you believed the Administration, with its weight, would be opposed to you, to prostrate you; that should Mr. Adams elected, von felt satisfied " would not be so, but that you hoped no per sonal consideration for you would in duce them to act contrary to their de sire." Upon this information they re solved to give the vote of Kentucky to Mr. Adams—some, merely to promote your elevation—others, because they your elevation—omers, occause they thought that by placing you in the of fice of Secretary of State, which they well understood would be the result of their vote for Mr. Adams, they should best promote the wishes of Kentucky and the interest of the western States.

This meeting was not a preliminary your understanding with Mr. Ad ains, but was a consequence of that Your own language to your as sembled friends proves it. You knew more about it than they did, and hence sought information from you. that Gen. Jackson would be bostile u, and Mr. Adams the reverse; but you communicated this intelligence to them. How did you know so much out this matter than they did? You knew what advances you made to Gen. Jackson, and with what chanan, could not obtain from him a hint in the least encouraging to your you know, or how were you 'satisfied.' that with Mr. Adams 'if toould not be From all the circumstances of the case. I infer that you knew it directly from himself. He had "satisfied you in private interviews. You do not appear at this meeting in the attitude of in from the election of the one and sive recipient of information, but as After your friends had met, en for you; they sought inforfr n you as to your expectati ons fi m ne several candidates, and they received it.

This fact satisfies me further, that as you were the source of the knowledge possessed by your friends at Washing tion to you, so you were also the source of the intelligence given, either vourself or others, to your friends in Frankfort, that if Mr Adams were made President you would be Secreta ry of State. You were the master business, putting your friends in mo-tion instead of waiting to receive the second office in the government from their unexcited and disinterested ex

Nearly all the Kentucky delegation declared, after their return home, that they voted for Mr. Adams because it was well ascertained that he would appoint you Secretary of State. Di-vid Trimble so asserted in a public speech at Lewis Court House, and his inted Circular stated the same thing in sub-tance, though not in language so explicit. How was this 'ascertain-From yourself at this meeting as well as in private conversations. may not have used the words "Mr. Adams will appoint me Secretary of State;" but you used those which were just as well understood. How could unless you had it from Mr. Adams?

The election approached and the rumour prevailed that you and your friends were to elect Mr. Adam he was to make you Secretary of State. Through Mr. Kremer's letter it found the way into the News papers. With its way into the News papers. characteristic boldness, you determin ed to meet it and bully it out of coun tenance. Hence your card, in which you pronounced the charge false, and omised to fight the author. But Mr. Kremer was too plain a man to be Having got his name, you demanded an investigation before the House.-The barrain was not then executed: Adam - was not elected and you had not received the promised office; the principal evidences of the arrange ment were in your own bosoms, and adeclined the investigation, leaving you to execute your bargain and trusting to time and circumstances to disclose the truth to the people. On your part, this was a piece of bold management, of which you are a perfect master.

The charge was measurably put dawn, and you were left in the quet enjoyment of the object of your ambi-tion. But time has disclosed many circumstances, and a conviction was extending in the country, that the election of Mr. Adams had been carried by means approaching to corruption. On your way to Kentucky last summer, you found occasion for another piece of management. At Wheeling you learnt that a letter was in town from Gen. Jackson detailing an interview between him and Mr. Buchanan, and drawing the inference that Mr. Buchanan had acted with direct authority from you or your friends. You knew the whole history of the transaction better than Gen. Jackson did, and you knew that Mr. Buchanan would t support that inference. You thereeffort to rest the controversy on that

care a copy of Gen. Jackson's letter without the leave of writer or receiv-er, threw if before the public, asserted that Jackson had charge ing privy to the communication from Buchanan, which he never did, called and how unfounded is my belief. him your public accesser, which he never was, and denied the whole bargain in phrases as comprehensive as ingenuity could frame. You turned public accesser and public abuser of the Gen. & made him the burden of many dinner speech.

coolness they had been received. You you did not make a direct proposition by the honour of the country and of knew that his own friend, Mr. Bu to Gen. Jackson through Mr. Buchan, those to whom its distinles are entrustriging to your making a direct bargain with Mr. Adv. ther "transingh of truth," and enable But how did ams than it proves Thomas Jefferson, you again to say "public justice is cer to have been friendly to your adminis fair.

to rest the whole cause on Gen. Jack son's inference, was, I admit, a piece of adroit management. But, sit, the pear at this meeting in the attitude of very boldness of your denial and your site to the Boldness of your denial and your screening information from your friends, notorious injustice to the General, have meet with the following in the National screening in the screening in the National screening in the screening in the attitude of the National screening in the screening in the attitude of the Screening in the National Screening i of adroit management. But, sir, the slept, have been brought before the public, and the volume of evidence is

Why did you not publicly or three confidential friends that you should vote for Mr. Adams?

