

### THE GREEK BATTLE-CALL.

Hark, to the battle-call!—Harness your steeds,  
Like the blast of the desert, the Indian speeds  
To tear from the roll and the tablet of fame  
The land of our fathers, our race and our name!  
Greeks, to the battle!—there shew that the fire  
Still glows in the son which blazed bright in the sire;  
The ruthless invader dash back from our shore,  
Which the foot of a tyrant must trample no more.  
On, to the battle!—'Tis liberty calls—  
From our ancestor's tombs—from antiquity's halls,  
She invites to our ranks, with her banner unfurl'd,  
The best of the brave who inhabit the world!

### SONG.

Dearest love believe me,  
Though all else depart,  
Nought shall e'er deceive thee  
In this faithful heart;  
Beauty may be blighted,  
Youth must pass away;  
But the vows we plighted  
Ne'er shall know decay.  
Tempests may assail us  
From affliction's coast;  
Fortune's breeze may fail us  
When we need it most;  
Fairest hopes may perish  
Firmest friends may change;  
But the love we cherish  
Nothing shall estrange.  
Dreams of fame and grandeur  
End in bitter tears;  
Love grows only fonder,  
With the lapse of years;  
Time, and change, and trouble  
Weaker ties unbind;  
But the bands redouble,  
True affection twin'd.

### THE NATURAL BRIDGE.

OR A SCENE IN VIRGINIA.

On a lovely morning towards the close of spring, I found myself in a very beautiful part of the Great Valley of Virginia. Spurred onward by impatience I beheld the sun rising in splendour, and changing the blue tints on the tops of the lofty Alleghany mountains into streams of the purest gold, and nature seemed to smile in the freshness of beauty. A ride of about fifteen miles, and a pleasant woodland ramble of about two, brought myself and companion to the great Natural Bridge.

Although I had been anxiously looking forward to this time, and my mind has been considerably excited by expectations, yet I was not altogether prepared for the visit. This great work of nature is considered by many as the second great curiosity in our country, Niagara Falls being the first. I do not expect to convey a very correct idea of this bridge, for no description can do this.

The Natural Bridge is entirely the work of God.—It is of solid limestone, and connects two huge mountains together by a most beautiful arch, over which there is a great wagon road.—Its length from one mountain to the other is nearly 80 feet, its width about 55, its thickness about 45, and its perpendicular height over the water is not far from two hundred and twenty feet. A few bushes grown on its top, by which the traveller may hold himself as he looks over. On each side of the stream, and near the bridge, are rocks projecting ten or fifteen feet over the water, and from two hundred to three hundred feet from its surface, all of limestone. The visitor cannot give so good a description of this bridge as he can of his feelings at the time. He softly creeps out on a shaggy projecting rock, and looking down a chasm of from forty to sixty feet wide, he sees, nearly three hundred feet below, a wild stream dashing against the rocks beneath as if terrified at the rocks above. The stream is called Cedar Creek. The visitor here sees trees twenty feet, and yet to look down upon them, they appear like small bushes of perhaps two or three feet in height. I saw several birds fly under the arch, and they looked like insects. I threw down a stone, and counted thirty-four before it reached the water. All her heights, but they here see what is high, and they tremble, and feel it to be deep. The awful rocks present their everlasting abutments, the water murmurs and foams far below, and the two mountains rear their proud heads on each side, separated by a channel of sublimity. Those who view the sun, the moon, and the stars, and allow that none but God could make them, will here be impressed, that none but Almighty God could build such a bridge like this.

The view of the bridge from below, is pleasing as the top is awful. The arch from beneath would seem to be about two feet in thickness. Some idea of the distance, from the top to the bottom, may be formed from the fact, that when I stood on the bridge, and my companion beneath, neither of us could speak with sufficient loudness to be heard by the other. A man from either view does not appear more than 4 or 5 inches in height.

