GEN. JACKSON AND MR. CLAY.

From the Nashville Whig, Aug. 21.

☞In the Nashville Union of Wednesday there appeared the following card:

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir: Being informed that the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, in his public speech at Nashville yesterday, alledged that I had appointed the Hon. Edward Livingston Secretary of State when he was a defaulter and knowing him to be one, I feel that I am justified in declaring the charge to be false. It is known to all the country that the nominations made by the President to the Senate are referred to appropriate committees of that body, whose duty it is to inquire into the character of the nominees, and that if there is any evidence of default, or any disqualifying circumstance existing against them, a rejection of the nomination follows. Mr. Livingston was a member of the Senate from the State of Louisiana when he was nominated by me. Can Mr. Clay say that he opposed the confirmation of his nomination, because he was a defaulter? If so, the journals of the Senate will answer.—But his confirmation by the Senate is conclusive proof that no such objection, if made, was sustained, and I am satisfied that such a charge against him could not have been substantiated.

I am also informed that Mr. Clay charged me with appointing Samuel Swartwout collector of the port of New York, knowing that he had been an associate of Aaron Burr. To this charge it is proper to say that I knew of Mr. Swartwout's connection with Aaron Burr precisely as I did that of Mr. Clay *himself*, who if the history of the times did not do him great injustice, was far from avoiding an association with Burr when he was at the town of Lexington in Kentucky. Yet Mr. Clay was appointed Secretary of State, and I may say confidently with recommendations for character and fitness not more favorable than those produced to me by the citizens of New York in behalf Mr. Swartwout. Mr Clay too at the time of his own appointment to that high office, it will be recollected, was directly charged throughout the Union with having bargained for it, and by none was this charge more earnestly made than by his present associates in Tennessee, Messrs. Bell and Foster.

Under such circumstances how contemptible does this demagogue appear, when he descends from his high place in the Senate and roams over the country, retailing slanders against the living and the dead.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, Aug 18, 1840.

We have been favored with the following card from Mr. Clay in reply to the foregoing extraordinary paper. His treatment of the attack it will be seen affords a singular contrast to the rude, ungenerous, and uncalled for language of his accuser.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Your surprise I am quite sure, will be as great as mine was, on the perusal of a note, signed Andrew Jackson, addressed to the editor of the Nashville Union and bearing date on the 18th instant.

The circumstances of my present visit to Nashville are well known here. I declined repeated invitations to attend the Convention holden on the 17th inst. and finally yielded to an unusual appeal, with which I was honored, and which it would be difficult for any man to resist.

I was called upon to address the Convention. In what terms of respect and for his military services, of praise, I spoke of the distinguished individual who is the occasion of this note all who heard me can testify. Among the subjects which I discussed, was that of the degeneracy in public virtue, and especially the delinquency and infidelity in public officers of which within the last few years we have had such lamentable proof. In assigning the causes for this deplorable state of things, I stated, as among them, the subversion of the rule laid down by Mr. Jefferson of honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution, and the substitution for it of one founded on devotion and subserviency not to the country, but to the chief of a party.—That persons appointed to office too often considered themselves as being only put in possesion of their legitimate share of the spoils of victory instead of feeling bound by the obligations of a sacred trust confided for the benefit of the people.—In respect to defaulters, I referred to the case of Mr. Livingston, of whose attainments as a jurist not more consistent with truth than my feelings, I spoke in the highest terms. He was one of the earliest and one of the greatest defaulters.—His case occurred under Mr. Jefferson's administration. The records both of the Executive and Judicial Departments established his default. He remained a defaulter about a quarter of a century if not more. How he finally liquidated the balance against him, and when I do not certainly know, but I believe it was by property and under the first term of General Jackson. But whenever and however it was, a tardy payment or composition of the debt could not and did not expunge the fact of his original default.

