of the administration are determined not to block the game, but leave it open for the people, so as to prevent the election from devolving upon the house of Representatives, and thereto be decided by *intrigue* and *corruption*. As to what course Judge White will pursue it is all conjecture; but if the heterodox friends of the administration, through the influence of the female part of his family, can be brought to act upon him he will stand a poll which will, of course, result in his defeat. The Judge is a man that stands high, and I hope he will study his own honor and the honor of the country, by leaving this important subject to a National Convention. I consider this one of the most important events in the history of our country; & if the Republican party should now be divided, and allow the enemies of the Constitution to gain the ascendancy, the doctrines which General Jackson has honorably and nobly sustained, will be thrown aside, and our government will be lost in the vortex of corruption.

Letters of a character like the above we find have been pretty industriously circulated from the seat of government; their general complexion leaves us little doubt of the source whence they emanate. While all that relates to the convention, or is in any manner flattering to Mr. Van Buren, is studiously selected and published in a certain print in this city, that which concerns the growing popularity of Judge White, is as carefully suppressed. Why, we ask, has this partial course been pursued? Has not Judge White been as strongly attached to the Jackson party as any other man connected with it? Has he not claims as strong upon its affection and support? Whom do they mean by the heterodox of the party? Can they pretend that the Legislature of Alabama, consisting as it does of General Jackson's warmest personal friends and supporters, are heterodox? Or will they affirm that the powerful movements every where making in Tennessee, are by the heterodox of the party? The very delicate allusion of this letter writer to the female part of the Judge's family, we leave to the consideration of correct minds; but we can easily perceive that the *male influence* which is exerting in almost every portion of the country, connected with the Judge's determination not to decline, while he does not seek popular favor, startles these gentry far more than any other influence we know of.—*Appeal.*

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From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

## SEVEN DAYS LATER.

Our newsboat is just up from the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, bringing us London papers to Jan. 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive.

The elections in England continued favorable to the Liberals.

Private Correspondence.

Paris, Saturday, Jan. 24, 4 o'clock P. M.—M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been heard within these few days to express himself very strongly against the ratification of the Washington treaty by the Chamber; and the idea seems to gain ground among the members generally that a second refusal may be hazarded without any serious risk of a rupture with the Government of the United States. However erroneous this view of the matter may be, after the attitude assumed by the American President in his late message to Congress, the fact of its being so generally entertained may possibly lead to very inconvenient results.

On a question of this nature the opposition is likely to gain, as formerly, a considerable accession of votes from among the habitual adherents of Ministers. In the mean time the Carlists and the Republicans are equally zealous in their endeavors to embroil the affair still more by the suggestion of claims from other quarters, to an indefinite and extravagant amount, which the sanction of the American treaty would call into being. Of all the Opposition journals the *National* declares itself most strenously against the proposed recognition, and as usual, its arguments are conducted in such a manner as to give expression to the bitterness of its private rancor against the person of the King.

The day before yesterday it was stopped at the Post office, and the remainder of the edition seized at the printing-office, in consequence of an article on this subject in which it insinuated, in a manner sufficiently intelligible, that the King himself had become the purchaser to a large amount of the original claims which the 25,000,000 of francs were destined to satisfy, and in the number of this morning a threat is held out, that if the article in question should be made the subject of a prosecution, such disclosures will be made with regard to present holders of the claims as will be any thing but agreeable.

With this view it is announced that application has already been made to persons in the United States well informed on the subject, and that the means of substantiating the defence may be expected to arrive against the day of trial. This announcement seems to prove that there was no substantial ground, or at least nothing like evidence, for the original insinuation. It was expected to obtain credit from his Majesty's known character for prudence in the management of his pecuniary resources; but after all it may fairly be doubted whether it is equally well to make an offence of this nature the subject of a state prosecution.

London, Jan 26.—The Paris papers of Saturday, which we have received by express contain little else but disquisitions respecting the demands made by America and Russia for Indemnity. With respect to the American claims, the Constitutionnel asserts that though the Ministers will leave no means untried to carry the bill for the payment of the 25,000,000 fr., they do not intend to make its adoption a Cabinet question, and that should the Chamber of Deputies resolve to reject the measure, they will still retain their places. The same journal intimates that the supporters of Ministers need not be deterred from voting against the bill the fear of endangering the existence of the present Administration.

