Mr. Davidson has done no more than you ordered." The President replied "you lying scoundrel, you know that I did not give you such orders—you infernal villain, I'll sell you to pay this bill." he then uttered a number of violent expressions, and threatened to inflict the most severe punishment on his servant, for having had the work done telling Mr. Davidson, at the same time that he would sell the servant to pay the bill, or that Mr. Davidson should take him in payment of it. Mr. Davidson said "very well, sir, I will take him if you say so." He then made a halt, and Mr. Davidson added: "I am very poor; but I would not have said as much as you have said for five times the amount of the bill, I don't think in the end it will ruin me, or make you much richer." Many remarks were made by the President, in the same strain of violence and profanity with those already cited.

On the day of this interview, Major Donelson called on Mr. Davidson, saying that he came at the President's request. The object of the visit was to induce Mr. Davidson to give up a part of his claim, which he refused to do; next day the President addressed a letter to Mr. Davidson, in which he attempted to show that the bill was unjust, because some of the repairs charged in it, had been, as the President alleged, embraced in a former bill. This allegation supposing it to be correct, implies the extraordinary assumption, that repairs, when once made are to last for seven months, unaffected by time, accident, neglect or bad usage. But how far the allegation is true, will appear from comparing the two bills, of which the following are copies:

Bill in November 1830.

To laving axletrees,	$10
1 Bed,	4
1 pair of Braces over the springs,	6
1 plate in spring,	8
Trimming the coach,	80
Repairs to Barouche,	27
	$124

Bill in May 1831.

New running gear complete, with a plated perch, whole wheel, new transin plates and stays, and altering and fixing all the iron work of the same	$110
New dickey seat trimmed with patent leather,	45
Painting the whole coach in the best manner,	30
Plated mouldings, hub-bands and knobs,	10
1 pair of new braces over the springs,	6
1 pair of lamps, first rate,	13
	$214

N. B.—The braces charged in one of these bills were over the front springs, and those in the other over the back springs.

The President's note of May 24th, was handed to Mr. Davidson by Mr. Gusta, the president's steward, who stated on handing it, that the President had declared "that he did not make this contention for his own interest, but for the good of the public." As this patriotic epistle contained an order for the delivery of the coach. Mr. Davidson accordingly sent it home. On the following day Mr. Davidson ascertained that the President had privately summoned a Mr. Bartlett, who carries on the coachmaking business in Georgetown, to come over and pass sentence on the work; and that Mr. Bartlett had decided it to be worth only $150. After this proceeding had reached the ears of Mr. Davidson, Major Donelson called on him and proposed an arbitration. To such a reference, Mr. Davidson would of course have felt strong objections, being aware of the odds he would necessarily encounter in a contest with Gen. Jackson before any set of men, however honest, taken from a community which had abundant reasons for estimating the inconvenience and even danger of opposing his will; nor could Mr. D. conceal from himself that a consciousness of the advantage arising from this influence was Gen. Jackson's motive for proposing an arbitration as a mean of avoiding the debt. But it was necessary for Mr. Davidson to examine the force of this consideration; because if no other objection against an arbitration had existed, one of sufficient weight with him was presented by General Jackson's clandestine inquisition into his work, through the agency of a competitor in business from a neighboring town.

Mr. Donelson called on Mr. Davidson a third time, offering on behalf of General Jackson, in payment of Mr. Davidson's bill, $150, the amount of Mr. Bartlett's adjudication. This proposition was rejected by Mr. Davidson, who stated his determination to be to receive his whole bill, or no part of it. Though Mr. Davidson felt himself bound to reject both this offer or compromise, & the preceding insiduous proposal of an arbitration, he is prepared to prove, by the testimony of skillful & disinterested judges to whom his work and the charges for it, were submitted, that the work was necessary under the orders received, and that the charges were fair and reasonable. The evidence on these points within his power to produce is high and unimpeachable.

