FOREIGN.

From the United States Gazette.

THIRTY DAYS LATER.

Dissolution of the French Ministry—Indemnity Bill not passed—Death of the Emperor of Austria—The Tory Ministry twice outvoted in the British House of Commons, and Mr. Abercrombie elected Speaker.

The anxiety of our citizens for news from Europe, is at length relieved. There arrived at New York on Sunday last, the Utica, De Peyster, from Havre sailed on the 28th of February; the Caladonia, Graham, and Roscoe, Delano, from Liverpool on the *first* and the *twelfth* day of March.

It appears that the French Ministry, while the Chamber was approaching the INDEMNITY BILL found it necessary to resign, by losing a vote on a trifling question. The English papers express a belief that the Indemnity Bill will yet pass.

The Radical candidate for Speaker (Mr. Abercrombie) in the House of Commons, was elected by a majority of 7. over Mr. C. Manners Sutton, who was immediately called to the peerage with the title of Lord Canterbury. The Ministry were also defeated by another vote of the Commons, relative to an answer to the king's speech. Sir Robert Peele, however, will not resign, but is determined to offer to Parliament some important measures upon which to stand or fall.

We copy from the Journal of Commerce:

The American Indemnity bill had not been acted upon by the Chamber of Deputies, nor do we find that the Committee had made their report. A Paris date of Feb. 26th, remarks that they would do so, in about a fortnight; which would carry it beyond the date to which our present advices extend. The members of the Committee had called for additional papers.

The new Tory Ministry in England had been twice defeated—once in the important matter of the election of Speaker to the House of Commons,—but evinced no intention to resign.

A defeat of some interest took place in the French Chamber of Peers, February 23rd, on the Slavery question. The Duke of Broglie expressed himself warmly in favor of emancipation, and of the success of the English system. This M. de Rigny was far from doing.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Reformers carried their candidate for Speaker, *Mr.* Abercromby, by a majority of 10 votes, thus:

For Mr. Abercromby	316
For Sir C. M. Sutton	306
Majority for Mr. Abercromby	10

On the announcement of the division, the cheers both within and without the House were deafening beyond precedent

Second defeat of Ministers.—In the House of Commons Feb. 26th, after a debate of three days, an amendment to the Address in reply to the King's Speech, moved by Lord Morpeth, was carried against Ministers by a majority of 7.

London, March 1.—We are happy to be able to say, after duly considering the proceedings in Parliament of the past week, with all the attention in our power, that they inspire in us perfect confidence as to the duration of the Peel Ministry. Sir Robert himself said at Tamworth—"I hope I shall succeed, and I think I shall." His hopes and expectations seem certain of being realized.

In the house of Lords he has, of course, a majority and a majority so decided, that no division was ventured upon. We are of opinion that no attempt of the kind will be made during the session.

We have no fear then in the Lords. In the Commons, ministers were beaten, to the everlasting disgrace of the House, in the choice of a Speaker, and a pensioned hack of the Duke of Devonshire exhibits his sallow and money-hunting countenance as that of the first gentleman in England. This disgrace the House of Commons inflicted upon itself by a majority 10.—*Ibid.*—*Tory Paper.*

LONDON, Mar. 3—From what has occurred during the last week, both in an out of Parliament, it is manifest that the present Ministers have resolved on maintaining their seats against the declared will of the Commons, as well as of the people, of these kingdoms.—*Morning Chronicle.*

LONDON, March 11.—The conversation in the House of Lords last night was very important. Lord Brougham asked the Duke of Wellington, if, in the present most important and critical aspect of affairs at St. Petersburgh, there was any Minister appointed, and he drew a picture of the persons universally admitted to be required for the occasion—one of fit rank approved ability, mature experience, and tried discretion. The Duke denied that there was any thing extraordinary there. What! when the Austrian Emperor is dead, and a person almost without ordinary faculties succeeds?—what! when our fleet is ordered to anchor before Constantinople to watch Russia?

It is reported that the new Emperor of Austria has given a virtual pledge of his intention to pursue the same course of politics which had been chalked out under the Administration of the late Emperor, by confirming the appointments of Metternich and of the leading Ministerial and Diplomatic functionaries.

Death of the Emperor of Austria.—The Moniteur of March 7th, contains a telegraphic despatch from the French Charge d'Affairs at Vienna, stating that the Emperor of Austria died suddenly at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 3d inst. He was in his 67th year and had been Emperor, first of Germany and then of Austria, since 1804. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand, now 42 years of age. This event, it is probable, will cause a great change in the future policy of the empire, as the present emperor is said to entertain a strong dislike against Prince Metternich.