Why did you conceal your deter mination for seven weeks after your arrival in Washington City?

Why did you arge your friends t hey could with propriety vote for ei

How came you to say, you were puzzled to decide between the preten sions of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jack

How came your friends in Frankfor to have information about the middle of January, that if Mr. Adams were elected you would be Secretary of

How came Mr. Adams to give a men ber of Congress, a devoted friend of yours on whom the vote of a state depended, to understand that if he were elected you would receive a pro-

ninent station in his cabinet? How came another, having like pow er and like attachments, to give as a eason for changing his vote, that Mr. Adams, if elected, would make you Secretary of State?

How happened it, that you were a sembled, satisfactory information of Mr. Adam's kind feelings and intentins towards yourself?

How happened your triends to give as a reason for their votes, after the e-lection, that it was well ascertained, that if Mr. Adams were elected, he would make you Secretary of State?

How happened it, that you and Mr. Adams, ancient and inveterate ene mies, became mutual friends just at the moment you could profit yourselves by a reconciliation?

happened it, that you voted for Mr. Adams and he made you Se mong your own friends, inaccessible to cretary of State, precisely as Mr. Krewor accuser. He therefore prodently over accuser.

nor expectation that you were to receive the office of Secretary of State through the election of Mr. Adams?

Impossible! As well might you tell me, that the separate but harmonious motions of the sun, moon, earth and planets, are not dependant on the same first cause and subservient to the same great end.

The facts I have stated, and I be lieve much more, can be proved before a committee of Congress authorised to send for persons and papers, and before the tribunal I invite you. If it be in-nocence which, on your late excursion to Kentucky, armed your tongue with boldness, you will not shrink from a prince text, which will place innocence on ly ho high in robes of white.

AMOS KENDALL P. S. I understand your friends, es pecially at Lexington, in their conver sations denounce me in the most vio dent terms. Why is this? Do they press, as we cannot he doubt the truth of my statements? Not

believe as I do. It is not truth they want. If it were, they would instantly apply to you to call out your friends to whom I have alluded, and let the

and public abuser of the Gen. & made him the burden of nany dinner speeches, violent enough to shame the most undiscreet act ever attributed to him. To all this the General replied with as well be convicted by standing mute as much coolness as he would have as by calling forth the proofs of your done to a summons for the surrender guilt. But, sir, if a committee of of New Orleans. Mr. Buchanan im. Congress shall be raised and properly mediately rejoined, and although he empowered, by your appeal or by any substantially confirmed every material other means. I will save you the troupoint which Jackson had asserted as the of calling forth your friends. I fact, he negatived his inference precisely as you anticipated. Instant be the feelings of yourself and friends. ly, as if by preconcert, your deal wish to show the world whether I ly, as if by preconcert, your de-voted presses through the union, shout your acquittal, and declare on the au-thority of this slight circumstance, that you are proved to be innocent, not on-ly of making a proposition to General Jackson, but of making a bargain with and petition Congress for an investiga Mr. Adams: I admir, that it proves tion of this subject. It is demanded an; but it no more exculpates you from ed. Let them aid in securing you ano-

Mr. Santh. But neither of the gen-ticinen to whom I have alluded is to be induced to utter a filsehood for

excited a spirit of investigation, and kindled a flame which will consume Journal, confirming my inference that an interpretation of the Management of the M the active agent between your friends daily enlarging and becoming more among "those greent" was yourself, and the Journal says "those present" What was your motive for writing understool from his remark, that "if to Jackson at such a time, after having would be provided for, and that he was

Why did you try to prevent any the Panadelpnia Democratic Press, a more ment in the Kedtucky Legisla ture, which might interfere with your Bre lands, when at Washington, previous to the just Presidential elec-Why did you not publicly avow for windertook to a personal friend of Mr. whom you intended to vote before you Coay's 26 Mrs. Davis's boarding house, earing, to hold language to this effect.

not in these words:—
"I believe it is now pretty well as ertained that Gen. Jackson will be e will have a stronger Cabinet than any

f his predecessors have had."
"Pray, who," said one of the Ken tucky delegation, "will be Secretary of State?"

