice of exhibiting fights of gladiators.

J. has been guilty not only of the abominable practice of encouraging duels amongst his own countrymen, but has with his own hands shed the life's blood of a citizen in pursuing that abominable practice.

C. set up for the highest civil office, founding his claims on his military service

J. has set up for the highest office founding his claims on his military exploits.

The friends of Roman liberty warned the people of the danger of trusting their government in the hands of an ambitious military man, telling them that he would subvert their liberties, and which he accordingly did.

The friends of American liberty are now warning and amonishing the people of the United States of the danger of placing an ambitious military man at the head of their government, and as a proof of that danger are pointing them to the fate of the Roman republic, which was overthrown by her great 'military chieftain.'

JACKSONISM IN THE SOUTH.

We publish the following editoral article from the Greenville (S. C) Republican, for the purpose of showing, not only that there has been formed a project for the dissolution of the Union, but that the originators of the scheme are still acting upon public opinion, with a view to sustain and extend the excitement which they have raised. They will not let the people alone. This is the declaration of an editor resident in the very centre of these disorganizing operations, who has oportunities of marking the course of intrigue and the progress of the assaults on public patrotism, which our distant position from the scene of action prevents us from obtaining so distinctly and immediately. When it is thus shown from the testimony of eye-witnesses, and ear-witnesses, that the scheme of separation is not abandoned, shall we be again told by the Richmond Enquirer, and its colleagues, that 'the whole history of this affair is a mere fiction—a tale got up by us for the purpose of putting down General Jackson.'

The proofs of the existence of the scheme have come in from such a variety of sources, and have been confirmed by such strength of circumstance, that it can no longer be subject for reasonable doubt. Nor can any uncertainty prevail as to the political party to which the projectors belong They wear the Jackson colours—they act in the Jackson spirit—they are imbued with the Jackson principles. From skin to core—*e cute ad intus*—they are Jacksonian. They have staked their all of reputation and fortune, and ambition, on the success of their leader; & rather than fail in their efforts, they would send their aid to pull down the Corinthian pillars of our republican system, and erect on their ruins a political edifice in which military tyranny should sit enthroned and dispense its stern decrees to millions of people, who, by permitting such an iniquitous consummation, had degraded themselves from the condition and enjoyments of free men, down to the low level and permitted existence of slaves. *Nat. Jour.*

[From the Greenville Republican.]

We conceive it due to the cause to which we profess an unalterable adherence, to assure our brother Editor of the Edgefield Hive that he is in error, when he supposes that we have ceased to resist the treasonable excitement which a certain party in South Carolina seem resolved to push as far as they *dare*—We have taken a stand; and we will either die in the breach or repeal the foe.

There is something in the manœuvring of our influential men, indicative of very little candor, and less patrotism Why, may it be asked, do they not let the people alone? Can any thing more, or any thing new be now said about the Tariff? Or do they think that the people of this state are unable to remember *until the election* that the Tariff is an insufferable evil? If it be fatal to Southern prosperity, will not the people feel it? If a man be knocked down he certainly does not require to be informed of it.

But the true state of things is this: It is necessary for certain purposes, that popular excitement should be kept up; the people of the South must be made to believe that they are to become the slaves of the *yankees*; that the Southern States are to become tributary to the North; and other opinions equally true and worthy of Americans, are to be actively and industriously circulated, so that the people may not have any time to reflect; for, if they are allowed to pause, they may perceive the dreadful snare that a certain party are laying for them; and for what object? Pause, people of South-Carolina—look well to your real situation; be not deluded by flimsy speculation, seeming analogies, or strong assertions, to attempt any thing against the Union: do not believe it; you know not what ambition will attempt; at least, err on the right side—believe and act as if a dissolution of the States was intended—on so mighty a question leave no room for doubt—adopt as the leading principle of your political conduct, that the Union shall never be dissolved. On a subject of such unspeakable importance, have neither deference or respect for any man, or any man's opinion; conclude him to be a traitor or an idiot, who can tolerate the word disunion.