FRANCE.

London, February 25.—The disorganization in the French Cabinet is such, that a change of a most considerable extent is expected as soon as the Chambers have decided on the American indemnity. The names mentioned as the probable Presidents of the Council are M. Humann, M. Dupin, or Count Mole, but difficulties attach to the choice of any of the three.

The French Chamber of Deputies, Feb 25th, passed the Bankruptcy Law, and adjourned its sittings, M. Humann having previously presented the accounts for the year 1835, which are given at length in the Moniteur. The suspension of the sittings was because no one of the committees was ready to report.

Letters from Paris to March 9th bid us rely on the accounts given in the Courier Francois, of Ministerial arrangements, or rather disarrangements. This amounts to the fact, that Messrs Soult and Mole could not agree amongst each other, and still less with M. Persil. Both the former demanded liberty to grant an amnesty, the one by Ordonnance, the other by a vote of the Chambers. The embryo Ministry went asunder on this rock in the night of Sunday, and on Monday morning Marshal Soult recommenced the task of putting together an Administration not too disagreeable to the Court, by joining certain courtiers with such of the *Tiers-Parti* as will lend themselves to the alliance. Later accounts, however, state, that he had again abandoned this task, and that it had been intrusted to Marshal Gerard.

London, Feb. 18—The Paris papers received this morning inform us, that the French Ministers venturing to divide on the question of the tobacco monopoly, were defeated by a majority of 101. It is said that this division will not have any effect on the stability of the administration; it is difficult to see how Mr Humann proposes to do without the two millions sterling, which the monopoly brought into the Treasury. In Paris it is supposed that this defeat of the administration will, in all probability, lead to the rejection of the vote in favor of the American claim, which the government expected.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—A number of documents, in addition to those previously distributed to all the deputies have been demanded by the members of the committee on the Bill relative to the American treaty, and have been accordingly laid before them. These papers have been separately examined, and are said to have thrown considerable light on the question as far as regards the importance of the debt due by France. It appears, however, that they have not modified the opinions of the majority of the committee, which are still in favor of the grant of the twenty-five millions demanded by the United States, but it must also be recollected that eight of the nine Commissioners appointed to examine the Bill had before their election advocated its pure and simple adoption.

The most important among the documents which have been communicated to the committee, will be printed and annexed to the report, and the remainder will be deposited at the office of the questors, where they may be examined by all the deputies till after the vote on the Bill It is stated that a number of the deputies, and particularly the Duke of Fitzjames and M Beryer, are in possession of some remarkable documents not known to the committee, but which will be brought forward in the course of the discussion on the Bill—The report is expected to be ready in a fortnight.

TOULON, Feb. 24.—We are assured that instructions have been sent to the Commander of the Belean Frigate, which has just left our port for Mahon, to remain there, in order to keep in observation the American squadron which is to rendezvous in that port. On the same account, orders have been issued for several maritime armaments to be held in readiness to act until the issue shall be known of the pending discussions between France and the United States.

PARIS, March 3.—There are terrible accounts in the Monitour of the consequences of the gale on the African coast.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Liverpool, March 2.—Parliament was opened, with the usual pomp and formality, on Thursday, Feb. 26, by the King in person His Majesty, on his progress to and arrival at the Parliament house, was respectfully, if not enthusiastically received by his loyal subjects, who, whatever might have been their feelings, touching the recent exercise of the prerogative, in the dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry, and in the dissolution of the first Reformed House of Commons, never forgot, even while disapproving & condemning those acts, that in William the Fourth the nation owes a debt of gratitude for his early, and for a time consistent, support of the cause of constitutional reform.

From the Carroltonian.

THE NEW COUNTY.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Frederick and Baltimore Counties, favorable to the creation of a New County, held in Westminster on Saturday the 21st of March, 1835:—Doct. WILLIAM WILLIS was appointed President; ISAAC SHRIVER, Esq. vice President; Dr. E. B. *Hebberd* and A. F. *Shriver*, Esq. acting as secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated; On motion. The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, For a long period of time, almost co extent with the formation of our Constitution, a large number of the people residing in the extreme contiguous parts of Frederick and Baltimore Counties, have been suffering great inconveniences, beyond their alleviation or control, arising from the immense population of those two counties—their great extent—the distance of many of the citizens of each have to traverse before they arrive at their respective seats of justice,—from the delay necessarily proceeding from overburdened duties on the part of the various public functionaries in those counties and from the unquestionable fact that the population is becoming more dense every year, and our grievances consequently increasing instead of diminishing; *And Whereas*, applications have been made to the General Assembly of Maryland, for several years past to redress these evils of which a population of upwards of 20,000 justly complain, by laying off a portion of the territories of both Counties, and establishing a New County, with the seat of justice in some convenient and central part thereof; *And Whereas*, at the last session of that honourable body, a bill creating the proposed New County was lost in the House of Delegates, by the small majority of only *two votes*.—Therefore,

