

From the AURORA.

DIPLOMATIC SKILL.

From Major Jackson's paper of last evening, we copy an article, which, as Cox says "viewed in all its aspects," presents an object of particular curiosity—whether it relates to the Spanish Minister or to the Major! We solicit the attention of our readers to the subject and to the following facts.

On the 20th of August last there appeared in Major Jackson's paper, a most malevolent attack upon the government, in which the vilest epithets were employed—but we republish it a second time—it is as follows:

[As the paragraphs alluded to were published in the AMERICAN of SATURDAY LAST, it is deemed unnecessary here to republish them.]

The papers of the continent in opposition to the administration teemed with productions of a similar kind, & all from the same source.

In the same paper of the 4th of September appeared the famous (or infamous) letter from Madrid containing the three propositions which have since appeared under the signature of *Granvira Manent*.

Angrily turning upon this production in No. II. of Spanish aggressions, we said—"the whole article is 'easily understood—the source from whence it comes cannot be mistaken—and Major Jackson is made the instrument of diplomatic skill. His malice towards the executive has caused him to be used—and the object is to obtain as far as practicable a division of party in favor of the measures which the Spanish court may have directed her agents to employ!"

It was in the Aurora of the 7th of September that we published the above article from Major Jackson's paper—a reference to the date of the major's affidavit will show that he could not discover in the audacious publications themselves, an indignity to the American government of which he was so long an officer, that the hint was not thrown away.

FROM THE REGISTER.

In the discharge of an important, and to myself an indispensable duty, the subjoined statement was communicated, in the first instance, to the government.—In a respectful solicitude for the rights and interest of our country, the deposition and letters are now made public.

W. JACKSON

Sept. 20th.

On Thursday, September 6th, 1850, about noon, a note, of which the following is a transcript, was left at my office, as my clerk informed me, by a person who lives with Mr. Francis Breuil, merchant in Philadelphia:

"The marquis de Casa Yrujo presents his compliments to Major Jackson—and would be very happy to know from him, when and where he could have the pleasure to see him in the course of this day."

"Thursday 6"

Never having before received any communication from Mr Yrujo—never having even exchanged one word of conversation with him in my life—I was not a little surprised at receiving this message, which I answered by a note to the following purport:

"Major Jackson presents his compliments to the Marquis de Casa Yrujo—in reply to his note of this morning, just now received. Major Jackson will be at his office until 2 o'clock—and at his house in Chesnut street, next to Gen. Dickinson's until 4 o'clock—at either of which places he will see the Marquis de Casa Yrujo—or, if more convenient, he will wait on him."

"Thursday, Sept. 6."

This note was sent by Mr. Johnson, my clerk, & left a governor McKean's. Mr. Breuil called upon me again after, and said, that the marquis de Casa Yrujo would be glad to see me at the marquis's house at 5 o'clock.

I asked Mr. Breuil if he knew on what business Mr Yrujo wanted to see me—he said he did not know.

I went at 5 o'clock to Mr. Yrujo's house, and on entering the room, was accosted by him in nearly the following words:

"You will be surprised Major Jackson, at the liberty I have taken in sending you, but I trust an explanation of the matter will excuse me. I consider

you, sir, as a gentleman, a man of letters, and a man of honor.

"By a political intolerance you have been forced to adopt a profession different from what you have heretofore pursued—but it is one in which you are qualified to be very useful. I observe by certain opinions expressed in your paper, that you consider the present administration (for I will not call them government) as disinclined to go to war with Spain, however you are mistaken—the reverse is the fact—and they only wish the federal papers to utter those opinions that they may have an argument of that sort for indulging their wish to go to war with my country, which would certainly be very injurious to yours—for if the king, my master, was to order three ships of the line and six frigates to the Mississippi—three ships of the line and six frigates to the Chesapeake—and three ships of the line and six frigates to Sandy Hook—what would you do? But you have it in your power, to do much good, by expending the part of peace, which is so necessary to both nations—and if you will consent to take elucidations on the subject from me I will furnish them—and I will make you any acknowledgements." Perceiving, at this moment, his infamous purpose, I with difficulty stifled the emotions which excited and restrained my indignation. He went on to examine in detail the several points in dispute between Spain and the United States—and, as I wished to hear his opinions respecting them, I suffered him to proceed. Among other things, he said that if Mr. Pickens had acted by instructions from the administration, or if his conduct should be approved by them war was inevitable. But he had no doubt war was the wish of the administration—for he had received a letter from New Orleans dated on the 23rd of April last, which stated that there was a letter at that place in Mr. Jackson's hand writing, dated in Madrid, which declared that there was a treaty between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande, would raise the American flag, they should be supported.