In the course of our political career, it is to be expected that seasons of popular excitement will araise among us, as they have among other nations; these are the junctures which ambitious men seize to overthrow established institutions, and to raise themselves to thrones and crowns. Does not the present crisis present mighty temptations to aspiring men? Are there none such in this country? Such characters are among us—and if there were none it would be right to believe that they did exist.

What a dreadful and bloody page of history will that be which shall record the name of him who shall dissolve this Union; horrible, however, as the narration will be, there are many who desire to form its principal subject; immortal fame will not be rejected by all, though, it may be immortal infamy What did Cromwell care for the curses or praises of posterity; he had *present power*, what more did he regard? Are there no Cromwells in disposition among us? If there are none, then human nature itself is revolutionized.'

From the Richmond Whig.

"Read that you may understand."

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

When the charge of participating in Burr's views was first objected to Gen. Jackson we expressed our belief that his friends would finally be compelled to admit the fact and plead justification, and we advised them to take that course before they had mired themselves in contradictons and denials. They would not pursue the advice, but went to work incontinently, denying, abusing and bullying. Reader, our words are verified. Record evidence—the confessions of Jackson's own friends, sworn to and placed upon record in a court of justice, establish the fact of his participation, beyond all possibility of doubt. At last his worshiper seem willing to concede it, and to find some apology in circumstances.

On our first page, may be seen a transcript of the record of a suit, brought in the year 1813, by Harman Blennerhassett, against Jackson, as Garnishee (one holding the property of the defendent) of Aaron Burr. That record clinches the nail. There is "no more to be said, thought, or insisted upon." Gen. Coffee, swears that Jackson received and in part expended through him, a sum of money for the purchase of boats for his expedition, and he further swears, that Jackson indorsed one of Burr's drafts on Mr. Ogden of N. Y. for five hundred dollars.

How is this conclusive testimony met? Why, by *admitting* (at last) Jackson's participation with Burr, and placing his justification on the grounds of his ignorance of Burr's true views, and his belief that Mr. Jefferson sanctioned his designs against the Spaniards. Let us look if this "duck will swim."

Two letters are published in the Enquirer of yesterday from Nashville, to sustain this view of the transaction. They are not without ingenuity, but carry nevertheless, their refutation on their faces. They are directed exclusively, to the laboring of this point. The Enquirer says they were written in May last, which we take leave to doubt. We are mistaken, if the article in the Lynchburg paper to which one of them refers, was not written, *after 12th of May*, 1828. We do not affirm this to be the fact, for we have not the means of satisfying ourselves of the its truth—but we believe it to be the fact. But, to Major Lee's letters, for we presume them to be his.

The first of these letters, dated 4th March last, says, that when rumours of Burr's true view reached Tennessee, Jackson and Overton waited upon Burr, acquainted him with them, and Burr solemnly denying them, "shewed them a blank commission signed by Mr. Jefferson, with whose privity he declared he was operating, for the purpose of managing the contest apprehended with the Spaniards on the Sabine."

Now we undertake to say that since hoaxing first began, never was such a cock and bull story as this fabricated by cunning, or believed by folly. If there was any man in America or the world, whose principles he distrusted, whose dangerous ambition he apprehended, and whose person he disliked more than any other's, Mr. Jefferson distrusted, apprehended and disliked Aaron Burr more than any other. Notwithstanding this well kown fact, it is pretended that Burr imposed upon so *great* a man as Jackson, the story that Mr. Jefferson had been selected by Mr. Jefferson, as the fit agent of a most important transaction, and that Mr. Jefferson had entrusted him, Burr, of all the men in the world, with a *blank* commission to be filled up as he saw occasion and to raise troops at discretion, and to carry on war against the Spaniards, in the form, and by the amount and character of means that he deemed expedient. This most marvellous story, which no child of ten years old could be made to believe, this most veracious inditer of epistles, says, "removed Jackson's anxiety," and he "rested easy," until Burr went down the river, and until Burr's illegitimate son arrived! This is the age of lying, but a story so absurd and childish as this, has not before been offered to the gullibility of the American People No man in his senses, can believe that Burr was simpleton enough to expect to impose upon men so well informed of the ways of the world as Overton and Jackson, by such a fairy tale as this, and least of all, that they could have swallowed it.

