taught to lisp from their cradles—and never when they are claiming rights from any nation ever to abandon——

Pardon the trouble I have given you in this long letter—it relates to the two Subjects that has for sometime iritated the publick mind, and is now ready to burst forth in vengeance—I am Dr sir with due regard

Yr mo ob Servt

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON

I do certify that, some time in the month of August last, on my way from Natitoches I passed the Agency house in the Choctaw Nation, with two servants, and inquired for Silas Dinsmore, the agent, who was not then at home. I tarried for the space of an hour or more, and no person demanded a passport of me. I then proceeded on my journey, met Mr. Dinsmore, near the pigeon roost, who asked me for my passport. I informed him that I had none. He appeared astonished that I should have come through without one. I told him that I had been advised that it was not necessary as he had been advised by the Secretary of War, to desist from stopping of property under the pretext he had heretofore done and that I had it in my power, without any inconvenience, to have procured a passport had it been deemed necessary. He admitted he had received such instructions, with discretionary power, to detain property, under suspicious circumstances, but that he would not undertake to discriminate, and should under circumstances act as he had done, until the powers under which he acted, were entirely taken from him.—He then took an obligation of me, to give him, from some proper person, a certificate of the right of property, and gave me a passport to proceed.

Certified at Nashville, this 26th of Sept. 1812.

JOHN GORDON.

Can any freeman read the above without indignation and a firm determination, if government does not give us immediate relief, to burn the lawless tyrant in the agency house—what that he will not obay the orders of the Secratary of War or the Solemn gurantee under the treaty that "the Citizens of the United States shall enjoy the *free and unmolested* use of that road—and Mr. Dinsmore nevertheless will not suffer it—the die is cast—The citizens Say they will remove the nusance if government does not—

A. J.

From the Albany Chronicle.

Some of the Jackson editors, 'if they are poor dogs, are merry ones,' as Pat said by his pigs. They see 'a sign' of some change that has happened or is to happen, favourable to their wishes, in every trivial occurrence. Let us see how stands their present prospects, compared with those of which not three months since they so confidently boasted.

At that time, they claimed Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, entire; they were more than half inclined to do the same thing by Ohio; in Kentucky they were to have an overwhelming majority; Maryland was to give them nine electoral votes, and New York at least 23, if not the whole of hers. Then they were to have New Jersey, and not satisfied with this, they boasted that they would

"——beard the lion in his den
"The Douglass in his hold,"

by wresting from the support of Mr. Adams even one of the New England States, and that in another. Massachusetts, they would shew such a numerous and powerful opposition as would 'astonish the natives'—Such were their hopes, their boasts and—if they were to be credited—their expectations: how stand, now, their actual situation and their future prospects? Illinois and Indiana they have given up; Missouri they still affect to claim, for form's sake, but they have ceased expecting to obtain it; recent elections have settled the question beyond all dispute, that Delaware goes for the Administration; in Maryland, they have reduced their claim from nine electors down to five, and they will get but three; Kentucky, by the adoption of the general ticket system, is lost to them, 'hook and line,' and in New York instead of claiming twenty eight of the electors for Jackson they admit that Adams will probably get twenty and he will, in fact, get at least twenty six, so that Jackson instead of having twenty-eight will be left with barely ten; and as to New Jersey, not one of them except the veracious Judge Noah can now muster impudence enough to claim her, and he blushes as his pen records the empty boast. With regard to Pennsylvania and North Carolina, we do not say that either of them can be counted on for the Administration; but we do say, and we say it from information as good as is possessed in relation to the subject by the most judicious and the best informed among those who are upon the spot, that both of these states are to the full as likely to choose tickets of electors who are for Adams, as of those who are for Jackson.

So much for the boasts and prospects, the anticipations and the present state of Jacksonism, south and west of New England. Nor have the blossoms of their hope been productive of any thing but bitter and nauseating fruit, in the 'land of the Pilgrims.' We need not advert to the recent election in New-Hampshire, to their high built anticipations, and the ruinous & remediless prostration of them which it produced. And yet these happy fellows still continue to hope on to the end of the chapter, and even now are gathering their recently discomfitted and scattered forces to 'fight all their battles o'er again' in the fall; and they still continue to promise success, though it will be hard for them to find fools to believe their promises.