He continued his observations, and pressed me to give an answer—as he told me that this was no department of my duty, but an engagement (a promise) of himself to me as a man of honor, and he trusted I would see a matter in it that I should not quit the room, he went with me to the street door, and opened it for me when I would give him a word. With difficulty I suppressed the indignation of my feelings, and left the house.

W. JACKSON.

Sworn the 7th Sept. 1850. That the contents of the within statement are just and true.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, Sept. 7, 1850.

Sir,

Considerations paramount to all others, the love of my country, and a sense of personal honor, which no change of fortune or circumstance can ever efface or diminish, have directed me, on the present occasion to address you.

The accompanying document refers to the most interesting objects that can engage my attention, and for the moment, those objects banish every other remembrance.

Mr. Yrujo's official character, precludes the only reparation I would consent to receive for this attempt against my honor. It is for you, sir, to determine what satisfaction is due to our country and its government.

I shall wait the time necessary to learn your decision before I give further publicity to the transaction.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. JACKSON.

Thomas Jefferson, residing, president of the United States.

Monticello, Sept. 15, 1850.

Sir,

I have received your letters of the 7th and 9th instant, and shall use their contents in due time and place for the benefit of our country. As you seem sufficiently apprised that the person of the Marquis Yrujo is under the safeguard of the nation, and secured by its honor against all violation, I need add nothing on that head. On another, however, I may be permitted to add, that if the information respecting a letter said to have been written by me, was meant as a sample of the communications proposed to be given to you, their loss will not be great. No such letter was ever written by me, by my authority, or with my privacy. With my acknowledgements for the communication I tender you my salutations.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Major William Jackson.

Duplicate.

RATISBON, July 23.

To day, in the Diet, the Imperial and Royal comital Envoys made the following declaration; on which no observations were made by the Directory of the Empire:

Verbal Declaration of the Imperial and Royal Legation of the Diet in Circulo.

The Imperial and Royal Legation has it in commission to signify, that his Imperial Majesty participates, at all

times, in the confidence which his Electoral Highness of Baden entertains in the friendly sentiments of France towards the German Empire; and on this confidence was founded the hope of his Majesty, that as the incidents at Ettenheim and Offenbourg were of that nature, on which the most friendly and greatest powers have never omitted to enter into satisfactory explanations, the French Court would receive, in an amicable manner, and be desirous to comply with the request of the Empire, for a friendly explanation.

"As his Majesty, therefore, in this natural view of this subject, cannot apprehend that the intention proposed, instead of procuring the satisfaction desired, should produce any new disagreeable consequences, he cannot but be of opinion, that the proposed declaration of the Diet should be proceeded to. The Legation therefore, has it in commission, to the effect that the Legations shall receive his Majesty's approbation, to give their votes according to their declarations of the 14th May."

BOSTON, September 19.

Important to Merchants. Extract of a letter from London, dated July 30, 1850.

"Sir—The Court of Admiralty has rejected Capt. Swasey's claim for damages on the ground that the *Bliss of Ladysburg* did not express ACCOUNT & RISK. You cannot but remember to what these two words in Bills of Lading refer."

"It is well known, that all the Bills of Lading in this country were accepted with a clause of Account & Risk, showing the property. The Bills of Lading in the *Swasey's possession*, however, express Account and Risk, or *no* *Account* & *Risk*."

"I am, therefore, the officer examining the bills, they may at once be returned to the consignees. They cannot be returned to the consignees, and look into the papers."

"It is a mistake to think as to the *Bliss of Ladysburg*, that it should attend to the *Bliss of Ladysburg*. I would like to do the same. It would be well to make Citations, and attach the names of Bills of Lading."