But mark, "how plain a tale shall put them down." Fortunately, it is known, at what time Burr come to the Hermitage, how long he staid, and when he left. The dates of his letters to Mr. Jefferson and Gov. Claiborne, are also known, and a recurrence to these, proves this letter writer to be another edition of him of the East Room.

On the 14th Dec. 1806, Burr arrived at the Hermitage, and staid there, and occasionally at Nashville until the 22d of the same month.

On the 5th of the preceeding Nov. Burr had been arraigned of High Treason at Lexington, Ky. and though discharged, no man doubted his *guilt*. Evidence was defective. Gen. J could not but know these facts, yet he received Burr an inmate at the Hermitage, and kept him there until Burr was ready to go down the River.

Mr. Jefferson's proclamation of Burr as a traitor, was dated on the 27th Nov. and sent by express to the exposed parts of the Union Jackson as a militia officer, was particularly enjoined to be on his guard. Allowing a journey night for the proclamation to reach Nashville from Washington, (and it got there in ten days) it must have reached Jackson before the 10th Dec. the day on which Burr arrived at the Hermitage. So that Jackson in fact received and entertained Burr, for eight days, after he knew him to have been proclaimed a traitor by the president.

Jackson's letter to Claiborne, was dated on the 7th Nov. 1806, more than a month before Burr arrived at the Hermitage. If it be contended that this letter was intended to put Claiborne, on his guard against the treasonable machinations of Burr it follows that Jackson knew Burr to be a traitor at that time. Yet one month afterwards he received Burr with open arms, entertains him at his house, carries him to Nashville, and shows him off at a ball!!

This writer says, that after Burr had descended the River and his illegitimate son arrived at Nashville, Jackson "immediately wrote his letter to Claiborne and to Mr. Jefferson." Now, very unfortunatly, for this most veritable letter writer, Jackson wrote to Mr. Jefferson, and Gov. Claiborne, *two months and more* before Burr descended the River, and one month before he arrived at the Hermitage!

These unsophisticated facts, blow the shameless statement of the Nashville letter writer into shreds and patches. His effort to screen Jackson behind his belief of the legitimacy of Burr's views, and their sanction from Mr Jefferson, is confuted by every fact in the case. The letter to Claiborne cannot avail him, because a month after it was written, all the transactions occurred between Burr and Jackson, upon which the suspicion of the participation of the latter, rests. It will not answer to say that Jackson supposed Mr. Jefferson had sanctioned Burr's views, because *after* Jackson had seen Mr. Jefferson's proclamation, denouncing Burr as a traitor, he admitted Burr to his house and his intimacy. The story of his writing to Mr. Jefferson and Gov. Claiborne *after* Burr had gone down the River, is still more silly; for his letters to them were written in Nov. 1806, & Burr did not go down the river, until Jan. 1807.

Is it not strange that the Enquirer should publish such blundering stuff as this; and expect an intelligent public to believe it? Is it not strange that men who pretend to respectability, should publish and try to persuade the public to believe, that they themselves are obliged to know to be false? Is not this the most reprehensible of all sorts of *lying*.

The Editors of the Enquirer urge in their own words, the statements of the letter. They say "so long as Jackson believed Burr to have the sanction of the Government, he treated him liberally—but as soon as he suspected he was acting on his own bottom, he wrote to Jefferson and Claiborne." According to the letter we have examined, this *suspicion* did not enter Jackson's head, until after Burr had gone down the Cumberland river, (Jan. 1807) yet it is certain that his letters to Jefferson and Claiborne were written in the previous November. The Editors of the Enquirer are not ashamed to lay such balderish, such lying and irreconcilable stuff as this before their readers They have duped them, until we do not wonder at their attempt to make them swallow any absurdity.