Who will not say, after reading this that the Jacksonians are a happy, or at least a merry set? If they win, they laugh; if they loose they do the same.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, April 14.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, made another attempt to get up his resolution to appoint a Committee to fix the day of adjournment, but the House refused to consider the resolution—ayes 75, noes 86. The discussion of the Tariff was then resumed, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Mallary, as amended by Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, moved to amend the amendment in the line where a duty of 20 cents a yard is imposed on the fabric, by adding the word "five," so as to make it read 25 cents. After a short discussion on the question of order, and the effect of the amendment, the motion was negatived—ayes 84, noes 115. Mr. Stewart then renewed two of his propositions, made in Committee of the Whole, the one raising the duty on the higher minimums, and the other to assess the duties at the place WHERE imported. The first proposition was negatived by a vote of 110 to 85; and the second, by a vote of 126 to 74. Mr. Martindale then moved to amend by raising the progressive duty—ayes 76, noes 116. Mr. Wright of Ohio, moved a new proviso, which was defeated—ayes 80, noes 120. After an ineffectual attempt, because out of order, of Mr. Woods, of Ohio, to amend the original bill, so as to strike out the second item of Mr. Mallary's amendment, which was not stricken out by Mr. Sutherland, the question of agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Mallary as amended by Mr. Sutherland, was taken—ayes 183 noes 17. Mr. Wickliffe then demanded the previous question—ayes 78, noes 125. On motion of Mr. Randolph, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, for changing the position of the Chair of the President of the Senate, to the place where it formerly stood. The bill for the graduation of the price of public lands was discussed, and Mr. Barton's amendment being rejected, several amendments were offered.

In the House of Representatives some discussion took place, on a motion made by Mr. Wickliffe to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill to extend the terms of the commission acting under the treaty of Ghent, with a view to bring the bill into the House, to be immediately acted on. But the hour having elapsed before the discussion was ended, the debate was suspended. The House resumed the consideration of the Tariff. Mr. Wolf moved to amend the bill, by inserting the provision he moved in Committee, imposing an increased duty on slate. Mr. Haile moved to amend the amendment, by adding to it the provision he offered in Committee, imposing a duty on Indigo and Castor Oil. On the Indigo considerable discussion took place, when it was negatived, as also was the amendment imposing a duty on Castor Oil. The amendment of Mr. Wolf was then carried in the affirmative—ayes 104, noes 90. Mr. Gorham then moved an amendment excluding "ravens duck" from the operation of the bill, but before any question was taken the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

In the Senate yesterday, several private bills were disposed of. The discussion of the Graduation Bill was continued. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives the question was resumed, on the motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE, to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill to prolong the term of the Commission acting under the Ghent Treaty; but the hour elapsed before any vote was taken. The Tariff was then taken up for consideration. The proposition of Mr. Gorham, to exempt ravens duck from the operation of the bill, was rejected. Mr. Sprague then renewed his motion to strike out molasses from the bill, which was rejected, as also was a modified proposition of Mr. Condict to reduce the duty to seven cents. The amendment moved in Committee by Mr. Sutherland, to impose a duty on oil cloths, carpeting, &c. was then renewed by Mr Miller, and was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 99 to 93. Mr. Wright then modified the duty on raw flax, so as to make it commence at thirty five dollars per ton, instead of forty-five, as reported by the Committee, and the modification was agreed to by the House. At this stage of the bill Mr. Ward demanded the previous question, which was seconded by 107 members; and the main question was ordered to be put, by a vote of 110 to 91. The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, which was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 109 to 91. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