On the 26th of May, Mr Davidson addressed a note to the President, complaining of the President's having removed his carriage from his shop, (where it was remaining under a legal lien for the repairs put on it) and then subjecting the work to an *ex parte* examination, conducted without any notice to Mr. Davidson, or any explanations on his behalf. On the same day Mr. Gusta, the President's steward, brought Mr. Davidson a letter of that date the body of which was in Maj. Donelson's hand writing, & which was signed by the President. This letter was sealed; and Mr. Gusta said his instructions were to read it to Mr. Davidson, but not to leave it in his possession. It was, in substance, a proposition to Mr. Davidson to take off $34 of this bill. This he declined, but he took the $180 which were tendered, and gave a receipt for that sum *on account*. To this day Gen. Jackson has withheld from him the remaining $34 of his claim.

Mr. Davidson, who was a political friend of Gen. Jackson, has felt a reluctance to detail the circumstances just mentioned, which nothing but a regard to truth, and to his own character, could enable him to overcome. Sincere and ardent in his attachment to Gen. Jackson, he had accustomed himself to regard every charge against the temper or principles of his favorite as a political slander: and though very soon after the Presidential election, he found cause to fear from events taking place before his own eyes, and effecting the social circles of the community to which he belonged, that his partiality to the President was somewhat too great; he could scarcely have believed on testimony other than his own observation, that any individual, and far less Gen. Jackson, filling the exalted station of President of the United States, would devote four or five days of his precious time to a squabble with a mechanic in which the most barefaced attempt was made to bully a private citizen out of his rights; and when that failed to seek the same object through the machinery of a secret trial, of which the party to be affected by it had no notice, and the individual appointed to give both testimony and judgement, was placed under circumstances which made impartiality too difficult to be probable.

From the U. S. Gazette.

GEN. GREEN vs. MAJOR EATON.

General Green, the editor of the Washington Telegraph, has commenced a reply to the charges made against him by Major Eaton. Those charges our readers will remember, were, that Mr. Green came to Washington "poor and pennyless," and undertook to establish a newspaper, in which he was assisted by the money and credit of Maj Eaton; the latter advancing cash at first, and subsequently redeeming certain notes which he had endorsed for Mr. Green.

Mr. Green, in his statement, represents himself as being in a lucrative law practice in Missouri, and holding profitable mail contracts;—that he purchased a Clay paper in St. Louis, and, at a great sacrifice, advocated the election of Gen. Jackson. Subsequently he went to Washington on professional business, and then after Mr. Adam's election, had some conversation about purchasing the Washington City Gazette, and making it a Jackson paper, he says—

"To this I was decidedly and unequivocally opposed. Congress adjourned; and on my return home, I overtook Gen Jackson at Wheeling. We descended the river in the same boat as far as Cincinnati. On our way down the subject was freely canvassed, and I suggested the belief that the position of the Crawford party and the circumstance of my being a brother in law of governor Edwards, had prevented the establishment of the contemplated paper. He urged my removal to Washington; expressed his confidence of my success, and said that he believed three thousand subscribers could be obtained in Tennessee alone.

In February, 1826, Mr. Green again visited Washington, to prosecute, before Congress, claims for Indian spoliations. There he found the City Gazette *purchased* up for John S. Meehan, who had embarked on the enterprize, under a promise of a thousand dollars, from Jackson men, of whom, Major Eaton was one. The concern was bad. Mr. G. had to lend Meehan 7 hundred dollars; and subsequently purchased the establishment by the sacrifice of his property and contracts in Missouri. We ask attention to the following paragraph.

"As I had been induced to engage in the enterprise, by the entreaty of political friends, and as Major Eaton held their guarantee, I, on that account as well as from a desire to confine all knowledge of the transaction to political friends conceived it best to apply for a loan at Nashville. My father-in-law lived in the neighbourhood, and, leaving my family with him, I visited Nashville, for the double purpose of seeing Gen. Jackson and borrowing the funds agreed upon.—Through the Agency of Ephraim H. Foster, Esq. I borrowed fourteen hundred dollars. At Louisville I received authority to draw upon Mr. Ridgley for two thousand dollars. I there understood that Mr. Kendall had become soured with Mr. Clay, and that he could be induced, by relieving him from his pecuniary obligations to Mr. Clay, to take ground for Gen. Jackson. I visited Frankfort. Mr. Kendall was sick. I saw one of his confidential friends, who gave it as his opinon, that, if Kendall could obtain one thousand dollars, he would come into the support of Gen. Jackson; but, that an understanding with Mr. Barry and Col. Johnson was a necessary prerequisite. I then visited Lexington. Mr. Barry seemed apprehensive that John Pope who is a brother-in law of Mr. Adams, would support his re-election, and that in that event, the State of Kentucky would go for Adams. I brought about a meeting, a reconciliation, and an understanding between those gentlemen, and Mr Barry went with me to the Blue Springs, where I authorised Col. Johnson to say to Mr. Kendall, that, if his sense of pecuniary obligation to Mr. Clay prevented him from taking ground in favor of Gen. Jackson, I would guarantee a loan of 12 hundred dollars. Mr. Kendall did take ground against Clay. He came on to Washington, and I made up for him the sum of three thousand dollars, twelve hundred of which I advanced myself upon the understanding that he should repay it to the gentleman from whom I borrowed it in Nashville."