Mr. Buchanan is said to have answered, 'with a tone of confidence and triumph,' in the following words. "The distinguished patriot, and experienced statesman now in the room." his attention to Mr. Clav.

'manner," as well as the "word," of Mr. Buchanan, the general impression of those present was, "that if Gen. Jackson was elected. Kentucky would be provided for, and that he was au-thorised to say so."

THE GREAT OX.

We visited yesterday afternoon the Great Ox. Columbus; now being exone of the most beautiful animals w ver saw of his kind, he weighs near ble to give your friends in caucus as its four thousand pounds, and is as re for a lonishing size. Persons, who are in the daily habit of judging of and comparing cattle, were struck with the exceeding beauty of Columbus; in size. we think he is wholly unequalled in this country. We commend the ex hibition to the attention of the public. as being worthy of particular notice. We must not forget the Little Cow.

whose tractable habits render her extremely entertaining. U. S. Gaz.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser. Mr. Capell Brooke, who has lately

"The presence of the corps diplo-

matique, as may be imagined, contri-butes not a little to the agreemens of the Society at Stockholm, and forms a pleasing addition to the hospitality and amusaments of the place. Among those whose loss the societe diplomatique have had occasion lately to lament may be mentioned Mr. Hughes, the worthy representative of the United From this gentleman, along with others, I received numerou marks of kindness; and his removal to the Court of Brussels, where he now is, will long be regretted by all acquainted with his liberal manners and principles, and who enjoyed his friend-ly hospitality—rendered doubly fascinating by his peculiar talents for enlivening society."

Despotism can never exist contempresently with the liberty of the that it will be conformable to the wish press, as we cannot have night before of the Allied Courts, but it is their duty.

By the packet ship Silas Richards ar-

The most important article afforded in the variods extracts furnished by our correspondents, is the one which unces the refusal of the Turkish Government to acquiesce in the terms proposed by England, France and Russia, for the pacification of Greece. We shall now see what measures will quility of Europe by those who have been the arbiters of her fate, and whe-ther the violent interference of some of the European powers in the affairs of Turker will produce a similar result to that which attended their interference in the affairs of Spain. A London paper of the 23d of September says:

"The communications, official and otherwise, which have been received from the Turkish capital within the lart three days, are so far of importance as that they left the Porte in direct collision with the three great

From our city article it may collected—1st. That of the 15th ult. the Allied Ministers presented by their drogomans a note embracing the substance of a treaty which as already been made public, for termin desolation of Greece by the desolation of Greece by the Larkish arms, and settling the condition of the Turkey. This note prescribed a term of 15 days within which the answer of the Grand Seignor would be expected.

powers of England France and Rus-

"2d. That on the 50th of August. when the allotted period might be looked upon as having expired, the three Ambassadors demanded, through the tendi, who gave it verbally; and in de you. Facts which would forever have slept, have been brought before the subject, and the volume of evidence is advance on the part of Gen. Jackson. fixed resolution to reject all interfer-Porte and her rebellions subjects: fur ther, that on the 31st, a repetition of their cressage by the Christian Ministers produced a confirmation of the

Furkish resolve.

"3d. That on the 4th inst. the Ambassadors of the Allies met, and not having received any further satisfacti in from the Porte, came to the deter mination of requiring their pass and leaving the Turkish capital. last fact, however, must be understood to require confirmation.

"The following is a translation of he joint note of the Ambassadors, which it will be seen is in strict con formity with the spirit of the original reaty between France England and

To His Excellency the Reis Effendi "The undersigned are charged by their respective Governments to make to tis Excellency the Reis Effendi the following declaration.