THURSDAY, April 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines in Missouri to be exposed to public sale, was considered; and after some discussion, it was ordered to be engrossed. The bill extending the time allowed for the redemption of lands forfeited, was ordered to be engrossed. Several private bills were acted on. The graduation bill was taken up, and an amendment being offered to it by Mr. Tazewell, it was laid on the table. The bill for enabling delegations of the Choctaw & Chickasaw Indians to explore the country west of the Mississippi was considered. On motion of Mr. Cobb, the Creeks and Cherokees were included; and on motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. the bill was amended so as to include such other tribes as may be willing to send delegations. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion was still continued on the motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill to prolong the term of the Commission now sitting under the Treaty of Ghent. When the hour had expired, the question was still undecided, and a motion of Mr. Gilmer to postpone the orders of the day was negatived. The House then took up the Tariff, and the bill having been read a third time, and the question being on its passage, Mr Randolph rose, and spoke for a considerable length of time against the bill, concluding with a motion for its indefinite postponement. Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina, Mr. Bates of Missouri, and Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island, then severally addressed the House at length in opposition to the bill, but before Mr. Pearce had concluded his observations the House adjourned

FRIDAY, April 18.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Foot offered a resolution, referring to the Committee of the district of Columbia an inquiry as to the measures proper to be adopted for the regulation of the Police of the Capitol, and to secure free and uninterrupted communication between the two Houses of Congress and the Executive and Legislative Departments, and whether there has been any breach of privilege of the Senate during the present session, &c. The resolution for the change of the position of the Chair, and the seats in the Senate chamber was considered, and after some discussion, rejected, 20 to 21. The Graduation Bill was discussed at some length.

In the House of Representatives, the motion which has been under consideration for the last three days, to discharge the Committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill to prolong the term of the Commission acting under the Treaty of Ghent, was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Gilmer, until certain information, called for by Mr. Wilde, should be obtained. Various resolutions were then offered. The House then resumed the consideration of the Tariff, when Mr. Pearce concluded his observations against the bill. He was succeeded by Mr. Cambreleng, who spoke against the bill, and in favor of the motion for indefinite postponement. Mr. McDuffie then obtained the floor, and, having succeeded in postponing this bill until to-morrow, when he stated his intention to make some remarks, he moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the amendments made by the Senate to the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement. The House, in Committee, then agreed to the appropriation for the work at Buffalo. The Committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. A message was then read from the President of the United States, communicating the fact of an assault committed on his Secretary while in the act of passing between the two Houses on Tuesday. The message was referred, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, to a select Committee to consist of seven members.

SATURDAY, April 19, 1828.

In the Senate yesterday Mr Foot's resolution respecting the late assault in, and the general police of the Capitol, was after some discussion, laid on the table. A communication from Russel Jarvis on the subject of the same assault, was received, read, and after some discussion, laid on the table. The bill providing for certain surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army was taken up. Mr. Woodbury offered an amendment which was submitted some weeks ago, and the bill was postponed to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, after disposing of some preliminary business, resumed the consideration of the Tariff, Mr. Woodcock, in a brief and explanatory reply to Mr. Cambreleng, vindicated the testimony of Mr. Schenck from the imputations cast upon it by Mr Cambreleng. Mr. McDuffie then occupied the floor about three hours, in an argument against the bill. Mr Alexander then obtained the floor, and the House then adjourned.

The Greek Cause.—Among other evidences of the progress of the Greek cause in our state, we are told that our Greek Committee have received a letter from a worthy *barber*, dated from his *Head Quarters*, at Newburgh and enclosing the sum of $11,68, 'being the proceeds,' he says, 'of his shop on Tuesday the 25th ult. a day set apart for the benefit of the suffering and oppressed Greeks.' The letter is full of honest and liberal sentiments, and closes with the following *professional* strain.—But I will not dwell on this serious subject, I sincerely trust that all the Knights of the Pole throughout the states will turn out on this occasion, and with *Brush* in one hand and *Razor* in the other, aided by their *Scissors* and *Comb*, will lend their abilities to assist the Greeks to *cut off* the Turks and make even the *Great Bashaw* tremble for his *whiskers!* Yours, James C. Clarke, K. C.'—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Morgan discovered in Asia.—We have seen and conversed with the Captain of a ship recently arrived from Smyrna, who has informed us that there is now living at Smyrna an American who is undoubtedly the much talked of, mysterious, Mr. Morgan. He arrived at Smyrna about a year and half ago, in a brig from Boston, and immediately on his arrival placed himself under the protection of the Hadgi-Bey, was circumcised, indued himself with a monstrous turban and a pair of wide trowsers—had his head shaved, and so became an accomplished and undoubted Mussulman. He frequently spoke of the United States, and manifested a very intimate acquaintance with the western part of this state, and the Canadas. He had when he arrived at Smyrna a considerable sum of money, with which he commenced business; but the Turks took an opportunity of robbing him, in spite of his turban; and when our informant left, Mr. Morgan was very anxious to return to the United States. His real name could not be ascertained; because, when asked he gave himself different appellations; but it was the general opinion among the American merchants and captains at Smyrna, that he was no other than the unhappy, murdered Morgan. He was commonly known by the name of the American Turk. Our informant describes him as being a man of about 50—about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and rather stout built.