Mr. Green then goes on to show that Kendall was under pecuniary obligations to him, and that no money was due to Major Eaton; he thus remarks.

"I have thus given a fair and candid statement of the pecuniary transactions on which Amos Kendall and Major Eaton predicate the charge of ingratitude against me. It will be seen that major Eaton, who sets up a claim to munificence and liberality, was acting as the mere agent of others, and that the only service which he has rendered, was the use of his name, for the sums borrowed in Nashville and Baltimore, for doing which he had a previous indemnity. Such munificence and liberality is worthy to be recorded in the eulogies of Amos Kendall!!

After mentioning that the establishment had absorbed $15,000 dollars of his own funds and $30,000 more on his own credit, Mr. G. proceeds.

"So fully sensible was gen. Jackson of the services which I had rendered, that, when in anticipation of the scenes which have disgraced his administration, I offered to relinquish the establishment to any one whom he might designate: he said, I had bought for my position, and deserved to reap all its advantages; and unsolicited, pledged the patronage of all the departments to indemnify me for my sacrifices. So much was he in earnest, that a few days before he came into office, upon hearing that there was a plan then on foot to get up a rival establishment, under the patronage of Mr Van Buren, he sent for me, after ten o'clock at night, and in the presence of Mr. Hamilton, reproved me for entertaining a suspicion, and renewed his pledge of the patronage of all the departments and of the state department in particular. One of the first acts of Jas. A. Hamilton, as the representative of Mr. Van Buren, was to renew that pledge, and to explain to me that the printing of the laws in particular had been given to another before he came into office.

"It will thus be seen that I am not now, nor never was under pecuniary obligations to major Eaton or to gen. Jackson. That so far as they have profited by my labors, as the editor of this paper, they are under obligations to me, and that the sin of ingratitude rests at their door, not at mine. How and why they have become my bitterest revilers and persecutors, exerting all their influence, personal and official, to render me "poor and pennyless," will form the subject of another number.

MASONRY AND ANTI-MASONRY.

"Address of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, &c. to the people of said state."

"We hold our Charters under the Government—we know that Government has a right to a full and complete investigation of our concerns—to Government we owe and render subordination—And further, we know that when our doings shall be found not to be in strict conformity to the "Constitution & laws of the land, our Charters will be, & as honest men & good citizens, say ought to be," forfeit and void. And fully aware of all this, we solemnly pledge ourselves to extend to the Legislature, every aid and facility in our power, to carry on such an investigation; whenever that body shall call upon us to do so; and cheerfully abide the issue."

"That we have secrets, (say they,) we frankly acknowledge—but that we have any which cannot be disclosed, but at the hazard of life,' we deny. We have no doubt, the memorialists in this part of their petition had their eye on the supposed murder of Wm. Morgan by Masons. Of that supposed act, we can only say, we can neither affirm nor deny; because we know nothing about it. 2. We solemnly aver in the sight of Heaven, and appeal to the Great Searcher of hearts to test our sincerity; that we have never received, nor given, nor countenanced any obligation, requiring or sanctioning the sacrifice of life, as the penalty for disclosing Masonic secrets. We further declare, that we know of no obligation nor permission either in the laws or principles of Masonry, to inflict any penalty in any case, beyond that of expulsion from the Lodge. Nor do we believe any Masonic obligation or principle to be so understood by masons, as to warrant any act not fully justified by the Constitution & laws of the land. We as cordially detest the crime of lawless murder, as any other body of men.—Such was the act of depriving Wm. Morgan of life, if perpetrated either by Masons or others. Who were his murderers, or by whom the act was sanctioned, is absolutely unknown to us. But this we can say with certainty; we hold no fellowship with any man, or body of men, to our knowledge and belief, who would either perpetrate it themselves, or sanction it in others.