As we stood under the beautiful arch, we saw the place where visitors have often taken the pains to engrave their names upon the rock. Here Washington climbed up twenty-five feet, and carved his own name, where it still remains. Some wishing to immortalize their names, have engraved them deep and large, while others have tried to climb up and insert them high in the book of fame.

A few years since, a young man being ambitious to place his name above all others, came very near losing his life in the attempt. After much fatigue, he climbed up as high as possible, but the person that had before occupied his place was taller than himself, and consequently had placed his name above his reach. But he was not thus to be discouraged. He opened a large jack-knife, and, in the soft lime stone began to cut places for his hands and feet. With much patience and difficulty he worked his way upwards, and succeeded in carving his name higher than the most ambitious had done before him. He could now triumph, but his triumph was short; for he was placed in such a situation that it was impossible to descend, unless he fell upon rugged rocks beneath him. There was no house near from which his companions could get assistance. He could not remain in this condition, and what was worse, his friends were too much frightened to do any thing for his relief. They looked upon him as already dead, expecting every moment to see him precipitated upon the rocks below, and dashed into pieces. Not so with himself. He determined to ascend. As courage he plied himself with his knife, cutting places for his hands and feet, and gradually ascending with incredible labour. He exerted every muscle. His life was at stake, and all the terrors of death rose before him. He dared not look downwards, lest his head should become dizzy; and perhaps on this circumstance his life depended. His companions stood at the top of the rock, exhorting and encouraging him. His strength was almost exhausted; but a bare possibility of saving his life still remained, and hope, the last friend of the distressed, had not forsaken him. His course upwards was rather oblique than perpendicular. His most critical moment had now arrived. He had ascended more than two hundred feet, and had still further to rise, when he felt himself fast growing weak. He thought of his friends and all his earthly joys, and he could not leave them. He thought of the grave, and dared not meet it. His now made his last effort, and succeeded. He had cut his way not far from two hundred and fifty feet from the water, in a course almost perpendicular; and in little less than two hours his anxious companion reached him a pole from the top and drew him up. They received him with shouts of joy; but he himself was completely exhausted. He immediately fainted away on reaching the spot, and it was some time before he could be recovered.

It was interesting to see the path up these awful rocks, and follow in imagination, this bold youth, as he thus saved his life. His name stands far above all the rest, a monument of hardihood, of rashness and of folly.

We stood over this seat of grandeur about four hours; but from my own feelings, I should have supposed it not over half an hour. There is a little cottage near, lately built; here we were desirous to write our names as visitors to the bridge, in a large book for that purpose. Two large vols. were nearly filled already. Having immortalized our names by enrolling them in this book, we silently returned to our horses, wondering at this great work of nature, and we could not but be filled with astonishment at the amazing power of Him who can clothe himself in wonder and terror, to throw around His works the mantle of sublimity.

### BULL FIGHTS IN SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from Spain, dated Madrid, June 11.

I went this morning to see a bull fight, which is a more disgusting exhibition than is generally imagined, for there is nothing like courage to be seen—the most wanton cruelty and ferocity alone characterize it. Where two animals of equal force contend against each other, it may be called an exhibition of skill or courage, and humanity is not outraged at the spectacle—but here the only trial for mastery is between a bull in a state of madness, and a horse, who has no means of defence. The amphitheatre where these combats take place is very spacious, and may contain about 10,000 persons. Six bulls from different provinces were slaughtered this morning, and there are six more for the evening.—Each bull is turned out separately against two men on horseback, who place themselves at different points to receive its attacks; and several others on foot put different coloured pieces of cloth before the animal, to incite its fury. Though the combat is ostensibly between the bull and the riders, the only pleasure seems to be, to witness the destruction of the horses, for though the men are armed with a sort of pike, they scarcely make any use of it, and when the bull attacks the horse, they generally get down, and abandon the poor animal to his fury. Eleven horses were killed this morning, and not a man received a scratch.