We have another tale now told for the first time, namely, that Major Lee in his biography, had written the history of this affair, before any charge appeared in the papers. If this be so, which we do not believe, we undertake to affirm, that the Major will revise and correct it, before he publishes. He has rather more sense than to print what every boy can detect to be false.

The truth is, that we think and the public thinks, much worse of this matter, than we or it dreamed, before it was investigated. The impotent efforts of Jackson's friends to prove his innocence, have only served to make it more evident, that there was something nefarious to be concealed. They have tried to embarrass the enquiry, by confusing dates, and classing facts under one date, that they know belong to another. On the other hand, the conductors of the enquiry have proceeded books in hand. Every action is assigned to its proper part of their statements. It is *impossible* to doubt that Jackson knew Burr's designs—that he aided him in the purchase of boats—that he was his disburser of the funds raised for the expedition—that his nephew joined Burr—that troops were organized and drilled on his land—that he procured Patton Anderson a command—that he entertained Burr, after Jefferson proclaimed him a traitor, and after he had obscurely denounced him as such to Gov Claiborne. With the knowledge of these facts, the world must believe, that his letters to Jefferson and Claiborne were written to avert suspicion from himself, and as evidence of innocence to which he might appeal in the event of the failure of the enterprize. He first joined Burr, (as Wilkinson and many others did,) when he found his treason prematurely detected, and his enterprize desperate.

MR. MADISON AND GEN. JACKSON.

The following address by A. J. Dallas, acting Secretary of *War*, by direction of President Madison, to Gen. Jackson, has been for some time past, lying on our table. It is evident, from this communication, that the conduct of General Jackson at New Orleans had excited the astonishment and displeasure of the Executive of the Union: and that it was necessary to his exculpation, that he should satisfactorily explain or account for those ummary and unexampled measures by which, to use the language of the Secretary, the political power of the United States has been resisted, the liberty of the press has been suspended, and the consul and subjects of a friendly government have been exposed to great inconvenience by the exercise of military force and command.

It has been asserted that General Jackson is disposed to think ill of Mr. Madison. If so, the cause of that ill feeling may perhaps be found in the subjoined letter. Apart from that consideration, however, the publication of the letter, at this moment, seems to be especially called for, inasmuch as it proves that the despotic temper and measures of General Jackson, when power was entrusted in his hands, were such as to awaken the apprehensions and provoke the censures of the civil government of the Union. The election of such a man to the Presidential office would be received abroad as an evidence, and at home as a fearful indication, that our republican system has erred from the principles on which it was founded, and is gradually degenerating into a despotism:—

Department of War, April 25, 1815.

Sir: As soon as the first credible account of peace was received at Washington, a letter stating the fact was addressed to you from this department, dated the 14th February, and as soon as the treaty of peace was ratified by the president and senate, the event was communicated to you in another letter dated 16th February, with instructions for the disposal of the force under your command. It is regretted that any accident should prevent the delivery of either of these letters in due course: but I presume that both of them have long since reached your hands, and that the instructions have been carried into effect.

I assure you, sir, that it is a very painful task to disturb, for a moment, the enjoyment of the honorable gratification which you must derive, as well from the consciousness of the great services that you have rendered to your country, as from the expressions of approbation and applause which the nation has bestowed upon those services. But representations have been recently made to the president, respecting certain acts of military opposition to the civil magistrate, that require immediate attention—not only in vindication of the just authority of the laws, but to rescue your own conduct from an unmerited reproach.