In arguing from cause to effect, I contended that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was a pernicious precedent. That it was a virtual proclamation to all who were or might be defaulters that their infidelity, in a public trust, constituted no insuperable barrier to a promotion to one of the highest offices in the Government. I did not attribute to General Jackson a knowledge of the default. I went even so so far as to say that he might not have reflected upon the consequences of the appointment of an individual so situated. I must now say that, until General Jackson otherwise asserts, I am constrained to believe that he could not have been ignorant of the fact, so conspicuous in the annals of our country, as that of the default of Edward Livingston, Esq., Attorney of the United States, in the District of New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to the amount of about $100,000.

It was in the train of the same thought and argument, that I adduced the appointment of Mr. Swartwout to the office of Collector of the most important port in the United States, as one of the most important and injurious example. His participation in the schemes of Col. Burr was a fact of such universal notoriety that I supposed, and yet suppose, that no man the least conversant with the history of the country, could be ignorant of it. But it was not upon Gen. Jackson's knowledge of that fact, it was upon the *fact itself* that I dwelt.

It is now said that the appointment of Mr. Swartwout was recommended by citizens of New York. I know nothing of these recommendations. Whether they were cause or effect—whether they were gotten up to produce or to give color and cover to the appointments, previously determined to be made—their secret history only could disclose. The appointment occasioned general surprise among the friends and foes of the administration, at the time, and the sequel demonstrates how unwise it was.

These topics of my address to the convention on Monday last, have been selected by Gen. Jackson for comment and animadversion. He was not present on the occasion. He has made no application to me for a correct account of what I actually said; but has been contented to reply upon "being informed," by whom, with what motives, and with what objects, I have no means of conjecturing. Whether his informer may not be some friend of Mr. Van Buren, who in the present desperate state of his political fortunes, wishes to bring the General into the field, and to turn the tide of just indignation on the part of the people from the General's protege, the exhibition of his name only would enable the public to decide.

With regard to the insinuations, and gross epithets contained in General Jackson's note, alike impotent, malevolent, and derogatory from the dignity of a man who has filled the highest office in the universe, respect for the public, and for myself, allow me only to say that, like other similar missiles, they have fallen harmless at my feet, exciting no other sensation than that of scorn and contempt.

H. CLAY.

Nashville, Aug. 20, 1840.

GEN. HARRISON AND COL. JOHNSON.

The letter of Col. Johnson, which we publish below, may be regarded as a complete finisher to the misrepresentations so industriously circulated against the military character of Gen Harrison in regard to the battle of the Thames. His opponents committed a great mistake when they undertook a warfare of abuse upon Gen. Harrison. His fame is too well grounded, too warmly cherished by the people, to be affected by calumny at this late day. His services and meritorious deeds are a part of our public history and of our national glory. To attack them is to impeach the truth of well authenticated annals, and to affront the proud feelings of every American who prizes the reputation of his country.

Col. Johnson's letter is characterised by the manly spirit of a soldier, which prompts to the plain utterance of truth and disdains any attribute of praise at the expense of another's well merited due. Those papers of the Administration which have published disparaging statements of Gen. Harrison's military conduct have now an opportunity of informing their readers that such statements were made without authority, or upon some misinformation—to which may be appended the correspondence between Major Carneal and Col. Johnson.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, August 26.

COL. JOHNSON AT CHILICOTHE.

We expressed the other day our strong convictions that Col. Johnson could not have been correctly reported in the speech at Chilicothe, which was contained in the Chilicothe Advertiser of the 9th inst.; and in proof of our having just grounds for this belief, we are gratified in the opportunity of spreading the following correspondence before our readers.

It is well known in Kentucky, as well as in this State, that Major Carneal is probably on terms of greater intimacy with both General Harrison and Col. Johnson than any individual in the west. His conduct in the following correspondence adds to the claims which his services as a Quarter Master under General Harrison in 1812, and as a Senator of Kentucky, give him to public respect:

CINCINNATI, 21th August, 1840

Dear Sir—It was my object, if practicable, in addressing the enclosed letter to Col. Johnson, to prevent any unpleasant feelings between two gallant officers of the late war, who, from my own personal knowledge, entertained a high respect for each other. I am more than gratified to find I have not been unsuccessful in the attempt. Without communicating with either of these gentlemen, I take upon myself the responsibility of authorising you to publish the correspondence, and am Yours, respectfully

T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. C. S. TODD.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24th, 1840.

