FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Birmingham, captain Harris, at N. York from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 12th and Liverpool to the 13th ult. We are indebted to the proofslips of our attentive correspondents of the New York Gazette and Mercantile, and to the New York Commercial of Saturday afternoon, for the extracts which follow.

An account is said to have reached London on the evening of the 10th, that the Russian army crossed the Pruth on the 27th of April, and thereupon sent a communication to the Porte, containing propositions by a compliance with which the further progress of the troops would be prevented. 1. Reparation for injuries sustained by Russian subjects in Constantinople, & the seizure of Russian vessels and cargoes. 2. Security against the future recurrence of such injuries. 3. The fulfilment of the treaty of the allied powers of the 6th of July, 1827.

The moderation of these terms is such that the English editors doubt their sincerity, as they were so reasonable that it was impossible that they should be rejected.

The most active preparations are making by the Russian army. Fontoniers are busily constructing bridges, and reinforcements of horse and foot are drawing nearer the Pruth. It is supposed that a double operation will take place at the same time; that whilst the Russians on the Pruth will take possession of the Pricipalities, the Grand Army will cross the Danube and Reni and Israel.

The London Courier of May 9, says: "The accounts which arrived here yesterday from Constantinople, have disappointed those who still clung to the hope that the peace of Europe might be preserved by the adoption of a more moderate tone on the part of the Sultan. He is determined upon war, and though he is acquainted with the sentiments of the allied powers, he still thinks that they will not suffer the Turkish Empire to be destroyed. This is the substance of the last advices that have been received by the way of Vienna, and to the knowledge of this determination we may probably impute the change which is rumoured to have taken place in the European's plan of operations. It was supposed that he would, in the first instance, content himself with occupying the Principalities, and would not immediately cross the Danube. It is said now, however, that he will occupy the Principalities, and pass the Danube at the same time—pushing on towards Constantinople as quickly as possible."

The same paper says it is pretended, in a Vienna article of April 26, to attribute the supposed delay in the Russian operations to the refusal of the Courts of London and Paris to fulfil a condition to which they had previously bound themselves, viz: the blockade of the Dardanelles—a refusal which had obliged Russia to change her plan of operations. There is not the least foundation for this statement. The only cause of delay if there has been any is the backwardness of the season.

According to the German papers, the Russian army that was in Persia, is to move towards Ezerum, in the Asiatic Dominions of the Sultan. The acquisition of the Turkish fortresses in the Land of the Kurds, will be of essential importance to the Russians.

The Royal assent was given on the 9th, to the important act for the abolition of the sacramental test.

The Catholic Question was brought forward in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 8th ultimo, by Sir Francis Burdett. The Baronet's opening speech occupies eight columns and a half of close print in the Courier.—He concluded by moving "that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the state of the laws affecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to such a final and conciliatory adjustment as may be conducive to the peace and strength of the united kingdom, to the stability of the Protestant establishment, & to the general satisfaction and concord of all classes of His Majesty's subjects. The motion was seconded by Mr. Brougham. The Solicitor General followed in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Spencer Percival, and Mr. M. Fitzgerald supported it. Mr. O. Moore spoke against the motion, and having concluded his remarks, the debate was adjourned over to the evening of the 9th.

On the 9th the debate was renewed, and several gentlemen spoke, the principal of whom were Sir James Mackintosh in favor of the motion, and Mr. Secretary Peel against it. The debate was then again adjourned over to the 10th. The House is very full, and it is calculated the division will be very close.

Don Miguel of Portugal, is involving his country every way. The Courier declares that the Constitution is, in fact, abolished; the Regency has been destroyed and Don Miguel has, in fact, and indeed, if not in words assumed the crown.

An excitement existed among the holders of the Portuguese loan of 1824, (£1,500,000,) made by the house of B. A. Goldsmith, which was transferred by treaty to Brazil. It is now stated that the Brazilian Ambassador at London, declined any further payments of the dividend, on the ground that the government of Portugal is usurped from its lawful sovereign, who cannot be responsible for the debts of a nation over which he exercises no controul. The Bonds had fallen 8 per cent.