There has been trasmitted to the president, copies of the letter of Mr. Reed, your aid-de-camp, to the editor of the Louisiana Courier, dated the 21st February—of your General Order, dated 28th February, commanding certain French subjects to retire from New-Orleans—of a publication in the Louisiana Courier of the 3d of March, under the signature of a "Citizen of Louisiana of French origin," animadverting upon the general order—the order of the 5th of March, enforcing an order of the 28th of February—of your letter of the 16th of February, announcing the unofficial intelligence of peace—and of the 3d general order, of the 8th of March, suspending the execution of the order of the 28th of February, except so far as relates to the Chevalier de Tousard.

These documents have been accompanied with a statement, that, on the 5th of March, the writer of the publication of the 3d of March, Mr. Louallier, a member of the legislature of the state of Louisiana, was arrested by your order, on account of the publication, and confined in the barracks; that on the same day Mr. Hall, the district judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Louallier, but before the writ was served, the judge himself was arrested by your order, for issuing it, and conducted under a strong guard, to the barracks; that on the 8th of March, Mr. Dick, the attorney of the United States, having obtained from Mr. Lewis as state judge, a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of judge Hall, which was served upon you, he was arrested by your orders, and lodged in the barracks; that judge Hall was released on the 12th of March, but was escorted to a place out of the city of New-Orleans, with orders not to return until information of peace was officially received, and officially announced; that Mr Dick was released on the same day, and permitted to remain in town, but with orders to report himself from day to day, until discharged.

From these representations, it would appear that the judicial power of the United States has been resisted, the liberty of the press has been suspended, and the consul and subjects of a friendly government have been exposed to great inconvenience by the exercise of military force and command. The president views the subject in its present aspect with surprise and solicitude; but in the absence of all information from yourself, relative to your conduct, and the motives of your conduct, he abstains from any decision, or even expression of an opinion upon the case, and hopes that such explanations may be afforded, as will reconcile his sense of public duty with a continuance of confidence which he reposes in your judgment, discretion and patriotism.

He instructs me, therefore, to request that you will, with all possible despatch, transmit to this department a full report of the transactions which have been stated. And, in the mean time, it is presumed that all extraordinary coertion of military authority has ceased, in consequence of the cessation of all danger, open or covert, upon the restoration of peace.

The president instructs me to take this opportunity of requesting that a conciliatory deportment may be observed towards the state authority and citizens of New-Orleans. He is persuaded that Louisiana justly estimates the value of the talents and valor which have been displayed for her defence and safety, and that there will be no disposition in any part of the nation to review with severity the efforts of a commander acting in a crises of unparalleled difficulty, upon the impulse of the purest patriotism. I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS,

Acting Secretary of War.

Maj. Gen. A. Jackson.

MR. MADISON AND GEN. JACKSON.

Our readers will remember that, in a letter to president Monroe, which has been often published, General Jackson seemed to entertain but a poor opinion of president Madison, speaking of him as a man whose "mind could not dwell on blood with composure," &c. The foundation of the General's slight opinion of that virtuous Statesman, may be found, perhaps, in the above document, which has made its appearance in the newspapers, and which we compared with the official record, and found to be accurate, before we ventured to publish it. *Nat. Intel.*