"During six years the great Powers of Europe have been engaged in en deavours to induce the Sublime Porte to enter into a pacification with Greece but these endeavours have been con stantly unavailing, and thus a war of extermination has been prolonged be-tween it and the Greeks, the results of which have been, on the one hand ca-lamities, the contemplation of which is dreadful for humanity; and on the other hand, severe and intolerable losses to the commerce of all nations, while at the same time it has not been possible to admit that the fate of Greece has been at all within the controll of the Ottoman power.

quently redoubled the Zeal. & renewed the instances which they before made, to determine the Porte, with the aid of their that it was essential to its own interest should be no longer kept up. European Powers have the more tered themselves in the hope of arriving at so happy a conclusion, as the Greeks themselves have in the interval shown a desire to avail themselves of their mediation; but the Sublime Porte has hitherto refused to listen to counsels dictated by sentiments of be nevolence and friendship. In this state of affairs, the Courts of France, In this England and Russia, have considered Could all these coincidences, with many more, have occurred, if, as you the state of Society at Stockholm, pays the object towards which the wishes and interests of all the Characterian and interests of all the Characteria it their duty to define, by a special ers end.

put an end to the war, and to regulate by a friendly negotiation the relations which are to exist between them in future.

"That further, and to the end that the success of this mediation may be facilitated, they propose to the Government of the Sublime Porte an armis tice for suspending all acts of hostility against the Greeks, to whom a similar known its determination.

"The undersigned flatter themselver not to conceal from the Reis Effendi, marks:-

NTERESTING PROM EUROPE. | that a new refusal, an evasive or insul facient answer, even a total silence on place, of which there the part of his Government, will place reasonable doubt the Allied Courts under the necessity cannot fail to be of the of recurring to such measures as they times to the whole is an end to a state of things, which is become incompatible even with the true interests of the Sublime Porte, with suitable of the sublime Porte, with the security of commerce in ral, with the perfect tranquility of Eu-

> sent to the Reis Effendi to receive his with answer to it. It was given to them forbear, however, to press this deration of the subject until it is a series of the subject until it is verbally, and in the most decided terms of refusal to admit the interference of fully confirmed that the calbant the Foreign Powers in the affair of the Greek contest; referring to the declaration lately made by the Turkish Government on the subject, as their set and persuasion, to induce he accepted to the object the contest th deliberate and firm determination. On the following day, the 31st, the Ambassadors had a congrerence, and in the afternoon the dragomans were sept again. They delivered another hote. gain. They delivered another thote, the contents of which had not transpired, but it was understood that it

measures determined on for that end. ould be carried into execution. Reis Effendi is said to have replied very pointedly, and repeated more firmly than before the determination of the Porte to abide by its first decision. The dragomans his aided, were ven desired to take back their note. but they declined doing his, and left in the apartment of the Reis Effendi. This second note, account to best information, did not contain any stipulation for a further period for teastion of the subject, such beany ing considered as no longer

but late this afternoon, a private of press from Paris reached the city, wi ntelligence of the 4th inst, being three Thermopyla. Thus the troops of have later from Constanting to ubstance of the information brought by it is, that the Ambassadors, finding ation, had met on the morning of the 4th, and had jointly come to the reso ution of demanding their passports on the following day and quitting Con

We have seen a communication, dated Pera, 4th September, half-past four ed Fera. 4th September, nair-past four P. M. which sets the question of the Ambassadors having left Constantino ple at rest. The communication alluded to is to the following effect "General Guilleminot, "de la Ribeaupiere, and Mr. Strafford Canning, not having had any answer, and not expecting any, to their note, even after pecting any, to their note, even afte three days given beyond the time spe cified by the Ultimatum (15 days. will leave Constantinople to-morro at seven o'clock.

In addition to the above, there are variety of reports current, one of which is, that the Russian ambassador, on finding that the Sultan would not comply with the terms of the treaty, sen despatches to the commander of the Russian army on the Pruth, which we inderstood to be the signal for their crossing and taking possession of the principalities of Moldavia and Wala-chia. In defence of an act like this, it is said the Russians will plead th non fulfilment of the Treaty of Aker man, entered into with the Porte som months since, which treaty they fore-bore enforcing till they had ascertain-ed the result of the negotiations of the three powers with respect to Greece If indeed the Czar had taken or should take the decided steps we have just glanced at, it is easy to see that Tur In the mean time England ought to look with a jealous eye upon the proceedings of Russia.