The *Bliss of Ladysburg*, of Philadelphia, from Baravia to Europe, has been rejected for application, and waiting for proof, which has been refused, as the trade being already conducted by the Dutch.

Of all your vessels, which you send to America's colonies, London, Discharge and redip the cargoes in other bottoms, if you wish to send them to France or Holland.

Yours, S. W."

NEW-YORK, September 21.

It is said the dispatches from the Spanish Court with which the *Chavero Yrujo* has gone to the seat of government are of a very important nature, requiring from the American Executive no less than a complete renunciation of their demands upon the Florida.

*Fruit Trees*.—In the Philadelphia Register of Tuesday, Dan C. Smith & Co. Burlington, (N. J.) advertise a catalogue of fruit trees for sale, being part of a collection consisting of about 550 varieties—among which are,

Table with 2 columns: Fruit Name and Quantity. Includes Peaches 122, Pears 97, Apples 35, Cherries 52, Plumbs 30, Nectarines 24, Apples 18, Almonds 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

September 21, 1850.

Whereas the Board of Health have received information, that a malignant or contagious fever is prevalent in the following places, within the United States, or territories connected therewith, viz: The City of Charleston in the state of South Carolina—the town of Darien in the state of Georgia—the City of New-Orleans in the territory of Louisiana. They therefore do hereby direct and enjoin the Pilots, Masters and Commanders of all vessels from any of the said ports to come to anchor at the Quarantine Ground off the Lazaretto, and there to remain until discharged by the orders of the Board.

EBENEZER FERGUSON, President.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Secretary.

FROM GIBRALTAR, July 23.

Extract of a letter,

"We have sold our Flour at 18 dollars per barrel. The general failure of the crops in Spain has caused this sudden rise in the price; and the Barbary powers have prohibited the exportation of this article. Fish are at 5 to 6 dollars and oill; Rice, 7 to 8 dollars; Pipe Staves 160 dollars per M. Indian Corn, none at market."

Return of Votes for Representatives to Congress, from New Hampshire, — 182 towns.

Table with 2 columns: Party and Votes. Republican 10972, Fed. 11015. Total.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Messrs. Pechin & Frailay,

PERUSING your paper of the 21st. some person under the signature of Mediator, has recommended Mr. James P. as a proper person to represent this city in the General Assembly, for the ensuing session. Mediator goes on with his harangue about old friends, and insinuates that Mr. P. was dropped by the people for being attached to "certain leading characters, who braved all the power of the federal administration when it was in the zenith of its strength." Had he made an honest statement I should not have replied. The fact is Mr. P. voted different from his colleagues, as may be seen by the votes and proceedings of 1850 of that session, which was the only time he ever represented this city. He was repeatedly solicited by his constituents to answer for his opinion on the Su-quehanna business—he declined giving any satisfaction. The people were, and always will be, a powerful wish regard to their rights, considered justly that one of their then servants, (Mr. P.) was above answering his masters, (the People) and in consequence of his declining an explanation, they left him out of the delegation, as an improper person to have any thing to do with their public affairs. The writer has come out with his cloven foot, and instead of being a Mediator, he wishes to widen the breach. He tells you, "it is believed by some portion of the old representatives has had a single eye to the Mayoralty of this city, and that all his conduct has been to bring about a change in the corporation, to promote his success." Those assertions are unfounded; but, suppose for a moment, Mr. Mediator, either of the gentlemen, Mr. Dixon or Mr. Dugan, had their eye on the Mayoralty, is it a crime? Ought they to be discarded from being our members to the General Assembly for that? I have attentively read your paper, and cannot find one solitary instance where you accuse the two old representatives with neglect of duty in their legislative capacity. Is it because they have done their duty you wish them discarded from our councils, and two others candidly placed in their stead that you have recommended? But, sir, what ever you may say or write, will have little or no effect, unless you prove to the public that the old representatives have betrayed the confidence and trust reposed in them by the people. But, Mr. Mediator, there is a fault amongst us which wishes to debate, the public have for some time noticed with surprise. Be assured the more ambitious they become, the sooner their fall will flow, and they will find it a high finance and the *Burr party*. Therefore advise your friends to be silent or act with moderation, and not throw out invectives against the majority, as you have done by charging the great mass of republican voters as dissenters and in patching their arts to divide the republican interest. If a majority of near one thousand voters of Baltimore preferred Mr. D. to P. do you call that dissent? No, sir, it was exercising their rights to dispense a representative who had not been obedient to their will. Has this the smallest shadow of dissent? You have charged the republicans with, and further state their dissenters? Is the majority to govern the majority? When you speak of dissenters, you ought to consider yourself and friends dissenters, or why endeavor to palm a man on us for our representative, whom the people have already rejected because, he did not do their will. TRUTH.