A British vessel was brought too March 16, in lat 14, N. Lon. 25, by two armed brigs, and was boarded by a boat's crew, with a Lieutenant, who stated that they were Buenos Ayrean brigs of war, under the command of Commodore G. C. De Kay; one of them the Cacique, of 18 guns, and the other the Brandizen, of 12 guns, with 190 officers and 160 men each; that the Brandizen left N. York about three months before, and shortly after fell in with the Cacique, Brazilian brig of war, and captured her by boarding. The Lieut. demanded 10 or twelve casks of salt provisions in the name of the Commodore, but, on being remonstrated with, took only four, and for which he left 200 Brazilian dollars: he said that they had a few days before visited the Cape de Verdes, under Portuguese and American colours and had been liberally supplied with water and fresh provisions by the governor of St. Jago; that immediately after putting to sea, they captured a Portuguese ship from 600 to 700 tons, which they sent to Buenos Ayres, turning the crew adrift in their boat off the Island of Palma, and keeping the captain, officers, and passengers on board the Cacique; that a short time previous they fired into and sunk two brigs for refusing to comply with their demands.

Sir Astly Cooper has returned to the active exercise of his profession, solely from a conviction that no one can be truly happy without some useful employment.

In the House of Commons on the 8th, Gen. Gascoigne gave notice that he would on the 13th, call the attention of the House to the diminution in the number of British seamen employed in the merchant service; which he would show amounted to nineteen thousand in one year.

The King of Sweden and Norway in his speech at the opening of the extraordinary Storthing of Norway on the 21st of April, thus refers to his negotiations with this country:—"The ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce with the United States of America have been exchanged at Washington. You will see with pleasure that the articles which checked the developement of our commerce with those States have been annulled."

He also says, "The negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce with Brazil has been began. I am occupied in preparing for the United Kingdom, in the other States of the American Continent, that reception and those facilities which, for six years, we have granted them in our ports."

LONDON, June 8—A gentleman just arrived, direct from Cadiz, states that an expedition, consisting of near 3000 men, was about to sail from that port for Havana, under convoy of a frigate.

LONDON, April 19.—The Brazilian frigate Isabel, which arrived at Gibraltar, the beginning of this month comes to fetch the Princess of Sardinia, bride to the Emperor Don Pedro.

LONDON, May 10—*The Funds* - City 12 o'clock. The business doing to day in the English Funds is extremely limited, nor have the fluctuations exceeded 1-8 per cent. Consols opened at 85¼ ¼ have since been 85¼, buyers, but have now gone back to their opening price. Exchequer bills 64 5 pm.; india bonds 96 8 pm. The only business doing in the Foreign Funds has been Portuguese bonds, which have at length made a stand; and though several bargains have been effected at 58¼, they are now 54. The payment or non-payment of the dividend is the continued theme of conversation in the city, it appears, however, that the opinion for the latter event preponderates over those who take a more favorable view of the question. Brazilian 58¼ ⅜; Russian 88¼ 89; and Danish 59¼ ⅜. Three per cent Consols 85 1-8 ¼; do. for the account 85 1-8 ¼; three and a half per cents reduced 92¼; Four per cents 102¼.

Two o'clock.—In consequence of an influential broker having made purchases of Money Stock for Tuesday, the Consol Market advanced to 85 3-8 ¼, were nearly 85½ the price, but within the last quarter of an hour they have suddenly given way, and have gone down to 85¼, buyers. The cause of the decline is not known, but some heavy sales have been made. Portuguese bonds have also declined full 2 per cent.; and are now 52. A report exists that the Evening papers will contain a notice from the British Minister that he will not permit the money to be paid for the Portuguese dividends due on the first of next month; the belief of its nonpayment is now general here.

Three o'clock.—Consols 85¼, buyers; Portuguese 52½.

American Stocks, May 10.—Three per cents 75¼. N. Y. Canal fives of 1837, 95; do. 1845, 96½ to 97; 6 per cent of 1837, 106, sellers, with div. from April 1; Bank Shares £24 7s 6d to £24 10s; Louisiana bonds 97½ to 98, with div. from Jan. 1.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, May 10.

"A considerable improvement has taken place this week in the demand for cotton, and the sales amount to nearly 18,200 bags; of which 4000 American, Brazil and Egyptian, have been on speculation. The lower descriptions of Brazil and Alabama have advanced about 1-8d per lb. The sales comprise 200 Sea Island at 13½d to 19d, with 120 stained at 7½d to 10½d—7,550 bowed 5 3-8d to 7d—2,770 Orleans 6½d to 8¼d—1,100 Alabama & Mobile 5d to 6¾d.