Some of the French papers publish intelligence establishing the fact of the defeat of the Queen's troops by Eraso in Castile, but at the same time proving that the loss sustained by them has been greatly exaggerated in the accounts first published. According to the latest news, it appears that the number of the prisoners taken by the Carlists did not exceed 160; and it is not yet certain whether the whole of this number had been put to death. The battallion of the Queen's troops which was defeated was commanded by the Marquis de Campoverde, and consisted of hardly 400 men, while the Carlist force is said to have amounted to between 2000 and 3000 men.

The Bordeaux papers mention the departure of Mina from Pampeluna on the 17th inst. in the pursuit of the Carlists. They also state that a cartload of silver coin had been dispatched from Bayonne and escorted to Irun by a strong detachment of the Queen's troops.

*War Between France and the United States.*—On the policy of such an occurrence the Journal des Debats, a ministerial paper, thus expresses itself—"We do not hesitate to say that of all the wars practicable or possible for France, the most foolish, the most *gauche*, the most impolitic, that which would cause the loudest laughter at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and the Hague, and which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the United States.

Only conceive the cries of joy which the men who labor to resuscitate the party of the Holy Alliance would utter when they saw France employing the forces and the power which she has acquired since the revolution of July, in a struggle against the republic of the United States—when they saw two people who, in the Old and New world, represent the cause of liberty, stupidly warring against each other, what intrigues would be set on foot against us at home whilst we were occupied against brotherly freemen abroad!

London, Jan. 24.—The Paris papers of Thursday have arrived, with those of the south of France to the 19th.

The possibility of another indemnity being to be paid to Russia, as Sovereign of Poland, has attracted public attention in Paris at a most awkward moment and is likely to have untoward influence upon the American claim. And article that, we have given from a Frankfort paper, devoted to Russia, has roused the Parisian press.

The Moniteur, after citing this article at length, adds its explanation, which will be found below. From the brief and unimportant debate which followed the presentation, on Wednesday, of the papers relative to the American claim, it is evident that the French Chamber is resolved to go into the question and without taking the word of either Minister or Committee, assure itself of the justice or injustice of the demand.

This should have been done. The question has excited great discussion, even amongst the ministerialists. Thus the Memorial Bordelais is as indignant as President Jackson himself at the rejection of the claim by the Chamber; whilst the Courier de Lyons, also Ministerial, and representing the manufacturing interests of Lyons, upholds the necessity of refusing a demand so imperiously made. It would seem from this, that Lyons has lost considerably the supply of the American market, which it once possessed in a great measure.

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# CONGRESS.

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Thursday, Feb. 26.

House of Representatives.

## THE U. STATES AND FRANCE

A message was received from the President.

The reading of the message and documents having been begun and concluded, being heard with profound attention—

Mr. Cambreleng, (Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs) presented the following resolutions, by the wish as he stated, of a majority of the members of that committee, and moved that they be printed; without however, any wish that they should be considered today:

*Resolved*, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

Resolved, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals, on the commerce of France.

Resolved; that preparations ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolutions, by way of amendment to the resolutions moved by Mr. Cambreleng:

Resolved, that the rights of the citizens of the United States, to indemnity from the Government of France, stipulated by the Treaty, concluded at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, ought, in no event to be sacrificed, abandoned, or impaired, by any consent or acquiescence of the Government of the United States.

2. Resolved, that, if it be, in the opinion of the President of the United States, compatible with the honor and interest of the United States, during the interval until the next session of Congress, to resume the negotiations between the United States and France, he be requested so to do.

4. Resolved, That no legislative measures of a hostile character or tendency towards the French nation, is necessary or expedient at this time.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*To the House of Representatives of the U. States:*

I transmit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, with copies of all the letters received from Mr. Livingston, since the message to the House of Representatives of the 6th inst.; and of the instructions giving to that minister; and of all the late correspondence with the French Government in Paris, or in Washington, except a note of M. Serrurier, which, for the reasons stated in the report, is not now communicated.

It will be seen that I have deemed it my duty to instruct Mr. Livingston to quit France, with his legation, and return to the United States, if an appropriation for the fulfilment of the convention shall be refused by the Chamber.