In two or three instances, the bulls gored the horses in such a way, that their entrails protruded, and they were driven about in this way as long as they could stand. More cruelly cannot be imagined, for when the horses fell, they were left weltering in their blood till the combat was quite finished, and in some instances were not killed for half an hour. There were about six thousand persons present, & many ladies, most elegantly dressed, appeared in the boxes; the torments of the bull, or the fall of a horse, always elicited rapturous applause and bravos from them, and indeed they seemed more delighted, if possible, than the male part of the audience. Such a spectacle is well calculated to give an idea of the ferocious nature of the Spanish character, and it is so much in fashion, that though it often takes place twice a week, the exhibition is always crowded by all classes of people, who exult in the most brutal manner at the horrible cruelty presented to them. Though a Spaniard will boast that such spectacles tend to excite courage in the people, yet I could perceive nothing but cowardice and brutality, for it is almost impossible that the bull can do harm to any of the persons employed, and when he is eventually killed, the scene is merely that presented in a slaughter-house. When the Corregidor, who presides, supposes that the bull is too much fatigued to hurt any one who approaches him if he has killed two or three horses, he gives the order to have him slaughtered. The animal is then surrounded by a number of men, one of them takes the opportunity of thrusting a sword in his neck, which sanguinary exploit is usually rewarded with showers of applause. And this is the sort of spectacle which is sometimes honoured by the presence of a Spanish King, and is almost the only source of pleasure for his people—a people who boast of civilization, courage and humanity!—London paper.

**JOSEPHINE & MARIA LOUISA.**

As a domestic occurrence, nothing could more contribute to Buonaparte's happiness than his union with Maria Louisa. He was wont to compare her with Josephine, by giving the latter all the advantages of art and grace; the former the charms of simple modesty and innocence. His former Empress used every art to support or enhance her personal charms; but with so much prudence and mystery, that the secret cares of her toilette could never be traced—her successor trusted for the power of pleasing to youth and nature, Josephine mis-managed her revenue, and incurred debts without scruple. Maria Louisa lived within her income, or if she desired any indulgence beyond it, which was rarely the case, she asked it as a favour of Napoleon. Josephine, accustomed to political intrigues, loved to manage, to influence, and to guide her husband. Maria Louisa desired only to please and to obey him. Both were excellent women, of great sweetness of temper, and fondly attached to Napoleon. In the difference between these distinguished persons, we can easily discriminate the leading features of the Parisian, and of the simple German beauty; but it is certainly singular that the artificial character should have belonged to the daughter of the West-India Planter; that marked by nature and simplicity, to a Princess of the proudest court in Europe. Buonaparte, whose domestic conduct was generally praiseworthy, behaved with the utmost kindness to his princely bride. He observed, however, the strictest etiquette, and required it from the Empress. If it happened, for example, as was often the case, that he was prevented from attending at the hour when dinner was placed on the table, he was displeased, if in the interim of his absence, which was often prolonged, she either took a book, or had recourse to any female occupation—if, in short, he did not find her in the attitude of waiting for the signal to take her place at the table.

**DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.**

The Tipperary Free Press gives an account of a late dreadful affray at Kilsheelan bridge, between a mob of about a thousand famishing persons and some policemen, who were placed on board some four boats, for their protection, during passage, on Thursday, from Clonmel to Waterford. The mob were warned not to attack the boats, upon which one of them called aloud, "that it was better to die by a bullet than by hunger." They said they could not lie down and die of starvation. Having then attacked the boats with volleys of stones, the police, who had at first fired over their heads, were obliged to discharge at the multitude. Several dropped, and after the third fire, the people dispersed. Three men were killed, and seven (four of them dangerously) wounded.

**SIMPLICITY.**

A servant girl at Perth, after hearing her master and others talk seriously for some time, on the defection of his Majesty's Ministers, and the consequent dilemma in which his Majesty was placed, with much naivete said, "Can the King no just gang to another Kix?"