"The general demand for tobacco remains dull; and the only sale of moment consists of 60 hhds. good Virginia stemmed at 3 7-8d to 4d per lb. Ashes continue dull, and pearls are 6d to 1s per cwt. lower, the sales comprise 250 bls. Montreal, pot at 28s to 29s 6d for old, and 31s 6d for new, and 180 bbls. new Montreal pearls at 29s. per cwt.—100 casks Carolina rice have been sold at 18s to 17s 9d. and 900 bags middling to good white Bengal at 13s to 14s 3d per cwt. Some further orders have appeared for American flaxseed for sowing, and about 300 hhds. have been sold at 43s to 44s for New York, and 41s for Philadelphia—110 hhds. of fine Philadelphia bark have been disposed of at 16s, with a few casks at 16s 6d to 17s per cwt. Nothing has been done in turpentine; but about 800 bbls. American tar have been sold at 11s 9d to 12s per bbl.

"The local deliveries of grain into this market have of late been small, the imports also, the last two weeks of wheat, oats, and barley, have been materially curtailed, but we still continue to receive large supplies of flour and oatmeal, the quantity of the former article has been much increased by the export of foreign from the Isle of Man; this trade may now, however, be considered as at an end, the bill for the prohibition thereof having been read a second time in the House of Lords on Thursday night The transactions generally throughout the week have been unusually light, and prices of most of the leading articles of the trade on the decline. Wheat is offering at 1d. oats ½d. to 1d. per bushel, and flour & oatmeal each 6d to 1s per pack below our former quotations. The value of barley is unaltered, nor can we note any change in prices of Indian corn, beans, or peas. Prices of bonded wheat are again almost nominal, there is now not more than 2 to 3,000 quarters in this port. The market is also bear of sweet flour under lock.

[There was a good demand for cotton on Saturday the 11th, the sales amounted to 2,000 bags at steady prices.]

LIVERPOOL, 13th May.—"There was a steady business doing yesterday in the Cotton market, at full prices, and notwithstanding the imports of the last three days exceed 20,000 bags, the sales yesterday were estimated at 2000 bags.

At a public sale of New York Ashes yesterday, only 3 bbls. of Pearls were sold at 30s.; the whole of the Pots, 77 bbls. were sold at 30s. 6d. for stained, 32. 6d. per cwt. for sound.

In other articles we have no alteration to offer.

The editor of the New York American has received Paris papers to the 10th, containing London advices of the 8th ult. The following are items which we have not before seen:

The Courier de Smyrne confirms the intelligence of the entire evacuation of Scio by the Greeks. Col. Fabvier had arrived at Syra.

LONDON, May 8.—The question relative to the emancipation of the Catholics, is to be renewed to day in the House of Commons, by Sir Francis Burdett. An animated discussion is anticipated, as all the members were in town, and would attend to sustain their opinions at so important a sitting.

HAVRE, 10th May.—The news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians, was again circulated to day on change, upon the faith of letters of which the authenticity was guaranteed—and which was confirmed by an article from the *Messager des Chambres*, republished by the *Moniteur*, which added this remarkable paragraph: "As to the rest, never was a campaign against the Turks undertaken with more of the elements of success. The line vies with the guard. The whole army, exercised to rare perfection, is provisioned, as is said, for two years to all objects which can be provided beforehand. To these material elements of success, must be added that of a firm and clear will that directs operations, and that of experience acquired in recent wars. The causes of the delays and insufficiency of forming campaigns against the Turks have been examined into & this one is regulated accordingly. The Russians know their adversary, they have been ruminating for six years on the war they are now about to enter upon, and upon the best mode of making it. One may predict, therefore, decisive and prompt success."

According to the reports above alluded to, the passage of the Pruth was effected by the Russians with the exclamations of the whole army composed chiefly of soldiers who have before crossed the Danube. The different corps have ere this laid siege to the strong places, that might impede the moving upon Constantinople—the object being to obtain immediate possession of that capital.

A solitary wager made at the London Exchange that war would occur between England and France before the 1st May 1829, was magnified into a story that many such wagers had been proposed. Some unreasonable queer people, may make queer bets; but to draw inferences from the follies of such cracked brains is not to foresee, but to be absurd.