The subject being now in all its present aspects, before Congress, whose right it is to decide what measures are to be pursued in that event, I deem is unnecessary to make further recommendation, being confident that on their part every thing will be done to maintain the rights and honor of the couutry, which the occasion requires.

A. JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1835.

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Friday, Feb. 27.

## IN SENATE.

After the transaction of some business, usual in the early stage of its sitting, the resolutions of Mr. Benton to expunge from the Journal certain resolutions of the Senate of the last session, were taken up, when Mr. Benton addressed the Senate for two hours in favor of his resolutions to whom, in the course of the day Mr. Southard replied at great length. The Senate were still in session when the columns of this paper were closed.

House of Representives.

*Relations with France.*

Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on Foreign Relations, made the following report; which was read:

"The Committee on Foreign Affairs to which was referred so much of the President's Message as concerns our political relations with France, and the correspondence between the Ministers of the two Governments, submitted the following report:

"At an early period of the season the Committee took into consideration the question of authorizing reprisals, and continued from time to time to discuss various motions and resolutions, submitted by its different members. They could however, concur in no proposition; and in that condition, a majority deemed it expedient to postpone their decision till further intelligence should be received from France. The Committee, with in the week past, twice instructed its chairman to report resolutions, but the arrival of additional intelligence caused a suspension of these reports until an official communication should be received from the Executive. That communication places the relations between the two countries in a novel and interesting position. While there is satisfactory evidence that the French Government earnestly desires that the appropriation for indemnity should be made in pursuance of the stipulations of the treaty; and while there is reason to hope that the Chamber of Deputies will adopt that measure, and faithfully discharge the obligations of France to the United States; it is on the other hand, to be feared that the conduct of the Government has placed us in a position at least embarrassing, even should it not produce an entire suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. In this new position of our relations it is deemed expedient to dispense with further discussion on the subject of non-intercourse with, and reprisals on the commerce of French, to which the attention of the Committee had been directed, and to leave the question of our political relations with that government to the next Congress, whose action will no doubt be governed by the course which France may deem it expedient to pursue. We are not yet informed what may have been the decision of the King of the French as to the dismissal of our minister, nor can we conjecture what may be the fate of the appropriation in the Chamber of Deputies.

"While the committee is unwilling to anticipate any but an amicable and favorable result in both cases, it must be recollected that the King and Chamber may decide adversely to the interest and harmony of the two Nations. Such a decision on the part of France, however it may be regretted by the People of both countries, who have great & growing interests, commercial and political, to cherish, may lead to results upon which the Committee while in doubt, and while a hope remains, will not enlarge.

"The Committee is therefore, of opinion, that, at such a crisis when events may occur which cannot be anticipated and which may lead to important consequences in our external relations, it would not discharge its duty to the country, if it did not express a firm resolution to insist on the full execution of the Treaty of 1831, and if it did not recommend to the House a contingent preparation for any emergency which may grow out of our relations with France previous to the next meeting of Congress.—It is a gratifying circumstance that our means are adequate to meet any exigency without recourse to loans or taxes.—The bill now before the House authorizing the sale of our stock in the Bank of the United States would, if adopted, afford all the revenue necessary. The Committee is of opinion that whole, or a part, of the fund to be derived from that source, should be appropriated for the purpose of arming our fortifications, and for making other military and naval preparations for the defence of the country in case such expenditures should become necessary before the next meeting of Congress.

"The Committe therefore submits the following resolutions for the consideration of the House:

'Resolved, That it would be incompatible with the rights and honor of the United States, further to negotiate in relation to the treaty entered into by France, on the 4th of July, 1831, and that this House will insist upon its execution, as ratified by both Governments.

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's Message as relates to commercial restrictions, or to reprisals, on the commerce of France.

"Resolved, That contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France."

Mr. Edward Everett asked permission of the House to submit the views of the minority of the committee in a report.—As it was somewhat long, he would not call for its reading at this time. The minority did not, he said, essentially differ in their views of the subject from the majority; but on one or two points they did not fully concur with the majority, and they had thought it proper to take a more full and historical view of the subject than had been taken by the majority.