Resolved, That relying upon the justice of our cause, and upon the intelligence and magnanimity of the next Legislature of Maryland; we, the people, aggrieved do, in this public manner, conscious of our own rights, proclaim to the world our fixed determination to press this subject upon the attention of that tribunal, which alone possesses the power and the will to restore us to equal rights and equal privileges enjoyed by our fellow-citizens in other parts of the state, under the Constitution which was created alike for the benefit of all.

Resolved, That we look upon this measure, as one of the highest importance to us as freemen, and in its prosecution we deserve and hope to receive the sympathies and kind actions of our brethren of our sister counties;—in their hands we place our cause, well satisfied that if they properly appreciate our grievances, they will instruct their representatives to grant our prayers.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to those Members of the Senate and of the House of Delegates, and particularly those Representatives from Frederick County, who have so nobly sustained this project in all its various applications, for their influence and their votes, our gratitude can but ill repay them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and the Editors of the several newspapers in the State be requested to publish them.

WILLIAM WILLIS. *President.*
ISAAC SHRIVER, *Vice Presid't.*
E. B. HEBBARD, A. F. SHRIVER, } *Secretaries.*

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

The papers in the country have for some time represented Gen. Jackson as preferring Mr. Van Buren as his successor to the Presidency. The Nashville papers have endeavoured to resist this impression, from a firm belief that he would not descend from his high estate—to interfere with the elective franchise—and also from the recollection of the well known fact that, during the time the General was climbing to his present exalted station—he and all his advocates were denouncing the caucus or convention system as *anti-republican*. An article in the Nashville Republican upon this subject has drawn forth the following letter by which it will be seen that the General goes for the convention and the inference that will be drawn from it—as the Nashville Banner justly observes—will be that he is in favour of Van Buren though he designed to be impartial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1835

My Dear. Sir!—I observe in the Nashville Republican of the 10th inst, an article headed "General Jackson's Preference," which I think it my duty to notice.

All my friends know, that since I have been in the executive Chair, I have carefully abstained from an interference with the elective franchise: & have invariably acted upon the principle, that to the people belonged the exercise of this sacred right,—uninfluenced by any considerations but those which related to the public good. And yet the Editor of this paper professing to entertain great respect for my character, undertakes to connect me personally with an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans in the choice which they are to make of a President: and by way of giving effect to his insinuation, appeals in the language of my bitterest enemies, *here and elsewhere*, to the independence of the people as a shield against "my dictation," which he supposes may be attempted.

Every one must see that the professions of the Editor in that article are made to take the form of friendship, in order that he may more successfully carry out his purpose of opposing the great Republican principles which I have endeavoured to advance as President of the United States:—and one of which, not to say the most important, is the necessity of looking above persons in any exigency, which threatens the ascendency of those principles. All my friends must perceive, that to be consistent, my preference as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him that is most likely to be the choice of the great body of Republicans; and yet, if this individual should not be Judge White, the Editor of the Republican is ready to cry out "*Dictation.*"

Under such circumstances, seeing also that there are various misrepresentations of my views on this subject, I commit this letter to your discretion in order that you may do me justice

You are at liberty to say on all occasions, that regarding the people as the true source of political power I am always ready to bow to their will and to their Judgment,—that discarding all personal preferences, I consider the true policy of the friends of republican principles, to send delegates fresh from the people, to a General Convention, for the purpose of selecting candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and that to impeach that selection before it is made, or to resist it when it is fairly made, as an emanation of Executive power, it is to assail the virtue of the people, and, in effect, to oppose their right to govern.

I send the paper containing the article I refer to, and request you to show this letter to the Editor, in order that he may no longer misrepresent me.—Acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, in haste, your friend,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The Rev. JAMES GWIN, Nashville Tenn.

Fas est ab hoste doceri.—It is good to learn wisdom from your adversary.—What friend of ours—what opponent of the abuses of this Administration—could, in as many words, speak at once as prophetically and truly, as Mr. Senator BENTON, in his report to the Senate in 1826, which was disinterred and brought to light by the Committee of the last session on the Executive patronage? Hear him! Hear him, all ye People!