NEW YORK, June 16.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

The packet ship Pacific Capt. Crocket, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th May. By this arrival we have received London papers to the 15th inclusive. The late hour (half past 1 o'clock) when we received the papers compels us to be very brief.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.—The resolution of Sir Francis Burdett, which we gave on Saturday, was adopted on the 12th in the House of Commons, by a Majority of 6, after a very long and animated debate.

Important from Portugal.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne announced on the 10th ult. that Don Miguel had been proclaimed King, without opposition in Coimbra & several other towns.—The Courier remarks that he is now a traitor to his niece, the legitimate Queen, Don Pedro having Abdicated on March 8th, in favour of his daughter Donna Maria, charging Don Pedro as his Lieutenant and Regent of the kingdom with the execution of the decree.

An Armistice was concluded on the 12th between Don Pedro and the Buenos Ayrean government, through the mediation of the English government, by the agents of the two powers in London.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION OF WAR.

The long threatened crisis has at length arrived—The die is cast: and the Muscovite advances upon the Ottoman.

The Russian Declaration of War is received, and the Manifesto by which it is accompanied, will be found below. We have no time to give the declaration, extending to more than two columns, this evening. It will appear to morrow. Wittgenstein's army crossed the Pruth on the 26th or 27th of April, and is in full march towards Constantinople. While the large Naval armament of Sebastopol co-operate on the side of Varna, the corps of General Paskovitch, flushed with its recent triumphs in Persia, is to advance through the southern frontier of Turkey. But this is not the only important operation with which the war is expected to commence. The Russians, it is said would cross the Danube about the same time into Bulgaria, and push forward as rapidly as possible, supporting their main army by a landing near the Gulf of Verona. The State papers issued on this occasion possess all that diplomatic fact for which the Russian Cabinet, under Count Nesselrode, has been always distinguished.

Extraordinary Supplement to the Russian State Gazette.

BERLIN, May 4.

We have received to day from St. Petersburgh the following official documents:—

Manifesto of His Majesty the Emperor.

"By the Grace of God, we Nicholas I, Emperor & Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. The Treaty of Bucharest, concluded in the year 1812 with the Ottoman Porte, after having been for sixteen years the subject of reiterated disputes, now no longer subsists, in spite of all our exertions to maintain it, and to preserve it from all attacks. The Porte not satisfied with having destroyed the basis of that Treaty, now defies Russia, and prepares to wage against it a *Beltum ad internecionem;* it summonses its people in a mass to arms—accuses Russia of being its irreconcileable enemy, and tramples under foot the Convention of Akerman, and with that all preceding Treaties.

"Lastly, the Porte does not hesitate to declare that it accepted the conditions of this peace only as a mask to conceal its intentions and its preparations for a new war. Scarcely is this remarkable confession made, when the rights of the Russian flag are violated—the vessels which it covers detained—and the cargoes made the prey of a rapacious and arbitrary government. Our subjects found themselves compelled to break their oath, or to leave without delay a hostile country. The Bosphorus is closed—our trade annihilated—our southern provinces deprived of the only channel for the exportation of their produce, are threatened with incalculable injury. Nay more! At the moment when the negotiations between Russia and Persia are nearly concluded, a sudden change on the part of the Persian government, checks the course of them. It soon appears that the Ottoman Port exert itself to make Persia waver, by promising powerful aid; arming in haste the troops in the adjoining provinces, and preparing to support, by a threatening attack, this treacherous hostile language. This is the series of injuries of which Turkey has been guilty, from the conclusion of the treaty of Akerman up to this day, and this is unhappily the fruit of the sacrifices and the generous exertions by which Russia has incessantly endeavoured to maintain peace with a neighbouring nation.

"But all patience has its limit. The honor of the Russian name—the dignity of the empire—the inviolability of its rights, and that of our national glory have prescribed to us the bounds of it.

"It is not till after having weighed in their fullest extent the duties imposed on us by imperative necessity, and inspired with the greatest confidence in the justice of our cause, that we have ordered our army to advance, under the Divine protection, against an enemy who violates the most sacred obligations of the law of nations.

"We are convinced that our faithful subjects will join with our prayers, the most ardent wishes, for the success of our enterprise, and that they will implore the Almighty to lend his support to our brave soldiers, and to shed his Divine blessings on our arms, which are destined to defend our liberty, religion and beloved country.

"Given at St. Petersburgh, the 14 [26th] April, in the year of our Lord, 1828, and the third of our reign.

[Signed] NICHOLAS.