[The report of the minority is of such length—say seven or eight columns—that we are obliged to defer the insertion of it to our next. The following are the closing paragraphs of it, and embrace the conclusions of the Committee:

"Since the foregoing view on this important question were prepared, a message has been sent by the President, to the House of Representatives, and referred to this Committee, containing official intelligence of the recall of the French Minister, of the tender of passports made to Mr. Livingston, by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs; and of the presentation of a bill, for the execution of the treaty, to the Chamber of Deputies. The President also informs the House, that he has directed Mr. Livingston, to leave France with our legation, in case the bill for executing the treaty, should be rejected by the Chamber. Notwithstanding these occurrences, Mr. Livingston, from the full means of information possessed by him at Paris, expresses the opinion that the bill will become a law. On the supposition, that such may be the fact, the incidents connected with the interruption of the usual diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, do not seem to require the legislative action of Congress, especially as the Executive has taken the steps which were deemed proper on the occasion.

"It is not to be expected that, in the few days which remain of the session, official intelligence will reach us, that the question is finally disposed of. The undersigned are willing, with the American Minister at Paris, to anticipate, that the bill for executing the treaty will become a law. The contrary, however, is possible, and in this event, the action of Congress will be required. It is however, at all times difficult to provide for events future and contingent, with great precision, by acts of provisional legislation. If no other objection existed to such legislation, a strong one would grow out of the want of time properly to mature the measures which might be suggested.

"Should no intelligence reach us before the close of the session, requiring the immediate action of the Legislature, the subject will be in the disposal of the succeeding Congress. If any thing should occur to make it necessary that they should act upon it before the usual time of their assembling, the President has the power to call an extra session. Those measures of security which prudence at all times dictates, and which belong to the general care of the public safety, have already, at the present session, received the attention of the appropriate committees and of Congress, and the undersigned are prepared cheerfully to co-operate in any further measures of the same character which the wisdom of Congress may sanction.

"Nothing seems left, therefore, in the approaching dissolution of the present Congress but to consign the whole subject to the consideration of the people at large—(with whom it is still in some degree a matter of novel impression)—to the wisdom of the next Congress, who will have all the information necessary for further action if, contrary to the expectations of our Minister at Paris, further action should be required—and to the disposal of an overruling Providence. In respectfully submitting these views of the question, the undersigned will only add, as a closing sentiment, that they fully concur in what they believe to be the unanimous opinion of the present Congress, that the Treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on, at all hazards, and such they doubt not, is the sense of the whole country.

EDWARD EVERETT,
ROBT. P. LETCHER,
R. COULTER."

Mr. Coulter now moved that the house go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to-morrow at 11 o'clock, to take up and consider the reports and resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that they be printed, which was agreed to.

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The Philadelphia Inquirer of Monday says—"We learn that orders have been received here for the immediate completion of the two vessels of war on the stocks at our Navy Yard."

[Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1825.

At 11 o'clock this morning, Mr. Cambreleng moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the report and resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He stated that for the purpose of producing unanimity, he was willing to modify his first resolution, in that part which precludes any further negociation. In reference to his third resolution, concerning preparations for war, he was willing to withdraw it.

He felt the impropriety of connecting this matter in any way with the Bank.—But when the bill making appropriation for Fortifications should be returned from the senate, he proposed to make some amendments which would be more important than a mere declaratory resolution. The object of the Committee in suggesting the sale of the Bank Stock, was merely to show to the country and to France that we could make preparations to defend our rights without a resort to loans, and that the committee had not been instigated by any hostility to the Bank.

Mr. Adams then proposed his first resolution, which leaves the door open to negociation, but insists on the stipulations being fulfilled, as a substitute for the Joint resolution of Mr. Cambreleng. The speech made by Mr. Adams explained all his former course, convinced the house of his sincerity, and won him the confidence of all parties. Mr. Archer was opposed to both propositions. If he had a preference it was in favour of the resolution of Mr. Cambreleng, as he considered the resolution of Mr. Adams as taking away all ground of negociation. After a very splendid speech from Mr. Perkins, who is the successor of Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Cambreleng came to a compromise with Mr. Adams, and took his resolution, as a substitute for the one he had offered.

Mr. Adams having previously modified it so as to make it strong in point of insisting on the fulfilment of the treaty at all hazards. In this position the question stands until Monday.