'The whole of this great power [patronage] will centre in the President. The King of England is the 'foundation of honor,' the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs, and contracts. He has 'power' over the 'support' of the individuals who administer the system.—He choses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and *may* dismiss them, and upon all the principles of human action, *will* dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. [History!] His spirit will animate their actions in all the elections to *State* and *Federal* offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception.'

'We must look forward to the time when the public revenue will be doubled; [The time has come!] when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled; [Almost come!] when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination of the President can carry *any man* though the Senate (This happily has not *yet* come to pass.) and his recommendation can carry *any measure* through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be opened and avowed, the *President wants* MY *vote, and I want* HIS *patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will* GIVE *me the office I wish for.*—[So it is, now.] What will this be but the Government of *one* man? and what is the Government of *one* man but a *monarchy?* [What indeed?] Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is its substance. [True, very true] The first Roman Emperor was styled Emperor of the Republic, & the last French Emperor took the same title; and their respective countries were just as essentially *monarchical* before as after the assumption of these titles. It cannot be denied or dissembled but that this Federal Government gravitates to the same point." [And will certainly arrive at it, if its downward tendency be not checked.—*Nat. Int.*

THE RUMOR.—There appears to be very little doubt, in the public mind, of the truth of the rumor mentioned by us a day or too ago, that Mr. AMOS KENDALL is to be placed at the head of the Post Office Department.—The Official paper here does not deny and the Administration paper at Baltimore virtually admits its truth. The National Gazette says, "from the article in the Baltimore Republican a principal Jackson paper, we infer that there is too much foundation for the rumor."

The arrangement, however will not take place it is said, until the Virginia elections are over. The effect of such an appointment on public feeling is naturally dreaded by those who promote it, and we have the best reason to know that some of the President's sincerest and his disinterested friends, view it with repugnance and apprehension.

The Alexandria Gazette says, that if the appointment takes place "we unhesitatingly affirm our opinion to be that it is made in order that the right arm of the Government" may be wielded effectually and unscrupulously in aid of the election of Mr. Van Buren, as President of the United States. Mr. Kendall is not the man to hesitate at the means to be used to effect a given end. The Post Office Department, bad enough already, will, under Mr. Kendall's management, be, perhaps, the "greatest electioneering machine" ever built up and carried on under any government in the world."—*Nat. Intelligencer*

Force of Habit.—According to Bennett, the passion of the aboriginies of New South Wales for the hunting kangaroos, oppossums, and so forth, appears to be inextinguishable. The moment the kangaroo is killed, the struggle, begins, not as in an English field, for the brush as a trophy, but for a limb to be forthwith broiled (with the hair on) and devoured. Nay, in many cases, they do not even wait for any application of fire, but tearing the animal joint from joint, knock off the end of a bone *instanter* and begin sucking the marrow before it has time to get cold. No abundance of beef and potatoes seems to damp in the smallest degree these ancestral appetites; and no new artificial habits strike deep enough to interfere with their immediate indulgence when opportunity is afforded. A friend of the author observed a native woman, well clothed, and of really decent appearance, engaged in some domestic offices in the plentiful kitchen of a farmer on the Murrumbidgee. He expressed his satisfaction at what he saw, but was assured that though she had just risen from a capital dinner, if she discovered an opossum on the top of a tree she would instantly strip herself to the skin, and mount seventy or eighty feet into the air rather than lose the chance of securing such a *bonne bouche.*

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, giving an account of the climate and living of the *lower* counties of Maryland, makes this statement.

"There is now, in what all consider the least healthy part of St. Mary's, a certain lady at the advanced age of 105 years. Her mental faculties are unimpaired; she is in excellent health and spirits, rides on horseback as dexterously as a trooper—laces in her corsets, attends the toilet punctually—and, that is yet more surprising—she is now as willing to be married as she was 90 years ago. A respectable clergyman of the county lately married a couple, whose ages together make 150 years The same clergyman received, not long since, a visit from a Lady, whose *youngest* child is 75 years old. There recently died, in the same neighbourhood, a man 101 years of age, and there is yet living, near Leonarditown, a colored woman, believed to be upwards of 110.—I might, if necessary, addnce many other remarkable instances of longevity among the natives of St Mary's Country; but I have already said enough to the correct the erroneous ideas existing in the minds of some respecting that county, and its inhabitants."