Gen. W. H. HARRISON:

Dear Sir—Immediately after reading the substance of a speech, said to be made by Col. R. M. Johnson at Chilicothe, I addressed a letter to him, a copy of which is furnished. On yesterday I received his answer, which with pleasure I enclose to you.

I view it as putting to rest now and forever the foul slanders that have been and now are circulating against you as regards your conduct in the decisive and glorious battle of the Thames, and in my judgment leaves no good grounds for controversy or unpleasant feelings between two brave officers of that gallant army.

Truly your friend,

T. D. CARNEAL.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24, 1840.

Sir—I have read the correspondence between yourself and Col. Johnson, relative to him at Chilicothe. From the perusal of Col. Johnson's letter I am satisfied that he intended me no injustice in the speech referred to, and that his opinions and sentiments must have been misrepresented. Thanking you for the interest you have manifested in this matter—I return the correspondence.

W. H. HARRISON.

T. D. CARNEAL.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12, 1840.

My dear Colonel:

I enclose your speech as published in the Chilicothe Advertiser. The reporter of your speech so far as you speak of General Harrison, has surely misconceived you. I not only so think, but have so said. An inference may be fairly drawn, that you are not only in doubt as regarded his courage, but that you had but little respect for him as a commanding General. My personal regard for you, induces me alone to call your attention to the subject and furnish you an opportunity of correcting what I conceive to be an erroneous and garbled report of what you did say in Chilicothe on the 9th inst.

From the enclosed remarks of Col. C. S. Todd you will at once discover that you take issue and widely differ. If consistent with your feelings furnish me with your views on the subject.—They will be published or not as you may desire.

Truly your friend,

T. D. CARNEAL.

Col. R. M. Johnson, U. S.

Mansfield, Ohio.

MANSFIELD, Aug. 18th, 1840.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor has been received, in which you observe, that by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of Gen. Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that during my service with Gen. Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but to consider him a brave man, and I have always expressed myself to that effect—nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in the pursuit of Proctor, or in the Battle of the Thames,—every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms. In speaking of the Battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others, much less did I intend to imply that Gen. Harrison, or Gov. Shelby or any officer attached to the army avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearless of danger—nor have I ever doubted that these gallant *officers were precisely* where duty called them. I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, that there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier, who performed his duty on that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration ever induce me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, Gov Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular fact injustice is supposed to have been done to General Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understood from others, and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your city on Sunday, the 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to see you.

RH M. JOHNSON.

Maj THO. D. CARNEAL.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

AN UNEXPECTED ISSUE.

The Whigs advertised a meeting at Colerain, in this county on the 18th.—A respectable assembly of both political parties met, & were addressed by Messrs. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, & Mr. Cary, of this city, with great power and effect. While these gentlemen were speaking, several of the Van Buren men interrupted them contradicting their statements. When they had concluded, the chairman, we are informed, stated that if there was any Van Buren man present, who wished to address the meeting, in reply, he would be heard. A loud and repeated call for Dr. Carter, from the Van Buren men, brought him reluctantly to his feet. He asked to be excused, stating that if he addressed the meeting, he feared he should offend some of those present—but the Van Buren men had selected him their strong man, for their champion, and the call became more clamorous.

Dr. Carter yielded, and addressed the meeting for about 30 minutes, contrasting free governments with monarchial ones, and portraying, with great elequence and clearness, the principles of liberty and of our constitution. The Van Buren men were in extacies, and the Whigs knew not what to make of it. This done, the Doctor paused—and then rapidly stated that many, very many of these free principles had been departed from lately—had been frequently lost sight of, if not trampled in the dust, by the present Executive of the United States—Martin Van Buren and his adherents—and that for himself he could stand it no longer—nor go farther in his support.—These departures from principle, in his political leaders, had made him think deeply upon the subject; convinced him that they were wrong, and determined him to make the declaration that he could no longer act with the party.