Mr. Everett had moved a recess, or was about to make such motion when a communication was made to the House by Mr. Ewing of Indiana, on the subject of the assault made upon him on Wednesday evening in the avenue, by Lieut. Lane, son of Mr. Lane, a representative from Indiana. Mr. Ewing designated the attack as dastardly, and represented his injuries as severe; and demanded an enquiry into the transaction. Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, moved for a Committee of *two*. Mr. Hardin moved for seven.

The latter was ordered, and the motion for a committee was carried by a large majority, by ayes and nays, Mr. Lane voting in the *negative*.

I am told that on the last balloting for Printer to the Senate, Mr. Buchanan and D. Linn, certainly two of the most respectable members of the Jackson party in the Senate, voted for Gales & Seaton.

The Senate has been engaged during the day, on bills from the House. Mr. Benton moved to suspend the rule which prohibits bills from being sent from one House to the other, during the three last days of this session, in order to allow bills to be transmitted up to this night.—On motion of Mr. Webster, this motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Benton offered a joint resolution, to establish a Government Printing Office, which was laid on the table.

There has been some animated discussion to day, and the general expectation seems to be that discussion is all that this Congress will perform. The proposition to sell the Bank stock is not likely to succeed, nor is it very likely that the President will be clothed with powers to act in this or that contingency.

The resolutions will probably be disposed of to-night, but it is very doubtful. It is now the time for closing the mail and the members who have come down to dinner are returning to the capitol, in the expectation of being detained there until past midnight hour. The House adjourned. No question has been taken.

The Senate elected Gales and Seaton to day, after 20 ballots, to be their printers for the next Congress. The friends of Duff Green did all they could for him: but they find some days since, that his case was hopeless; without reference to his course which has been so frequently offensive in the highest degree, although of late it must be admitted, greatly divested of that personal character that formerly disgraced it, his execution of the work has not been satisfactory.

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*From the Sicilian Facts.*

## ST. LORENZO & THE OLD WOMAN.

When I was in Modica, a priest gave me a laughable instance of the credulity of the lower order. A woman in comfortable circumstances had an only son, of whom she was so fond that she could not rest for desire of knowing in what manner he was to die. To learn this she every day attended in the church to which my narrator belonged, & kneeling at the shrine of St. Lorenzo made long and fervent orations, begging him to enlighten her on the wished for point, always concluding with, "Blessed St. Lorenzo, inform me of what death my son is to die." For a long time, as may well be supposed she got no answer; but her constant visits and invariable prayer, with the necessity of being daily obliged to remind her that it was time to shut the church, at length wore out the patience of the sexton. He waited, however, till passion week, during which it is customary to veil the images. When the good lady made her usual appearance he hid himself behind the curtain which concealed the figure, and on the wonted supplication of "Blessed St. Lorenzo inform me of what death my son will die," instantly replied in a hollow solemn tone, "Impiso, impiso;" in English, "he will be hanged." "Ah!" said the indignant mother, rising from her knees, not at all astonished at the miracle, or grateful for the gracious condescension of the saint, "you rascal it was for that tongue of yours you were roasted alive."

While speaking of San Lorenzo, I must take the opportunity of remarking, that with some Catholics, it is a matter of doubt whether he be saved or not, having been guilty of the sin of presumption when undergoing martyrdom.—Whilst on the gridiron on which he suffered, and his executioners were fanning the fire, and pulling him about with red hot pinchers, he very composedly, though I apprehend not very coolly observed, "that he was done on one side, and they might turn him on the other."

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*An Interesting Greek Story.*—We have attended the lectures of Mr Pardicaries upon the moral and intellectual condition of Greece, when we heard from him a highly interesting story of his native country, which as nearly as we can recollect, was in substance as follows:—