people seemed willing to admit. We, however, do not pretend to the gift of "In execution of one of the clauses of this treaty, the undersigned have been charged to declare to the Government of the Sublime Porte, that they ment of the Sublime Porte, that they work with Turkey on the ground of the country of the treaty allusted to. prophecy, and the thing may be settled and if her arms should be followed by success, (as they most probably will, England is placed in a most awkward predicament-for, however much in-clined she may be to prevent Constantinople falling in the dominion of the Czar, her interference in favour of the Greeks would be a bar to going to war behalf of her enemies, We merely throw out these remarks proposition is this moment addressed. for the purpose of showing what may Finally, they expect that at the end of arise, still believing, or at any rate afteen days the Divan will clearly make hoping, that the European powers are hoping, that the European powers are all averse to war.

Another London paper speaking of the probable withdrawal of the allied ministers from Constantinople re-

"S. CANNING, "RIBEAUPIERRE."

Powers have esp an holy one; but the "C. GUILLEMINOT, to unite with Great. Britain to unite with Great. Britain to the independence of the Authors. for the independence of Greece, in case of hostilities, in all same "August 16, 1827.

The term allowed by the note for a reply was considered to have expired on the 50th ult. on which day the dragomans of the three embassies, Destgrange, F. Pisani and Franchini, were sent to the Reis Effendi to receive his which will now commence. With the sole result of the sole sel and persuasion, control accede to the objects they had in

CORFU, Aug IL the contents of which had not transpired, but it was understood that it was yet more forcible than the preceding one, and that it distinctly announced to the Turkish Minister, that the objects of the treaty must be obtained, whether with the concurrence of the Porte or without it, and that the preceding of the treaty must be obtained, whether with the concurrence of the Porte or without it, and that the preceding of the treaty of th for the purpose of proceeding to The mopyle.s Ibrahim Pacha is still at Modea.

The troops of the Seraskier are divided into six corps, but they are almost the seraskier are divided in different directions, as have been roused by the Greek Gae las, who have advanced as far Thebes. The garrison of Athers been considerably diminished, as in such and attack it with almost certain could attack it with almost certain costs. In general the affairs of Grahave changed their aspect, and is assumed a favourable appearance.

We expect soon some importances of the control of th

Church is about to join the troops lympus, who have already occur Seraskier will be cut off from the privisions and communication which the might have from that quarter. Are name as almost completely occupately the Greeks, and it is expected to lissolonghi will soon fall into be

rane, and are ignorant whether the proceeded towards the Levant whi prizes, or if he still remains of the

shoros of Patras.

[Journal des Debates
Letters from the Moldavian Fress
er state that a great Council of We composed of the Lieutenant Genera and Major Generals of the Army a Bessarabia, had been held at Rischnessaratia, had been se-ness, and that couriers had been se-cessively sent with despatches for a Minister of War at St. Petersbarg.

Letters from Vienna also annound that five Hungarian regiments will con oose part of an army of observation which Austria will have on its frontier next the Ottoman Empire. in case of war between Russia and Turkey. Antria, it is evident, will not be as id spectator. if hostilities should actuly ake place.

ENGLAND.

It is reported that Parliament is nance committee is to be appointed in mediately. The government has is ed extensive orders for stores for Pr tugal, and several vessels are takes w to convey the supplies to Lisbon.

pool calling on Mr. Huskissen again to become their representative of the own. The meeting was very sene

Sir Walter Scott has published and ry gentlemanly reply to Gen. Gor-gand, which will probably shut the Or neral's mouth.

It was generally believed in Limi ool that the Silas Richards would get cleared at the Custom-house it time to sail on her regular day. The consequence was, that she left seren passengers, and brought but half he isual quantity of letters.

The Landon Gazette of Sept. 11, contains an order in Council, placed, the vessels of the United Provinces Rio de la Plata, the state of Colombia and the United States of Mexico, spot the same footing in British ports at British vessels, those states having ra-tended the same privilege to British vessels.

The King has approved the appoint ment of Mr. Albert Davey to execute provisionally, the functions of Cossi for the U. States, at Kingston-spor-Hull, until the arrival of the person who shall be appointed to that altasi-on by the President of the United States.