"That we prefer a Mason in all cases," is not true. That we "prefer in any case" unless he be worthy, as a man is not true. That we give him any preference whatever, except in cases, in which "the Constitution and the laws" have no concern, is not true. It is not true that we receive; impart, or sanction any obligation, that we understand to require the performance of an act towards a Mason, that we know or suppose will result in injury or injustice, to another not a Mason: nor in any way to impede or arrest the course of justice, public or private, legal or moral, in any case whatever. And further, to show that in all this we have acted in perfect accordance with the spirit and principles of Masonry, we would state what all Masons and Seceding Masons know to be true that it is a standing and invariable rule in every Lodge, & from which no departure is ever tolerated, to inform the Candidate, that 'no Masonic obligation must interfere with his religious or political opinions, nor his duty to God and his country.' With the declarations above, and a knowledge of these facts, it is difficult for us to discern, how Masonic obligations can lead men to violate "the constitution and laws of the land," or encroach on the provence of religion and morality."

Mr. Randolph proceeded from Baltimore to Richmond without having visited Washington. When it is considered that the ride to the capital from Baltimore, is one of five hours only, over an excellent road, that the weather has been fine and the invalid might have derived benefit from the visit, it may be understood how he has treated the President and Secretary of State. If these gentlemen gave him a dispensation, we may conceive from this fact the value which they ascribe to his mission. It is believed that he had drawn the official stipend; there being no doubt, a mutual consciousness that he has fully earned what he has received. Republican exactness should ever be in broad contrast with Monarchical laxity. Sinecures & jobs may be tolerated in Europe, but President Jackson may well repeat, when they are mentioned—"Let the gall'd jade wince, our withers are unwrung." *Nat. Gaz.*

The editor of the New Bedford Gazette, has been amusing himself and his readers, by collecting together from various papers, a number of amusing instances of typographical errors. The following are worth copying:

An editor at the south offers a premium of $100 for the best original *tail*. He probably wishes to pass for a monkey.

A New York paper advertises a *louse* to let, possession to be given immediately.

A paper in this town advertises *patient* ploughs. Thomson speaks of the *patient* ox, but we suppose the epithet has travelled down to the chain and entered the plough.

The same paper advertises for a vessel of 60 tons, to go to Quincy for a *loadstone*. After her return New Bedford will be the centre of attraction.

Another paper speaking of the riot in Providence, says the people of that town will *raise* more houses of ill fame.

The same paper from which we copy the above, informs its readers that "the 10th regiment of Rhode Island militia was recently reviewed by Colonel Amasa Gray, *without the use of ardent Spirits*." A "heavy dog" that Col. Gray, to go through with such an arduous duty without the aid of artificial stimulus.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Extract of a Letter dated from the Island of St. Johns, Sept. 24.

We have had sad news lately: the Island of Tortola is in a state of general rebellion, by the most unexpected accident the plot was discovered. A funeral which happened to take place, alone delayed its being carried into execution. The alarm was dreadful in Tortola; there were not two Estates on which the negroes were not ready for action, and had not formed the most horrible schemes of murder. Instant help was sent for to St. Thomas and other Colonies; not a white man or woman dared to remain in the country. The whites were assembled in the town for its defence; for eight days not a man slept a wink; about six days after the discovery of the plan, when several prisoners had been arrested and condemned to death, it was reported, that on Sunday night an attack would be made on the town, to rescue the prisoners, but most happily our Danish brig of war reached the harbour of Tortola, in the afternoon, and landed fifty marines, and also sent all the boats armed with guns and espingolos, &c., on shore, to defend the town. The negroes became frightened and they have since returned, in part to their estates; but no white man, as yet lives in the country; they still do duty in town. The plans of the negroes are known; Loyd was to be saved, as well as the white ladies, who were to be immediately married to certain negroes to whom they were assigned, when the whites were all murdered. The free-coloured who did not join them were to be driven to the West of the Island and executed that the stench of their corpses should tell the people of St. John what they next had to expect. There are now 200 regular English troops in Tortola. At this moment, however, all is quiet as usual.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing brig Lady Adams, Staples, arrived here on Monday last from Liverpool, bringing advices from Liverpool to the evening of the 13th September. The Editors of the American are indebted to Mr. Neilson, of the Exchange Rooms for the London Morning Herald of the 12th and the Liverpool Times of the 13th, from which they make the annexed interesting extracts:

A second edition of the London Herald dated at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th says:—

"In addition to the Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday, those of Saturday, and the Messenger, Gazette and Revolution, dated yesterday, have this moment reached us by express, together with letters from our Private Correspondent.