[Counter signed by the Vice Chancellor,]

COUNT NESSELRODE."

The Declaration which follows the foregoing Manifesto, enters into a more ample review of the conduct of the Porte. It reproaches her with duplicity in signing the Treaty of Akerman which she never intended to fulfil. It refers to her intrigues with Persia—charges her with violating her pledge to the Servians, and her guarantee to the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. An amnesty was to be granted to the Servians; instead of which the Turks invaded their territory and made a dreadful massacre. The privileges of the Principalities were to be guaranteed; instead of which a system was established of the most sweeping plunder. The incursions of the Turks inhabiting the left bank of the Kuban were encouraged. Yet Russia, during all these provocations only desired to instil moderate and just principles into the conduct of the Porte. She disapproved the enterprise of Prince Ypsilanti, but required that the innocent should not be confounded with the guilty. These requisitions were rejected, and the christians were made the victims of indiscriminate cruelty and rage.

The patience of the Emperor Alexander was at length wearied, and in October 1825, he transmitted an energetic remonstrance to the Porte. His lamented death did not produce any difference in the moderate policy of Russia. His successor trod in the same steps; and instead of taking advantage of the revolt of the Greeks, endeavored to mediate between them and the Porte. In conjunction with his ally England, he signed the protocal of the 4th April, and subsequently in conjunction with England and France the treaty of the 6th July. The Emperor appeals to the articles of that treaty, in proof of the disinterested nature of his intentions,—He speaks of the breach of faith by the Ottoman General, which occasioned the affair of Navarino. His Court, even, did not induce him to abandon his wish for peace The Manifesto of the 20th December, was considered by him as highly insulting. He therefore, declares war, & states its objects to be

To compel Turkey to pay all the expenses of the war, and indemnify his subjects for all the losses they have sustained.

To enforce the due and effectual observance of the treaties which Turkey has violated.

To secure the inviolable liberty of the Black sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphorus.

He disavows any ambitious design in going to war, and declares his intention to abide by the treaty of the 6th July.

Such is the substance of this most important state paper. But while the Emperor is drawing the sword, he points out the means by which the Porte may yet avert the blow.

Our readers will peruse with interest the correspondence which we this day present to them between Mr. Secretary CLAY and Baron DE KRUDENER, by which it will appear that claims of American citizens, amounting to more than two hundred and fifty thousand roubles, originating as far back as 1807, have been finally liquidated and paid by the Russian Government. It is a circumstance of particular gratification, that this act of justice springs directly from the Emperor, who personally examined the claims, and overruled the previous decision of his own tribunals against them. The examination he was induced to make, in consequence of representations made by Mr. CLAY to the Baron DE MALTITZ, and by Mr. MIDDLETON to the Russian Ministry. An arrangement was made between the late BARON, DE TUYLL and Mr. CLAY, by which another claim of an American citizen, amounting to a considerable sum, was admitted and paid by the Russian Government. We allude to the case of the Pearl.

While on the subject of American claims on foreign Governments, we cannot pass by the fact that Mr. WHEATON has recently obtained from the Government of Denmark satisfaction for one class of claims, amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars. And, if the whole amount of American claims on that Government has not yet been obtained, we are persuaded that the delay is ascribable to the condition of its finances, rather than to any want of a sense of justice.

We wish that we could add that other foreign Powers, from which American citizens have been long seeking, through their Government, a just indemnity, had manifested the same just disposition with the Emperor of Russia & King of Denmark. We cannot but hope that the circumstances which have hitherto delayed the satisfaction which is due, will yield to a sense of justice, and to the respect which belongs to the United States. We shall be most happy to be able to announce such an issue of our negotiations with those powers.—*Nat. Intel.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.]

Baron De Krudener to Mr Clay.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir—I have just received from the Count de Nesselrode, a despatch, informing me that the Emperor, my august master, in consequence of the communications addressed by you, at the time, to the Charge d'Affairs of Russia at Washington, and by Mr. Middleton to the Imperial Ministry, has himself thought proper to examine the claims preferred to the Russian Government, by the owners of the United States' vessels Commerce and Hector, and that, notwithstanding the result which had followed the examination of their pretensions, when they had been brought before the competent authorities, was unfavorable to the owners. His Imperial Majesty has resolved, in conformity with his feelings, to give a decision in this case fully satisfactory to the Proprietors, and such as to correspond with the wishes manifested by the President of the United States on this subject.