He wished it distinctly understood, that he would from that time forth, support WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, as the best way of correcting these abuses and restoring the administration of the Government to true democratic principles! The effect of this was electrical. When some little time had elapsed, Mr. Wood, a Whig, from Hamilton, addressed the meeting.

A CURE FOR DROPSY.—A remarkable cure for dropsy of the chest (hydrothorax) by spirits of turpentine, occurred lately in New York.—After other approved remedies had failed, and the patient apparently at the point of death, a tea spoonful of spirits of turpentine, to be repeated as often as the patient could bear it, was prescribed by his physician. Not a sympton of the disease now remains.

THE CROUP.—The American Medical and Surgical Journal recommends to mothers and nurses, when a child is seized with that dangerous disease, croup, to apply immediately and perseveringly, until medical aid can be obtained, to the throat and upper part of the chest, sponges or napkins dipped in water as hot as can be borne, and wrung out so that the water may ooze from them. The remedy was first suggested by a German physician and has been practised with decided and uniform success.

PREVENTIVE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The Liverpool Mercury has the following:—"We are indebted to M. Coster, French physician, for the following valuable discovery as a preventive to hydrophobia Take two table-spoonsful of fresh chloride of lime in powder: mix it with half a pint of water: with this wash and keep the wound constantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attacks the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain. It is necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite."

THE GREAT CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.—We have received a full account in the Augusta Chronicle of the great Whig Convention at Macon, Georgia. There were from 18 000 to 20,000 persons present, by far the largest meeting ever held in the South, and second only to the great May Convention of Baltimore.—The Locotoco papers are forced to admit this, and one of them says, "It was a pretty tall crowd, and a very fair specimen of the chivalry and beauty of Georgia."

Anthracite Iron.—The Harrisburg Reporter,—in connection with the paragraph stating that Mr. Norris of Philadelphia had entered into a contract with the agent of the Emperor of Russia, to furnish the latter with a large number of locomotive *engines*,—*has the following* remarks on the capabilities of Pennsylvania to furnish the important article of iron:

It is now the opinion of scientific men who have looked into the matter, that there is no longer any doubt of the *complete success* of the experiment of manufacturing iron with anthracite coal, and if so, that *America must soon become the greatest Iron market of the world*, as she will be able to furnish the article much cheaper than it can be obtained any where else.

The subject of railroads is now being discussed throughout Europe. France has at least 1000 miles in contemplation, and Russia and Austria as many more; and even the government of the sublime Porte, is beginning to talk of a railroad from some of the outer ports in the kingdom to Constantinople. When we recollect that five years since we were obliged to send to Europe for our Locomotives, and that now we can manufacture them *cheaper and better*, both for ourselves and others, can we doubt that within ten years from this time, Pennsylvania will furnish to Russia, to France and to Austria, not only her locomotives, but her rail road iron.

Thus, then, the tide of trade will be completely turned, and instead of paying to Europe interest for money to make our rail-roads and canals, we shall not only be able to cancel our State debt, but receive millions of European gold and silver, in return for the iron and coal of our mountains. Pennsylvania herself can furnish iron sufficient to hoop the globe several times with rail-roads, and coal in abundance to run the engines upon them for a century at least.

THE TOMATO.—The New York Star says,—Now is the time for gathering this healthy and most desirable vegetable, which is cooked in various ways according to the peculiar taste of the people. As a salad it is good—as an omelet, with butter, eggs, and crumbs of bread, capital—it is good stuffed and baked—good stewn down close with a fat piece of beef and lima beans—in short in what position is it not good? Recently the Tomato has been successfully used in medical cases. It is good for a cough—soothing to the lungs. Use it freely in the hot months to check the accumulation of bile. If you wish to dry and pack them away in bags for winter, gather them when ripe and scald them to get the skin off—then boil them well with a little sugar and salt, but not water—spread them in thin cakes in the sun, and when dry pack them away in a dry room.