THE PRESIDENT.—Every citizen who has any knowledge at all of our public servants is acquainted with the remarkably laborious habits of the president. He is perhaps the earliest riser in Washington, and applies himself to the various duties of his office, with an assiduity which is without example, perhaps in any public man, since the time of Washington.—We recollect learning the fact, that when he was preparing his extremely elaborate report on the intricate subject of weights and measures, which he was, as secretary of state, required by a resolution of congress to make,—a work which, by its research and comprehensiveness, extolled the praises of English writers—anxious to complete the report before the close of the session, at which he wished to present it, he arose during nearly the whole winter at three o'clock, and occupied himself for three hours before day almost every morning, in completing the task assigned to him.—He accomplished it, and the report, comprising between two and three hundred octavo pages, was sent in before congress adjourned.—We mention the incident merely to illustrate the habits of the president, and show how necessary some relaxation must be to a man of sixty, when the heats of our long southern summers add their enfeebling effect to that of constant labor. Without such relaxation, and the renovation of a few weeks annually spent in the embracing sea air of his native climate, his health would suffer, if his life were not endangered by it. He therefore, almost every summer, makes a visit to Massachusetts of some weeks, which he spends quietly among his kindred and friends, and returns to the seat of government, prepared for the labors of the winter. This has been thought so reasonable, indeed necessary an indulgence, for which he has the example of all his predecessors, that it is rarely that it has been the subject of remark or censure, except by the vulgar and ignorant. The president's recent journey has, however, been made the occasion for an indecency, which we think deserves to be held up to general reprobation. The New-York Enquirer of the 22d ult. exceeding the license it enjoys, of being almost as scurrilous as it pleases, has published, editorally, an advertisement, of which the following is the beginning:

"4,500 *dollars reward.*—Ranaway from the City of Washington, *John Quincy Adams*, president of the United States. He was last seen in Massachusetts on Horseback, &c. &c.

We should suppose that political opposition would hardly justify such language, in the opinion of the most heated partizan. *Nat. Intel.*

Since the result of the election for Governor in Kentucky has been made known, the cry among the friends of General Jackson is, that the Jacksonians did not support Barry as a party, that the election of Metcalf by so small a majority *proves* that Jackson is the strongest in the State, and that Mr. A. will not get the vote of Kentucky. Such was not the language of the Jacksonians during the early part of the canvass. Then it was boldly announced that the result of the election would be a fair test of the strength of the two candidates for the Presidency; and this language was held until it had been ascertained that Barry could not be elected. That being discovered, the Jackson party took the new ground that a great many of the General's friends would vote for Metcalf; and that consequently, although the Administration Governor might be elected, the Administration ticket for electors would be defeated. The following extract of a letter, written by Mr. John Pope, to the Editor of the Louisville Advertiser is explicit. Mr. Pope being a friend of Gen. Jackson, and a man of influence in Kentucky, cannot be supposed ignorant of the ground of the contest:

'The new court law, decided on by the people several years ago, has been repealed and the old state of things restored, and is not now a question in the pending contest. It must be clearly understood that the Administration party, in presenting Gen. Metcalfe as their candidate, put the question directly to the people of Kentucky: 'Do you or do you not approve the conduct of your representatives in voting at the last Presidential election against General Jackson, in opposition to the solemn, urgent, and almost unanimous declaration of the General Assembly? If the people; in the present aspect of the controversy, elect Gen. Metcalfe, it will be claimed, and very properly, not only as an acquittal by Kentucky of the charges against Adams, Clay, &c. but as a triumph of Mr. Clay and his friends, upon the very principle in contest. It must be so viewed here and by the people of other States.'

Governor *Metcalf* was sworn into office at Frankfort, on Tuesday, the 26th ult. He was escorted into town by a large concourse of citizens, under a federal salute, and repaired to the Methodist church, where he was congratulated in an address made by J. W Denny, Esq The Governor, in his reply, stated his determination to be the Governor of the State and not of a party The oaths of office were then administered. *Nat. Jour.*

Fourth of July at Paris—Our national anniversary was celebrated at Paris, by numerous American citizens, in a style worthy of themselves and the day. The banners of France and America were gracefully bleaded together in the saloon, and a fine band of music stationed in the garden, playing occasionally national and popular airs of the United States. added to the gaiety of the assembly, brought together to celebrate a day so dear to the heart of every true American.

After the regular toasts had been drunk, the president on behalf of the committee of arrangements, proposed the following, which was received with the most lively applause:

"Our venerable guest, General Lafayette, whose name, associated with that of our beloved Washington, will descend with imperishable renown to the latest posterity."