Desiring in nothing to alter the terms of a communication of which I am so happy in being the organ, I send you, herewith, a copy of the Count de Nesselrode's despatch.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, sir, your most humble and obedient servant,

B. DEKRUDENER.

Washington, 26th May, 7th June, 1828.

Count Nesselrode to the Baron de Crudener.

[TRANSLATION.]

ST. PETERSBURGH, 22d March, 1828.

SIR: The Imperial Mission at Washington has, more than once, communicated with the Ministry, in relation to the claims presented by the owners of the vessels Hector and Commerce, captured in the Mediterranean in 1807; the first, by a ship of the Imperial Navy; the second, by a Russian privateer. More recently, the Baron Maltitz has given an account, in his despatches of the 14—26th June, 1826, of the course pursued by the claimants with Congress, of the decision had, and of the confidential explanations which took place between the Secretary of State and our Charge d'Affaires on that subject. Some months after, Mr. Middleton addressed me a confidential letter which more particularly concerned the claim relative to the confiscation of the ship Hector & her cargo. This claim, as well as that relative to the ship Commerce, had been frequently taken into consideration here, and it seemed difficult to revise the previous decisions, of which they had been the subject for nearly twenty years. His Imperial Majesty, nevertheless, ordered them to be submitted to a new examination, and after having, himself, attentively weighed all the arguments alleged for & against them, he thought he discovered that considerations of justice and equity pleaded strongly in their favor. It was only necessary for His Majesty to be convinced of this, to determine immediately that indemnity should be made to Mr. Israel Thorndike, for the loss of the ship Hector and her cargo, as well as to Messrs. Eliphalet Lowd and Samuel Baily, for the loss of the ship Commerce. In consequence of this supreme decision, conferences have taken place between the Minister of Finance and the agents of the claimants, on the subject of a just estimate of the damages and interest, chargeable to our Government. The result of these conferences is, that the Agent of Mr. Thorndike has consented to accept, as a definitive liquidation of all the claims of his employer, the sum of 205,731 roubles, 28 copecks, in assignations; and that the Agent of the owners of the Commerce has declared himself satisfied with an indemnity of 50,000 roubles.

His Majesty the Emperor has confirmed this arrangement, and the sums, thus agreed upon, have just been delivered into the hands of the person whom the Minister of the United States has authorized to receive, and give acquittances for them.

I hasten Sir, to inform you of a result so satisfactory in regard to our relations with the United States. Mr. Middleton will doubtless, not fail to communicate it to his Government. Nevertheless, you, also, will have the goodness to inform the Secretary of State of it, and to give him, at the same time, the assurance, that, on this occasion, our August Sovereign is happy in being able to offer to the United States a new proof of his amicable dispositions, and that he has especially appreciated the courteous regard to delicacy which has characterized the proceedings of the American Government in the course of this negotiation.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration.

NESSELRODE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington*, 9th June, 1828.

To BARON DE KRUDENER, &c. &c. &c.

SIR: I have received the note which you did me the honor to address me on the 26th May, 7th June, transmitting a copy of a despatch from Count Nesselrode, conveying information that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in consequence of the communications which I had addressed to the Charge d'Affairs of Russia, at Washington, and of Mr. Middleton to the Imperial Ministry, has thought fit to examine, himself, the claims preferred to the Russian Government by the owners of the American vessels Commerce and Hector, and that notwithstanding previous unfavorable adjudications, by the competent authorities. His Imperial Majesty has judged it proper to pronounce a decision fully satisfactory to the owners of the above vessels, and such as to correspond with the wishes manifested by the President of the United States.

This result adds another to the many antecedent proofs of the equitable dispositon of the Russian Government, and of its desire, in which that of the United States so largely participates, to maintain the most friendly and just relations between the two countries.

I am charged by the President to express his satisfaction with it—a satisfaction which is heightened by the consideration that this act of justice proceeds directly from the enlightened deliberations of the Emperor himself.

I pray you Mr Baron, to accept assurances of the high consideration of

Your most obedient humble Serv't,

H. CLAY.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

DEFENCE OF MR CLAY.

A supplement has appeared, in pamphlet form to the address of HENRY CLAY to the public, which was published in December, 1827, "exhibiting further evidence in refutation of the "charges against him, touching the last presidential election, made by Gen. *Andrew Jackson.*" the following is the only preface to the conclusive documents which it embraces:

ADVERTISEMENT.