MAINE.—The following resolves were adopted on Saturday last by the House of Representatives of Maine, by a vote of 129 to 7.

Resolved, That as the recommendation of the King of the Netherlands was an evasion and not a decision of the question submitted to him, we cordially approve its rejection by the President of the United States.

Resolved, That as the final adjustment of our North Eastern Boundary line is the question involving the future growth & prosperity of this State, the Executive of this State be requested to urge upon the Excestive of the United States the great importance of a speedy settlement of this exciting question, in such a manner as will preserve the territorial rights of Maine as described by the Treaty of 1783

[From the Boston Papers of Saturday.]

At a meeting of the Whig members of the legislature, held at the State House last evening Wm. P. Walker, Esq of Berkshire Co. was nominated to be supported as the Whig candidate for the office of Lt. Governor at the next election. The whole number of votes was 62; of which 61 were for Mr. Walker. This gentleman now holds the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Berkshire

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer was furnished, by the arrival of the packet ship President, Captain Moore, from London, with papers from that metropolis to the morning of the 14th ultimo, being three days later than before received.

The Peel ministry still continued in office in England. No further measures of a decided character had however been agitated in the Commons.

For the Easton Gazette.

To ALEX. GRAHAM, Esq.

SIR.—An impression having been produced upon the minds of some persons, that the interrogatory contained in the editorial article of the paper conducted by R. Spencer, Esq. of the 17th ult. conveyed an implication or charge against myself, I beg leave to correct that impression by the following extract from a letter of Mr. Spencer's to myself dated April 2nd in answer to one I addressed to him upon the subject—I do not publish the entire letter as it is a long one, nor do I deem it necessary; but if hereafter required the correspondence can be submitted to the public—The following is the extract.

"*The interrogatory made by me contained no charge, either direct or by implication; nor was it intended to convey that impression to the public mind. Had I possessed information to warrant it, I should not only have felt justified in making a charge, but as the Editor of a public Journal have felt myself called upon to direct the public attention to it.*"

Having already by my Card explained my conduct in reference to my vote upon the occasion alluded to, I dismiss the subject.

SAM: HAMBLETON, Jr.

April 10th, 1835.

[COMMUNICATED.]

From a perusal of the examination of the farsical attempt of the assassination of General Jackson, there is evidence enough to induce any one to believe, that the old General and two or three of his immediate attendants planned the whole affair, loaded the pistol in such a manner as to prevent their loading from exploding, employed the maniac Lawrence to carry it into execution and then hired the two miscreants to appear as witnesses in any way they might be instructed For what purpose was the farce got up? No doubt for the purpose of sacrificing the fair fame and character of a Gentleman of high honourable standing, of talents and political integrity and through him to cast an odious stigma on the impregnable Whig phalanx. How gratifying it must be to every friend to his country that the guardians of our national honour not only averted the base malignant shaft from its destined object, but caused it to rebound back with full effect upon its infamous projectors. W.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Several gentleman from this city, we understand, attended the dinner given to Mr. Poindexter in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania *Inquirer* contains the following toast and complimentary notice of the introductory remarks, given by one of them.

By James M. Buchanan, of Maryland George Poindexter: Now a private citizen, cheered by the radiant smiles of the ladies who surround him, and encouraged by the generous hearts of the gentlemen of these boards, may he not say to his accusers, Libellers, I defy you.

Mr. B's speech prefacing the above was truly eloquent, and reminded us of the great orator of Kentucky, Henry Clay.

The attentions paid by the Philadelphians to Mr. Poindexter, are said to mortify the feelings of the President exceedingly—and no wonder. Few men can bear with patience the elevation in public opinion of those whom they have calumniated and endeavoured to destroy The detection and exposure of the infamous attempt to connect Mr. Poindexter with the attack on the person of the President, and the known agency which General Jackson had in getting up that conspiracy, form sufficient ground for his everlasting hatred of Mr. P But the people, who do not participate in these feelings, receive Mr Poindexter with open arms and the most marked respect—This must be truly gratifying to him but is gall and wormwood to the President

I. B.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.—Some days since, we received from a friend the subjoined enquiries:

"Mr. Chandler—Several inquiries have recently been made of me respecting the difficulties that have existed with those who have traded through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, whether or not those difficulties still exist or have been removed. About this time there is usually considerable trade with this place from the eastern side of the Chesapeake, most of which has been carried on through the canal. I have enquired of several myself respecting the above, but have not been able to get any satisfactory information. If you can obtain it, & will notice it in your paper, it will oblige some (perhaps many) of your subscribers, especially those who live in that section of country mentioned above.'