HIDDEN TREASURES.—The New York Express states that in Lambyaque, Peru are to be seen the stupendous graves of the Indian Kings, who must have died in the time of the Incas. These stupendous mounds of earth are just upon the outside of the city, and are built of sun dried brick, and are of the most gigantic dimensions; some of them are 3000 feet in circumference and over 150 in height, and must have required time and a deal of labor in their erection—one of them was opened in Truxillo, and silver and gold taken from it amounting to over 2,000,000 dollars. A company of merchants has been organized, and are about opening several others, in search of more hidden treasures.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—The report of the British Commisioners has occasioned no little surprise in this country, so bold and positive are its assertions, and so widely different from all conclusions heretofore arrived at, either by British or American explorers. Some portion of the wonderment may perhaps be dispensed with, by the result of an exploration which we have been making, with no little pains through the immensity of words embodied in the report, seeking for a solution to the question whether Messrs. Mudge and Featherstonhaugh ever went upon the range of highlands claimed by us as the treaty line. We give the fruit of that exploration in the very words of the report; only premising that Lake Etchimin lies on the direct route from the Southern or British range to Quebec, about mid way between the two extremities of the Northern or American range.

Extract from the Report.

'Date October 20, 10 A. M At Lake Etchimin, 13 feet above the water.—Height 957 feet.

"Date October 21. On top of hill on Quebec road, the highest visible point of the chain of hills claimed by the Americans as highlands. Height 1212 feet.

"On the 22nd October the Commissioners arrived at Quebec, and waited on his Excellency, &c."

Thus it appears that the American range was visited at only one single point by the commissioners—that being the point where they were *obliged* to cross it in their journey from the British range to Quebec—where they found a Lake, the source of a stream flowing into the St. Lawerence, nine hundred and fifty seven feet above the level of the sea, and a hill twelve hundred and twelve feet above that level. Not liking these elevations, probably, the commissioners hurried on to Quebec—and this is all they know about the range of highlands claimed by us as the boundary!

N. Y. Com. Adv.

UNION OF THE CANADAS.—The Bill for uniting the two Provinces has passed the the British Parliament and is published in the Quebec Gazette. Among the provisions of this act are the following: A Governor General is to be appointed by the Crown with a salary of £7000, and a Lieutenant Governor with a salary of £1000. The aggregate salaries on the civil list amount to £75,000 including Judges, Attorneys, Secretaries, Inspectors Executive Council, &c. The Legislature will consist, as heretofore, of a Council and House of Assembly; the only change being that one Legislature will have jurisdiction over both Provinces. The members of the Council are appointed by the Crown; the House is elected by the people. A property qualification is requisite to constitute a voter; no one is eligible to a seat in the House unless he is possessed of a free hold estate of the value of five hundred pounds, over and above all charges and incumbrances.—The Governor General has the power to veto any act of the Legislature; any act passed by the Legislature & approved by the Governor is to be transmitted to England subject to the inspection of the Queen, and may be vetoed at any time within two years.—American.

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH.—We learn from the Reading (Pa.) Journal, that Mr. Bear addressed a tremendous meeting at Orwigsburg on Wednesday of last week. On Thursday, he was escorted into Portsville, by a committee of about thirty blacksmiths, and addressed a very large meeting at that place. The officers of the meeting were all black smiths. A deputation of some 40 or 50 miners from Minersville invited him to address them, which he agreed to do.—Their meeting was held on Friday.

CONVICT ALLY.

The Commercial Advertiser of last evening, says—That illustrious and immaculate personage, Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, is paying off his debt to the President, for the pardon granted him by the latter. He is out in full blast, electioneering for Mr. Van Buren, and "earnestly entreats" all the Canadian "patriots" to give "warm, effective and cordial support to the government as now constituted."