In my address, of December last, to the public in relation to the charges against me concerning the last presidential election, which originated with General Andrew Jackson and some of his friends, I stated, that I had been disappointed in the receipt of some testimony which I had expected; and that, if I should subsequently obtain it, I would present it to the public. I accordingly received several statements from different gentlemen, some of which were communicated without solicitation. Deeming them highly important, I present them to the public in this supplement, without a single comment. I offer only the following explanation:

PART I

Exhibits the statements of Messrs. William Sample, Isaac Bennet, the Rev. A. Wylie, John Keel, Cuthbert T. Jones, and J. U. Waring.—Upon perusing them, in connexion with statements on the same subject, which I formerly published, the public will be able to judge of the accuracy of Gen. Jackson's assertion, that "the origin—the beginning of this matter, [the "charge of bargain] was at my own house and "fireside where, surely, a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics, without having ascribed to him improper designs."

PART II.

Consists of the statements of Messrs. Geo. Robertson, and Charles S. Todd, of Kentucky, and Daniel Vertner, and A. W. Woolley, of Mississippi, and B. S. Forrest, of Maryland: the four former narrating conversations between other gentleman and me, long antecedent to the late presidential election, in which I freely expressed my opinion respecting Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. Mr. Forrest's statement proves that Col. Benton, on his way to Congress in the Fall of 1824, declared "it was impossible "that Mr. Clay could vote for General Jackson, "and expressed much surprise at the suggestion."

I subjoin the statements of Col. Benton, Mr. Plumer, Mr. Robertson, of Ohio, which have been already published, without having been previously communicated to me; of D. White, Esquire, the only representative from Kentucky voting for Mr. Adams, whose statement was not contained in my former publication: Also, two letters written by me, which had escaped my recollection, & have been published by the gentleman to whom respectively, they were addressed.

H. CLAY.

Washington, 10th June, 1828.

The following extract, from the Natchez Ariel puts the character and conduct of Gen. Jackson in carrying his negroes through the Indian country; without a passport, which was enjoined by the regulations of the act of Congress, in a more exceptionable view than even his celebrated Dinsmore letter. It clearly shows the determination of General Jackson to place his own will paramount to the law of the land; and to treat with the same contempt the restraints imposed for the public benefit, and the interests of private friendship, when they oppose themselves to his arbitrary resolves. Beyond this it displays that recklessness of human life—that indifference to the consequences of his rash lawlessness, however serious—which are conspicuous in some of the other acts recorded on the page of his biography. We will not attempt to give to conduct such as is ascribed to Gen. Jackson, in this case, that designation which would be instantly given to it, by common consent, in any individual standing in a different situation before the public. We content ourselves with laying the extract itself before our readers, with a recommendation to them to ponder well on the prospects which the elevation of such a man to the Presidential seat would open to our common country.—*Nat Journal.*

[From the Natches Ariel.]

GENERAL JACKSON IN 1810—11.

Of the circumstances we now state, we were to a certain extent acquainted with; we had frequently heard them spoken of at the time they occured, and with great severity against General Jackson. Not long since the subject had been suggested to us as proper to be laid before the public; but we could not make ourselves acquainted with the facts, in such a clear and positive manner as to satisfy the general people as to the truth of what they might state; accident however: has now brought the circumstances to light in such a manner as to justify the publication of them. Of General Jackson's arbitrary disposition, the people have evidences enough we should suppose, to satisfy his partizans that a majority must be opposed to his election—that he is entirely disqualified for Chief Magistrate for a Republic. In order the better to understand the character of the letters and documents subjoined, we give a brief outline of their character:

The people of this State had suffered many inconveniences and lost a number of their slaves in consequence of the wilderness state of the country at the time alluded to. The people & the legislature had represented to the General Government the evils under which they were suffering; their slaves were constantly making their way through the wilderness to the upper States, and many, under pretence of being servants, were passed through the Indian nation, and sold in Tennessee and Kentucky; in short an illicit trade was thus conducted by rascals in the States and Territories of the western country; to the great injury of their citizens.

Sometime between 1810 and '11, Gen. Jackson, then a private citizen of Tennessee, had a plantation some where near Bayou Pietre, and undertook to move them from thence to Nashville, without applying for a passport, agreeably to the instructions issued by the Department of War. David Holmes, then Gover-

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