**GREECE, TURKEY, &c.**

The London Sun of the 12th July published the following treaty entered into between Great Britain, France and Russia, respecting the pacification of Greece:

**TREATY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF GREECE.**

In the name of the most holy and undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest, which by delivering up the Greek provinces and the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produces daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European States, and gives occasion to piracies, which not only expose the subjects of the High Contracting powers to considerable losses, but besides render necessary burdensome measures of protection and repression; his Majesty the King of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, having beside received on the part of the Greeks a pressing request to interpose their mediation with the Ottoman Porte, and being as well as his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, animated by the desire of stopping the effusion of blood, and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have resolved to unite their efforts, and to regulate the operation thereof by a formal treaty, with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties, by means of an arrangement which is called for as much by humanity as by the interest of the repose of Europe.

Wherefore they have nominated their plenipotentiaries to discuss, agree upon, and sign the said Treaty, viz.

His Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Wm. Viscount Dudley, Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Councillor of His Britannic Majesty in his Privy Council, and his principal Secretary of State for the department of Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Prince Jules, Count de Polignac, Peer of France, Knight of the orders of his Most Christian Majesty, Major General of his armies, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice of Sardina, &c. and his Ambassador to his Britannic Majesty.

And his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, Christopher Prince de Lieven, General of Infantry of the armies of his Imperial Majesty, his Aide-camp General, Knight of the orders of Russia, of those of the Black Eagle, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of the Guelphs of Hanover, Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the Swords, and of the Order St. John of Jerusalem, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Britannic Majesty.

Who, after having communicated their full powers, and found the same in good and due form, agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. The contracting powers will offer to the Ottoman Porte their mediation with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

This offer of mediation shall be made to this Power immediately after the ratification of the treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts at Constantinople; and there shall be made, at the same time, to the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

Art. II. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman Porte shall rest on the following basis:—The Greeks shall hold of the Sultan, as of a superior lord; and in consequence of this superiority, they shall pay to the Ottoman Empire an annual tribute, (relief) the amount of which shall be fixed once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the Porte shall have a determinate voice.

To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon possession of the Turkish property situated either on the continent or in the isles of Greece, on condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the Porte, or by some other transaction of the same nature.

Art. III. The details of this arrangement as well as the limits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the Islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the high powers and the two contending parties.

Art. IV. The contracting powers engage to follow up the salutary work

of the pacification of Greece on the basis laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

Art. V. The contracting powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, or any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. VI. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by such of the signing powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation; the mode of the effects of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the high powers.

Art. VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it with their arms.

Done at London, July 6, 1827.

DUDLEY,  
POLIGNAC,  
LIEVEN.

Additional and Secret Article.

"In case that the Ottoman Porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the high contracting parties agree upon the following measures:—

I. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the Porte, that the inconvenience and evils pointed out in the public treaty annexed to the Constitution of the United States, which edaced all limitations of power, and left the General Government, by theory, altogether unrestricted.—That its character was plainly enough about to be totally changed, and that a revolution, which had been hereto indistinctly contemplated at a very great distance, was so suddenly and unexpectedly, brought close to view. Of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Jefferson often said that he was honest, brave, firm, clear-headed & a strong minded man of the soundest political principles; which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a Senator of the United States, when he was Vice President himself.—He had no doubt, that if Gen. Jackson should be brought into office to correct the alarming tendency towards a formidable, and otherwise irreparable evils, he would develop himself in the administration of the General Government, he would be entirely faithful to that object.—This conversation took place either immediately after the Convention of Staunton of 1825, or in December following; and it was the last free expression of his sentiments I ever heard of; a calamitous change in the private affairs of both having occurred shortly after, which prevented my being much with him, by placing him through imperious circumstances, in a situation requiring him to be unfriendly to my greatest interests.