N. Y. Evening Post.

CONGRESS.

The following message was communicated from the President of the United States, by Mr. Daniel Brent, Chief Clerk in the Department of State, acting as his private Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

WASHINGTON, 17*th April*, 1828.

In conformity with the practice of all my predecessors, I have, during my service in the office of President, transmitted to the two Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same private Secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Saturday last he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House.—Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotunda, by a person, in presence of a member of the House, who interposed, and separated the parties. I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress to whose wisdom it belongs, to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any animadversion; and, also, whether any further laws or regulations are necessary, to ensure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my Secretary stands to me.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Hoffman moved that it be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. M'Duffie objected to this motion; and, observing that the subject of the message was of an important character, and required to be noticed by the House in the most solemn and respectful manner, moved that it be referred to a select committee.

The question being taken on Mr. Hoffman's motion it was negatived without a division. The resolution for a select committee was then agreed to, and it was ordered to consist of seven members.

The House then adjourned.

In relation to the Message of the President published above, the National Intelligencer has the following paragraph:—

The motion of Mr. Foot, in the Senate and the Message of the President to both Houses of Congress, at a late hour of the day, have reference to an occurrence which has been much the topic of conversation within the last two days, and is, by the reference to a select committee in the House of Representatives, to become the subject of serious investigation before that body, and possibly, also before the Senate. As the report of the committee of one, if not of both Houses, will present the particulars, before long; in an authentic shape, it is thought advisable to defer offering such as have reached us through the channel of public report.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

In Senate—The Chair announced a letter from Russel Jarvis, stating that he supposed himself to be the party alluded to in the communication of the President of the United States of yesterday, detailing the facts and circumstances connected with the same.

Mr. Branch said he was not disposed to consider the subject at all. He thought the most proper course would be to send a message to the other House, proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to act in connection on the subject. In conformity with the views of the gentleman from Virginia, which to him seemed satisfactory, so far as related to the Senators acting alone, he had voted for laying the message of the President on the table.—He felt perfectly convinced that the subject should be examined, but he also thought in connection with the other House. If the two houses acted in unison, differences of opinion which was spoken of could not exist.

Mr. Berrien.—Before we proceed to take any step, I desire to hear the letter read So far as I am concerned, Mr. President I should be extremely unwilling to take any course in relation to this matter, until I know upon what grounds I am to proceed

Mr. Smith of Md. thought as the Senate had not acted on the message of the President, that it certainly ought not to act upon a counter paper. He thought the reading of the letter unnecessary.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. said he wished to hear the letter read; and asked if the reading of the letter had been objected to.

It having been decided that the letter should be read, it was read as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Learning that the President of the U States has made a communication to both Houses of Congress, stating that his Secretary, while passing from the Hall of the House of Representatives to the Chamber of the Senate, and while charged with a message from the President to the Senate had been way-laid and assaulted, I am induced to believe that, such communication relates to a private affair that lately occurred between Mr John Adams and myself. As one of the parties concerned is an officer of the General Government, and as the transaction may be supposed to involve the rights of both Houses of Congress, and those of the Executive, I feel bound, by a consideration of respect to those bodies, to offer to each House a brief statement of the facts, which induced the course that I have pursued.