Considering who and what Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie is—a foreigner and a pardoned convict—we take this demonstration of his to be pretty considerably impudent. The Argus does not think so, however, for it gives extracts from the foreign gentleman's long epistle, and promises the whole of it. The cause of Mr. Van Buren gains little *honor*, at all events, from the support of such an advocate.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

Many persons have died of accidental wounds, surrounded by kind friends, overwhelmed with sorrow for the untimely death because they never once thought until it was too late, that the end of the finger pressed upon the spot where the blood is seen issuing, would stop it in a moment. And yet this would seem to be the most natural thought that could enter one's mind. Few ever think of it in the pertubation of the moment. And it is important that every one should have it fixed in his mind beforehand and teach it to his children, that the great point in a wound is to stop the blood in an instant if it be profuse. Life depends on instant action. If nothing can be done till the surgeon is called, the person is dead. Any one can stop the blood as well as he. Let the first who sees the bleeding wound thrust in his finger without an instant's delay, and press with firmness on the bleeding point, and it stops. If it is a deep wound he can feel the jet of blood, and know where to put his finger. And when the blood is stopped, the person is safe, at least for a time; but the finger must be held fast till the Surgeon comes to tie the vessel. This will require some decision 'tis true, but who would not do it to save the life of a fellow being.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 5.

FOR PRESIDENT
William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

DAVID HOFFMAN, for the Western Shore
JOHN L. KERR, for the Eastern Shore.
THOMAS A. SPENCE, of Worcester co.
THEODORE R. LOOCKERMAN, of Talbot co.
GEORGE HOWARD, of Anne Arundel co.
JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore city.
RICHARD J. BOWIE, of Montgomery co.
JACOB A. PRESTON, of Harford county.
JAMES M. COALE, of Frederick county.
WM. T. WOOTTON, of Prince George's co

ATTENTION WHIGS!

The Whigs of Talbot County are respectfully invited to assemble in general meeting, at the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY NEXT, (8th September,) at 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of nominating three Candidates for the State Legislature, and two County Commissioners for Districts Nos. 2 and 3.—Punctual and general attendance of the party is requested.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Sept 5, 1840.

The splendid election results just announced from the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, and Indiana, gladden the heart of the patriot, and stimulate him to greater efforts in the service of his country. In these States, the enemies of the Constitution and of the prosperity of the Republic are annihilated. The destructives are panic-stricken—turn which way they may, their affrighted vision is startled with the "handwriting on the wall." In Alabama, they have barely escaped defeat. Missouri is 'coming to the rescue.' With forced but feeble shouts, they exult over Illinois, and rejoice that they have been able to hold their own.

Since the nomination of General Harrison, the States of *Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, Louisiana,* and *North Carolina*, all of which voted for Martin Van Buren in 1836, have proclaimed in no equivocal language their allegiance to the country and its Constitution.

The information, says the Washington Executive Committee, which we have received, and which we continue to receive, from the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia, is well calculated to inspire us with fresh confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the People, and with the conviction that their slumbering vengeance is awakened into life and action, ready to lay hold of the pillars of the temple which corruption has raised on the ruins of the Constitution and welfare of the nation, and crush beneath its fragments its power grasping and infatuated architects.

The Great South Western Convention, held at Nashville, Tennessee on the 17th ult, is computed, on the best authority to have exceeded in Numbers the Great Baltimore Convention—The Nashville papers are filled with the order of procession, &c. &c.

NEW JERSEY.—The old Congressional ticket was re-nominated entire by the Convention at Trenton on the 20th ult. This was considered due as a matter of justice, to the five rejected members, and is good policy. The citizens of New Jersey have determined that the Broad Seal of their State shall be respected.

We call the attention of our readers to the letters of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay in another part of our paper of today—also to the letter of Col. R. M. John-

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