Having been an elector myself in 1824, when Mr. Crawford's personal condition was deemed so very doubtful, I know certainly that Mr. Jefferson did then prefer Mr. Adams, to him. Indeed, I never heard Mr. Jefferson speak of Mr. Adams, from the year 1792, without acknowledging that he was an able, learned and bold man; to which he often added, before the period mentioned, that Mr. Adams would make a safe Chief Magistrate of the Union, and was the most fit of all the New England men. Towards Mr. Clay as a politician, Mr. Jefferson constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined political principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical. With this impression on my mind I left Mr. Clay at Monticello, when I went to the University, three days before the meeting of the electoral college, in December, 1824. I had some little discussion between him and Mr. Jefferson, of those important points of constitutional doctrine, and political economy, upon which they differed so widely. I went determined to vote for Mr. Adams in case Mr. Crawford should be acknowledged indisputably out of condition to serve. It did not appear to me that Mr. Jefferson over-viewed Mr. Clay in the light he is now viewed by numbers, as a man likely to be dangerous to the Union from his principles; or that he ever contemplated for him any other elevation, than what he had already enjoyed in the House of Representatives. Should Mr. Clay demonstrate to the world that Mr. Jefferson underrated him, I shall be among the first to acknowledge a genuine feeling of Civic pride at his being for a Virginian; and my strongest public attachment of all is to the property and honour of Virginia. If what I have said should excite recollection, I shall hold Mr. Clay, and not only, responsible to me for any improper expressions of that feeling.

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**MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION.**

To the Editors of the Virginian.

Gentlemen—In reply to your application for a statement of my political sentiments, uttered by Mr. Jefferson sometime in the year 1825, I must first remark, that I do not now consider myself as qualified to give you a reply, to which your paper. My opinion has been upon public matters of such importance, the public are entitled to demand, through any of their organs of communication, the sentiments of public characters of long and distinguished standing; from themselves; and persons to whom they have been so frequently made known.

I was induced to relate what I heard, the first time I did relate it, some illiberal expressions applied to General Jackson; a conduct which would have been perhaps still more revolting to my feelings in regard to Adams; for both are fully warranted by my estimation of the high honor they receive from their fellow citizens at present; but the former I have never yet seen.

The occasion of which you speak when we were all present at the reading of General Jackson's reply to Mr. Adams, was, I candidly think, the second time I ever mentioned the subject in question. I am very sure I never heard Mr. Jefferson say, and I think it was about the last of July or the first of August, 1825, but it might have been in December, that it was made for the country that Gen. Jackson was likely to be fit for public life in years after; for in him seemed to be the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to arise out of the broad construction now again given to the Constitution of the United States, which edaced all limitations of power, and left the General Government, by theory, altogether unrestricted.—That its character was plainly enough about to be totally changed, and that a revolution, which had been hereto indistinctly contemplated at a very great distance, was so suddenly and unexpectedly, brought close to view. Of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Jefferson often said that he was honest, brave, firm, clear-headed & a strong minded man of the soundest political principles; which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a Senator of the United States, when he was Vice President himself.—He had no doubt, that if Gen. Jackson should be brought into office to correct the alarming tendency towards a formidable, and otherwise irreparable evils, he would develop himself in the administration of the General Government, he would be entirely faithful to that object.—This conversation took place either immediately after the Convention of Staunton of 1825, or in December following; and it was the last free expression of his sentiments I ever heard of; a calamitous change in the private affairs of both having occurred shortly after, which prevented my being much with him, by placing him through imperious circumstances, in a situation requiring him to be unfriendly to my greatest interests.

Presenting to the public a revised edition of "DEMOCRADES," (which I do not appear.) The Author tenders his grateful acknowledgments, for their very kind and favourable reception, on the day the sixteenth instant, of his dramatic essay—and in justice to Messrs. Metastey and Company, cannot refrain observing, that they in the year 1792, without acknowledging that he was an able, learned and bold man; to which he often added, before the period mentioned, that Mr. Adams would make a safe Chief Magistrate of the Union, and was the most fit of all the New England men. Towards Mr. Clay as a politician, Mr. Jefferson constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined political principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical. With this impression on my mind I left Mr. Clay at Monticello, when I went to the University, three days before the meeting of the electoral college, in December, 1824. I had some little discussion between him and Mr. Jefferson, of those important points of constitutional doctrine, and political economy, upon which they differed so widely. I went determined to vote for Mr. Adams in case Mr. Crawford should be acknowledged indisputably out of condition to serve. It did not appear to me that Mr. Jefferson over-viewed Mr. Clay in the light he is now viewed by numbers, as a man likely to be dangerous to the Union from his principles; or that he ever contemplated for him any other elevation, than what he had already enjoyed in the House of Representatives. Should Mr. Clay demonstrate to the world that Mr. Jefferson underrated him, I shall be among the first to acknowledge a genuine feeling of Civic pride at his being for a Virginian; and my strongest public attachment of all is to the property and honour of Virginia. If what I have said should excite recollection, I shall hold Mr. Clay, and not only, responsible to me for any improper expressions of that feeling.