We learn that vessels continue to pass through the canal, and that Mr. Randel reads or causes to be read, to the captains, an order not to pay their tolls to any other person; though in almost every case the toll has already been paid. We believe that vessels may now pass without any other interference than is mentioned above. Some of the captains who were arrested last year, have been dealt with this season on account of their recognizance, but no new arrests have been made.—*U S. Gaz.*

The Trenton Gazette states that the Delaware and Raritan Canal is now in full operation for vessels drawing six feet water. Several vessels have passed from Philadelphia to New York. It is said that arrangments have been made for a heavy business the ensuing season. The Company have placed a large number of horses on the line, in order to furnish vessels with relays at short intervals, and thus expedite their passage.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, April 11.

THIRTY DAYS LATER.—The much noised news, by the last arrivals does not seem to indicate any thing of great result that may be expected speedily to arise. The events in themselves are new, and so far catch attention.—If the French Ministry are, or are about to be dissolved, and the Indemnity bill has not yet passed, still the impression abroad seems to be that it will probably pass—as for the French Ministry, we take no concern in that. As for the death of the Emperor of Austria and the succession of his son Ferdinand, that is calculated to work no change any where or in any thing—And what if the Tory Ministry have been twice outvoted in the house of Commons and the Radical Speaker elected? It is about as important there as our Tory administration being outvoted in every measure in the Whig Senate of the United States, and a Whig Printer elected for that body, is here.

Sir Robert Peele seems to be determined not to resign, and why should he? Our Tory Administration at home here was outvoted in a favorite measure (war with France) in both Houses of Congress, not only by majorities, but by unanimous votes of both Houses, yet no body here resigned. Without further comment we give the news in another column.

It is reported and believed that Amos Kendall is about to be made P. M. General, & according to the new Jacksonian arrangement, become a member of the Cabinet.—That is all right—we have no objection to it—if you are playing the game of corruption against the people and the country take those who will do it best and quickest—take the most corrupt profligate of the age—that will be suiting persons to things—we hope the non parallelled Amos will be put up as high as they can get him.

Poor, miserable Barry; who has through his misfortunes become such a debt that any knave about him can manage him, or who is so confounded and confused that he cant distinguish right from wrong, has committed a great sin in preferring Judge White to Martin Van Buren. The old General has a great partiality for Barry, and he will not consent to cut him loose and turn him out to die—but he has been prevailed on (as is said) to recall Vanness from Spain, thereby creates a vacancy in the recess of the Senate which he can fill with his friend Barry—give him the outfit either $9,000, or $4,500, as it may happen, and a years salary of some amount to boot—and thus provide for his poor friend—get him out of the way of his heir apparent, Martin Van Buren, the last hope of the Office Holders and office seekers—and by putting Amos in the Post Office Department, give Mr. Van Buren the whole and sole and full benefit of that *corrupt, infamously conducted,* and *irresponsible department*, whose agents hold their offices and contracts by the base and wicked tenure of doing any thing and every thing that is commanded them by the heads of the department or its leading agents, and who dare not, if they would, disobey such commands.

Thus, in the removal and exile of poor Barry, President Jackson has distinctly taken side with Van Buren, and Judge White & his friends need no longer hold on upon the skirts of Jackson or Jacksonism, if they do they will be trampled on and degraded and lose ground.—*If* they feel this decision and shew that they feel it, they will gain ground. Poor Barry will then be removed from that corps of worthies, General Jackson, Amos Kendall, Coltman, Foy and Stewart, and their aiders who plotted against Poindexter—and who, but for the fortunate advice given to Mr. Poindexter by a friend, would have suborned witnesses and plotted a system of perjury, that would have defied innocence and the Laws.

The Poindexter plot comes out in a short time.

Coming out straight an end.—The editorial in the Appeal of the 4th (Judge White's paper) puts matters to rights, and now we suppose the true collar men will begin to abuse "Old White" and try to make him as black as —— themselves.

Gen. Jackson's letter to Parson Gwin, is considered by the White men, no more nor less than a Proclamation in behalf of Mr. Van Buren, and a call to all office holders, office seekers, contractors, expectants and dependants, and such creatures, to come out for the Caucus and Van Buren, that Jackson has appointed to elect that successor to the Throne, as Mr. Benton calls it, whom he pleases.

From the Washington Appeal.

'GENERRAL JACKSON'S PREFERENCE.'—The object & effect of the President's

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