In some parts of Greece, there are tribes of Greeks, who, soon after the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, fled to the mountains for the purpose of escaping the tyranny of their invaders, and whose descendants have ever since remained there as a distinct race. One of these tribes possessing a considerable town well fortified upon a high rock, not assailable by storm, having become an object of peculiar jealously to the Pacha, within whose jurisdiction it was situated, he resolved to attempt to destroy them by stratagem. He accordingly sent a complimentory invitation to the commander of the tribe, to furnish a body of troops to march with him against some common enemy. The request was complied with, but no sooner were these men to the number of three hundred and upwards, within the power of the Turkish army than they were inhumanly butchered, after which the Pacha moved towards the rock in hopes of finding the town unprotected. In this expectation, however, he was disappointed. On reaching its base he found that the remaining men, and all the women were armed for its defence, and that it was impregnable even by his superior numbers. The actual commander of the place, desirous of retaliating upon the Pacha for his barbarious conduct, resorted also to stratagem. He communicated a secret offer to the Pacha to betray the town into his hands,—the Pacha having some doubts of his good faith asked him for a pledge, when the other placed in his hands as a hostage, his son, a young lad, who was immediately sent off to the palace of the Pacha. On the following day, the gates were to be opened, and the troops of the Pacha, to march in, in doing which it was necessary to pass by four forts. In the mean time these forts were manned with the disposable force male and female of the town, with positive orders not to fire, until the Turkish troops had entirely passed the first or outermost fort. No sooner then this was effected, than a tremendous and destructive fire was commenced upon the invaders, and continued until the whole body was destroyed, amounting, as we understood, to four thousand men.

Before, the result, however, was known to the Pacha, who was not with the army, his son a boy of the age of the young Greek hostage, took the liberty of telling his guest, that as soon as information should arrive of the capture of his native town, he was to be roasted alive. "Do not be too sure of that," said the young Greek, "as soon as news arrives of the defeat of your father, you shall be skinned alive." The Greek commander, after the successful issue to his stratagem, wrote a letter to the Pacha, containing the following words:—"I knew that you were a treacherous man, but I did not know that you were a fool. You thought, that because I gave you may son, I could be base enough to betray my country.—You may do what you please with him, but I choose that my people shall be free."

The design of the story was to prove that the blood of the ancient Greeks still runs in the veins of these tribes, although their separation from the civilized world has occasioned the loss amongst them of almost every vestige of their noble descent. In a subsequent lecture some account will be given of the state of knowledge amongst these singular people.

*Philadelphia Gazette.*

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Somebody in London, a Sir Edward Thomason, has sent General Jackson some old medals, and in return, the General sent Sir Edward his own likeness, painted by Earle, and what is marvellous, painted in *the military costume of the Revolution!* What in the name of history has General Jackson to do with that costume? His enduring memorials' were not received in the uniform which Washington, Hamilton, Knox & Green wore. The Revolution, indeed—why next thing we shall hear of General Jackson among the pilgrims at Plymouth, or perhaps piloting Columbus across the Atlantic; and perhaps the next idolater would do well to clap the broad ruff, slashed sleeve, doublet and hose upon the chieftain, and let him dispute precedence with Sir Walter Raleigh.

*U. S. Gazette.*

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*More Intrigues at Washington—The General Post Office.*

We assure the reader that the intrigues disclosed in this letter from an intelligent gentleman at Washington, are literally as stated.—The information emanates from the *best authority*.

We could not, had our attention been directed to the point, have conceived it possible that any circumstances could occur to induce us to desire the continuance of Major Barry as Postmaster General, nor is it now possible, that we could feel such a wish, except as a means of excluding worse men; men with more capacity for business perhaps, but in whose honesty the public would feel less confidence, and whose promotion is sought as a means of organizing the office holders for the service of Mr. Van Buren, and of directing that formidable engine, the Post Office, to the accomplishment of his ambition. Between Major Barry, and Amos Kendall or Felix Grundy, we for one, prefer Maj Barry, having what we now have, the assurance that Maj Barry is *detached* from the Kinderhook intriguer, and will no longer connive at the prostitution of the great powers and facilities of the P Office Department, to the advancement of the schemes of the office-holders. All would feel the opposite assurance, were Grundy or Kendall at its head; & their very capacity would but render them the more to be dreaded in an office of such immense influence. It were better to suffer pecuniary loss and embarrassment under the indolence of Maj. Barry, than that the Post Office should become a tool in the hands of the designing to promote the schemes of unchastened ambition.

We were surprised at the character of the Report of the Van Buren majority of the Post Office Committee in the House of Representatives—scearcely less forcible against Post Office abuses than that of the Committee of the Senate!—The wonder is now explained.—Truth has been extorted by the interest of Van Burenism, now anxious to be rid of Maj. Barry, and to substitute a more devoted partizan, not by the public interests! It is in character.

Why cannot the President act for once as becomes his station, and putting aside both the incompetent and the designing, select a

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