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**ANNAPOLIS.**  
SAT. AUGUST 30, 1827.

**HYMENIAL.**  
At Washington, on Tuesday, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. THOMAS RANDALL, esq. of the Superior Court of Middlesex, in the presence of Mr. JAMES L. HARRIS, eldest son of WILLIAM HARRIS, esq. Attorney General of the United States.

**Kentucky Election.**  
Frankfort, Ky. Argus of the 29th inst. gives the result of the congressional elections in that State as follows:—

District, Henry Daniels.  
District, Thomas Metcalfe.  
District, James Clark.  
District, Robert P. Letcher.  
District, Robert M. Hutton.  
District, Joseph Leecombe.  
District, Thomas P. Moore.  
District, Richard A. Buckner.  
District, Charles A. Wickliffe.  
District, Joel Yancy.  
District, W. S. Young.  
District, Chittendon Lyon.  
seven in total are Jackson

**North-Carolina Election.**  
Following gentlemen have been elected to represent the state of North Carolina in the 20th Congress:—

John H. Hunter, William Alston, Daniel L. Barringer, Augustus L. Burdett, John Long, H. W. Conner, P. Carson, Lewis Williams.

Some of the above named gentlemen were members, one of whom, Mr. Hunter, is an administration man.

**American Presidents.**

Name	Term	Expiration
Washington	1789	1797
Adams	1797	1801
Jefferson	1801	1809
Madison	1809	1817
Monroe	1817	1825
John Adams	1825	1833
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Several of the above named gentlemen were members, one of whom, Mr. Hunter, is an administration man.

**COMMUNICATED.**

Presenting to the public a revised edition of "DEMOCRADES," (which I do not appear.) The Author tenders his grateful acknowledgments, for their very kind and favourable reception, on the day the sixteenth instant, of his dramatic essay—and in justice to Messrs. Metastey and Company, cannot refrain observing, that they in the year 1792, without acknowledging that he was an able, learned and bold man; to which he often added, before the period mentioned, that Mr. Adams would make a safe Chief Magistrate of the Union, and was the most fit of all the New England men. Towards Mr. Clay as a politician, Mr. Jefferson constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined political principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical. With this impression on my mind I left Mr. Clay at Monticello, when I went to the University, three days before the meeting of the electoral college, in December, 1824. I had some little discussion between him and Mr. Jefferson, of those important points of constitutional doctrine, and political economy, upon which they differed so widely. I went determined to vote for Mr. Adams in case Mr. Crawford should be acknowledged indisputably out of condition to serve. It did not appear to me that Mr. Jefferson over-viewed Mr. Clay in the light he is now viewed by numbers, as a man likely to be dangerous to the Union from his principles; or that he ever contemplated for him any other elevation, than what he had already enjoyed in the House of Representatives. Should Mr. Clay demonstrate to the world that Mr. Jefferson underrated him, I shall be among the first to acknowledge a genuine feeling of Civic pride at his being for a Virginian; and my strongest public attachment of all is to the property and honour of Virginia. If what I have said should excite recollection, I shall hold Mr. Clay, and not only, responsible to me for any improper expressions of that feeling.

With great respect,  
TH. M. RANDOLPH, Esq.  
Mr. Randolph is well known of the late Governor of Virginia.