POLAND.—The latest intelligence from Poland contained in these papers is dated "From the Frontiers, Aug. 27," and published in the Prussian State Gazette of the 2d inst. It refers principally to mere movements of the hostile armies. The main Polish army had retired within the fortifications of Warsaw, after having sustained a loss of 1400 or 1500 men in a reconnoissance, owing to the imprudence of Colonel Legallois, a French officer. Two corps have been detached into the Palatinates or Podlachia & Plozk. The former, and the stronger, under the French General Romarino, is believed in Paris to have obtained a signal victory over a portion of the army of Rudiger. One good effect of these diversions has been the introduction into Warsaw of large supplies of provisions.

Within the walls of the city comparative tranquility had been restored by the firmness of the new Chief or Dictator, Krukowiecki. Four of the miscreants concerned in the horrible massacre of the 16th ult., have been shot, but it is said that the leaders in those frightful disorders have been allowed to escape with impunity. So far from having any intention of surrendering, the determination of the troops and the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity had, if possible, become more fixed. The Russians, on the other hand, are described as eager for orders to assault. The leaders of both armies are aware of the value of time. Paskewitsch is hastening his preparations for decisive operations against Warsaw, well knowing that, if the city hold out but for six weeks more, the winter will have set in and expose him to the repetition of the defeats and losses experienced by Diebitsch last year. Such is precisely the impression on the minds of the Polish Generals; they will consequently laugh to scorn the summons to surrender, by which, on three successive days, the Russian Marshal means to precede his attack upon Warsaw. The ostentatious arrogance of the Emperor Nicholas, in declaring in advance (according to private letters from Berlin) that he will listen to no mediation of other Powers—no terms on the part of the Poles short of absolute submission, is therefore, superfluous.

There are St. Petersburg dates to the 24th August inclusive,—but no mention is made of the report received last week by way of Cronstadt and Boston, of the rupture between the Russian Government and the French Minister resident there.

A British squadron had sailed for the Tagus, for the purpose of redressing the injuries inflicted by the Portuguese Government on British subjects.

The British sloop of war Alligator, from off Algiers on the 17th August, reports that the French had a few days previously had an affair with the Bedouins, in which they sustained a loss of 600 men, and are said to be masters of only ten miles round Algiers; 2500 of their troops were sick in the hospital, and others were constantly returning to France. The town was very badly supplied with provisions.

The Herald of the 12th says:—"The American packet ship President, Capt. Champlin, passed through Spithead yesterday evening, in 24 days from N. York; she is a splendid vessel, and brings as passenger his Excellency, the Hon. M. Van Buren, Ambassador from the U. States to this country. He landed at Cowes."

The Brussels papers contain the opening speech of King Leopold to the new Legislative Body of Belgium. "This address, which contains nothing remarkable, except it be perhaps a rather offensive court paid to France at the expense of England, appears to have given general satisfaction in Brussels. His Majesty adroitly apologizes for the disgraces of the late campaign by attributing them to the accidental superiority of the Dutch in point of discipline, and an unfair surprise upon his subjects; and by at once saving the courage of the Belgians and assuring them of foreign protection, he seems to have found the shortest way to their good wishes. He very properly identifies himself with the nation, but the promises which he holds out on the thorny subject of the fortresses may hereafter lead to some awkward discussion.—Hostilities had entirely ceased at Antwerp and the Dutch were even showing a disposition to make the amende for the damage which they had already done to Belgian property.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Coronation of William IV. took place with great pomp on the 8th September. The London Globe states the true cause of the absence of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria from the ceremonies was the indisposition of the latter, and that his majesty was duly aware of the fact.

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