The annuncement of Kean's sen is appear at the opening of Brary Lant on the 1st October, his first appearant on any stage, had excited much interest among the play-going people of Landon. र देख राखें औ

the paket ship New York, Ben-arrived in New York from Liv-

think of the Araxes. The the Orkneys, on being dr Gazette says, that the loss on the 22d ult. The hi

three allied Ministers at Con- acturacy of the following Is consequence of this the the Spitzbergen coast, be

med, and, after deducting £100 der that of Lieut. Ross.
These two boats were the first moisty of the remainder. 2500 each evening that he has der his own charge, and the Haymarket Theatre closes, te roes to Paris, where oddly eis engaged to perform in the ha Theatre

Hamburg paper gives an ac

of a dreadful conflagration in the of Aba, on the 4th September. a. &c. the Custom House, hen Hall, and above 900 houses consumed. Private letters and miles further. Captain F northan 160 persons perished unen would have obtained Abo was the largest towl

ire additions and alterations de and are making to some of tainable by any physical ly in the same line proculately on of the new parts is conform be style of the ancient build-

smanonly splendid in America whon, was seen in London on the of Sept. The last time the northis sept. The last time the north-lights were observed by the inha-its of that city was in 1804. It suderand that Mr. Gully has cert thousand pounds by the St.

are brought intelligence of two contant events, connected with of the Peninsula, namely, regardion of Don Migues of Venus for Portugal, and the tree of Ferdinand VII, from ace in Madrid to the scene of retion in Catalonia. — The er after the occurrences with we were already acquainted) to be expected in the ordinary things; but the latter nothing

of the gift of prophecy could have insted. No one quality, besides ngaishes his Catholic Majesty. socal safety, and the timidire which he has uniformly shrund numerous spectator watched their progree the most distant appearance with the shrund spectation, Mr. Green. His brother Don Carlos, had elevations, Mr. Green.

had been formed in Madrid for prerament of the kingdom during imad's absence, at the head of sively on this parade of royalty

a imposing military force is to ede or follow the King, to cone the insurgents that his Majesty, the insurgents that his Majesty, ther five or in bondage, has power akking government respected.—
have a supicion that more promics had been given to the circumces of this rebellion than it deres, in order to afford a pretext for rior political designs. r political designs.

m the Liverpool Albian of Octr. 2.

London, Sent. 29 m oer correspondent, i past seven. aptain Parry, accompanied by Mr. more at the Admiralty this morning.

Typiceded as far as 82° 45' hav
mered the greatest privations
and, and the laborious exertions
and, and the laborious exertions
fix; and in other places, where
to vas so thin as not to admir of erly, surgeon of the expedition. state that Attours of the State of the Doars, but not suffined from the water, as to cause affects of the water, as to cause affects of the water, as to cause affects of the Allied Powers of the All

yould not be fastened to the boats.

The bears were shot, and afforded a
ply of Fresh meat to the crew.—

It is the party were on the ice Lieu
In Foster was employed in surveythe coasts in the vicinity of Spitz
Tra. Although the officers and men
the apposition suffered the great

Thios, we are happy to say name, we are happy to say trached from the army of the hard they have reinforce the army of the hard their former good health the same of the hard the pulks of Cossacks and the same of the hard the har

the Lord High Admiral.

12:

her arduous but unsucce tain Parry came to Inve Chichester Reve me Cutter present enterprise is br news of the safe return of tegest.

les Kerable's attraction at the of his original intentions.

The receipts have been one days; one for the boarms.

> time they were on float which carried them south they were stretching eve proceed northward; and chronometer, Captain Par his boats had gained two The expedition arrived a entitled on reaching 83; ly in the same line proce Hecla. Immediately on ship the expedition the Captain Parry, his off are all in good health.

nation balloon, from the Guinsborough, accompani made one of the best as ever experienced before; into the heavens, and a very gentle motion tow. thousands of spectators with ease and safety. voyage, near Bromby wo throughout nearly the After about half an h

few moments into a voyagers out of sight of numerous spectators. in wings extended; the

mut 5000 feet we li the least difficulty; density of the air, for vation, after which

They were conveyin troops and some amm varin to Patras. The in killed. Under date of Vien

following news is given. The heads of the colu win Franklin, accompanied by IIr. pulks of Cossacks of on as soon as possible