I lately accompanied a party of ladies & gentlemen on an evening visit to the mansion of the President; among whom were Mrs. Jarvis, her parents, and two young ladies, her relatives. As all the ladies, excepting Mrs. Jarvis, were recently from Boston, and for the first time in Washington, they were desirous of paying the usual tokens of respect to the President and his lady, and made this visit in pursuance of the etiquette usually observed on such occasions. While they were in one of the drawing rooms, with other visitants, Mr. J. Adams, the son of the President, declared in their presence and hearing, that, *their being at the President's involved an impropriety*, and that, *if I knew the estimation in which I was held in that House, I would not suffer myself to be seen there*, and that, *he intended the remarks to be heard by those for whom it was intended, and hoped it was so heard.*

Those ladies, and the Father of Mrs. Jarvis, who was a political friend of the President, deeming this a gross indignity to themselves, and a violation of the hospitalities of a House to whose inmates they were paying a complimentary visit, he immediately retired. From respect to the lady of the mansion and the company present, I forbore to notice at the time, the conduct of Mr. John Adams; preferring to seek an explanation, after the excitement produced by the outrage had, in some degree, subsided.

I afterwards addressed a note to Mr. John Adams, stating that, I had heard of his having made the remarks above mentioned, and that the gentleman who delivered the note was authorized to receive his explanations; believing that, on reflection, he would be sufficiently sensible of what was required by common civility, to offer a satisfactory apology. After reading my note, he affirmed that, he did pronounce our presence at the President's on the occasion abovementioned, to be highly improper, considering the political relation which I bore to his Father; that he had no explanations to give; and that he should decline all correspondence with me on the subject.

I will here observe that, I had understood the drawing rooms of the President were open on certain occasions,* that the visit above mentioned was made on one of those occasions; to all who were disposed to honor him with their civilities; that I had; on coming to reside at Washington in January last, paid to him the usual tokens of respect; and that, while at his house on a former occasion, I met there the most distinguished gentlemen of that political party with whom I have the honor of being associated.

After receiving this answer, I did not see Mr. John Adams until Tuesday last, when he appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives, charged with a message from the President to that body.—After he had left the Hall, and while he was in the Rotundo of the Capitol, I accosted him and asked if he had given his final answer to my note; for I still hoped that he might be induced to offer some apology or explanation. On his saying that his final answer was given, I was excited, by his continued refusal, and by a recollection of the offence, to commit an assault upon his person, which assault consisted merely in pulling his nose and slapping one side of his face with my open hand.

In doing this, I disclaim any intention of inflicting upon him, any bodily injury; for I was totally unarmed, and assailed him merely in the manner described, while he was provided with a stout cane. I also disclaim any intention of way-laying him; for, our meeting at the Capitol was accidental. More especially do I disclaim any intention of infringing the rights or assailing the dignity of the President of the U. States, of either House of Congress or of any public functionary; or any intention of obstructing an officer of the General Government in the discharge of his official duties.

When I accosted Mr. John Adams in the Rotundo, I supposed that he had discharged his official duties, and was on his way from the Capitol. I was not aware that he was charged with a message to the Senate, or was on his way to the Chamber of that body. I viewed the Rotundo as common ground, as a public passage, not particularly within the jurisdiction of either House of Congress, and differing in no respect, so far as related to the rights or dignity of any public body or functionary, from any public street or highway.

I know that an assault upon an individual within the public peace, is a violation of the laws, and regret that any indignity should have been offered to a party of ladies under my protection, and in a place where they expected at least the ordinary forms of civility, whereby I was impelled to an offence against the civil authority, which I hope that I may be always disposed to maintain, as a sober and peaceful citizen. But, if either House of Congress shall consider that, I have unintentionally or inadvertently violated its rights or dignity or those of the Executive, by resentment, within the walls of the Capitol, a grievous insult to the ladies of my family, and which insult I choose to consider entirely of a private character, I am ready and disposed to offer any atonement that shall be due to such bodies.

RUSSEL JARVIS.

Fifteenth street, April 18th, 1828.

Concerning the above affair, which is now pending before Congress, as a studied silence seems to have been adopted by editors, as far as has reached our observation, we feel no inclination to defy the example, but will defer-

*Levees.

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