After the acclamations which followed this announcement had subsided,

General Lafayette rose, and addressed the company as follows:—Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my cordial thanks for these new testimonies of your affection, which cannot fail to excite the feelings of inexpressible pleasure and gratitude. This is, gentlemen, my 52d celebration of our solemn 4th of July, although in situations very different; first, in community with my dear brother soldiers, under the tent of our great and parental Chief; then in the tumult of the French—I ought to say the European Revolution, sometimes in a solitary dungeon—lately in the congenial bosom of America, amidst the wonders of prosperity and happiness that have been the result of American independence, and a virtuous perseverance in what may be called the principles of the American school—a school of which it is my pride to have ever remained a constant and faithful disciple; and now I enjoy the pleasure to partake of this anniversary with the respected and so justly beloved representative of the nation, with you, gentlemen, the sons, grandsons, and some of the great grandsons of my revolutionary cotemporaries and companions, with you who all unite in a common American feelings, and do so much credit to your native land,—you, who the more you see of the political institutions of every country on this side of the Atlantic, the more you must feel attached to the institutions of your own, which I cannot better define than in proposing the following toast:

"National good sense and practical rights, the two great springs of American government."

Then followed numerous volunteer toasts, patriotic, complimentary to eminent men, and characteristic of American citizens abroad.—The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the day, and the company separated at a late hour.

Virginia Convention.—by the proclamation of the Governor of Virginia it appears, that returns from all the counties in the state, except Harrison, have been received, and the vote recently taken for and against a convention to revise the constitution of that state, stands thus: For a convention, 20,823; against a convention, 16,595. So far so good. The great work of regeneration, however, is yet to be performed, the Herculean task is to come. The above triumph great as it certainly is, is merely the obtention of permission to make an attempt to clear the Augean stable. The election of delegates to the convention, who will deprive the aristocracy of Virgama of their peculiar privileges, when we consider that this same aristocracy possesses almost exclusively the elective franchise, will require the exertion of every patriotic and republican nerve in Virgina. The question naturally occurs, will the freeholders who possess all power, elect such a convention as will deprive them of their exclusive privileges, and invest all free citizens with equal rights? If they do, it will be a display of republican magnanimity worthy of the age.

Progress of the Russians.—The European journals give contradictory accounts, and hold opposite views both of the progress of the Russians, and the means of resistance prepared by the Turks. It seems to be generally thought that the latter are very inadequate to the emergency; that the levies are sent forward in small bodies, and that the force assembled at Adrianople does not exceed the inconsiderable number of 15,000 men. The delay of the Sultan to leave the capital was ascribed to the fear of a popular movement. The Morning Herald gives a very different aspect to affairs on the authority of the Hamburg papers—Strenuous efforts, it says, are making to make a levy *en masse*, and a force of 100,000 men was already under arms at Constantinople Meanwhile, the Russians are declared to become less adventurous as the advance, and it is pronounced impossible for them to reach the capital by a dash, or even this summer, as the sieges of Varna and Schumla will occupy them till the begining of September. The London New Times, according with the Gazette de France, says that there is certainly no force at Adrianople, the Turks depending on the defence of the Balkan passes, which was thought to be secured by the position of the main army at Schumla. But it will have been seen by the intelligence published yesterday, that the idea of advancing along the coast of the Black Sea, by the way of Varna, was not abandoned. Indeed, that point was said to have been already reached. This would render the Turkish force at Schumla unavailing to the defence of Adrianople, though it could not be moved from that post inasmuch as the approach of General Roth's division, and of other corps from the Danube, would compel the Turks to hold the station. Though the Turks fight hard, nothing is more probable than that they will be out-manœuvred. The great enemy of the Russians will be the climate, where, even as far north as Bucharest, the thermometer for three days of the present summer, was above 97 degrees.

Austria is reported to be assembling an imposing force on her Turkish frontier, which is stated as high as 100,000 men. Her near interest in the transactions on the Danube, makes this rumour more than probable. What-