Baltimore, September 22, 1850.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN,

I have followed your numerous correspondents on the subject of the approaching election through all their lucubrations and dissertations—in hopes to find something to narrow the ground for misunderstanding which exists—but have been disappointed; I am convinced that if the discussion was to continue until the final consummation of all things in the way it appears to be going that we should at last be further from the true merits of the question than where we began. We shall be in the situation of the two dogs who fought for the bone, while the third ran away with it. The good sense of the republicans of Baltimore cannot be improved by a dissertation of any candidates qualifications. It is unnecessary for scribblers to tell us how many candidates are proposed or that the election will take place the first Monday in October, and a thousand other things which are morally and physically impossible for any but a dunce not to know. The writer of this has no pretensions to those discriminating faculties daily exercised—he cannot put one man's understanding—another's property—another's patriotism and another's experience in the scale, and tell which would preponderate; and if a political thermometer could be invented, which would show their respective merits, with as much precision as Fahrenheit's does that of heat and cold, it is too late to have one for the occasion. The only thing that can be done now to ascertain public opinion; harmonize the jarring interests; to prevent a minority from ruling the majority, is, a strict attendance on the ward meetings.

Baltimore, September 22, 1850.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN,

I have followed your numerous correspondents on the subject of the approaching election through all their lucubrations and dissertations—in hopes to find something to narrow the ground for misunderstanding which exists—but have been disappointed; I am convinced that if the discussion was to continue until the final consummation of all things in the way it appears to be going that we should at last be further from the true merits of the question than where we began. We shall be in the situation of the two dogs who fought for the bone, while the third ran away with it. The good sense of the republicans of Baltimore cannot be improved by a dissertation of any candidates qualifications. It is unnecessary for scribblers to tell us how many candidates are proposed or that the election will take place the first Monday in October, and a thousand other things which are morally and physically impossible for any but a dunce not to know. The writer of this has no pretensions to those discriminating faculties daily exercised—he cannot put one man's understanding—another's property—another's patriotism and another's experience in the scale, and tell which would preponderate; and if a political thermometer could be invented, which would show their respective merits, with as much precision as Fahrenheit's does that of heat and cold, it is too late to have one for the occasion. The only thing that can be done now to ascertain public opinion; harmonize the jarring interests; to prevent a minority from ruling the majority, is, a strict attendance on the ward meetings.

Baltimore, September 22, 1850.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN,

I have followed your numerous correspondents on the subject of the approaching election through all their lucubrations and dissertations—in hopes to find something to narrow the ground for misunderstanding which exists—but have been disappointed; I am convinced that if the discussion was to continue until the final consummation of all things in the way it appears to be going that we should at last be further from the true merits of the question than where we began. We shall be in the situation of the two dogs who fought for the bone, while the third ran away with it. The good sense of the republicans of Baltimore cannot be improved by a dissertation of any candidates qualifications. It is unnecessary for scribblers to tell us how many candidates are proposed or that the election will take place the first Monday in October, and a thousand other things which are morally and physically impossible for any but a dunce not to know. The writer of this has no pretensions to those discriminating faculties daily exercised—he cannot put one man's understanding—another's property—another's patriotism and another's experience in the scale, and tell which would preponderate; and if a political thermometer could be invented, which would show their respective merits, with as much precision as Fahrenheit's does that of heat and cold, it is too late to have one for the occasion. The only thing that can be done now to ascertain public opinion; harmonize the jarring interests; to prevent a minority from ruling the majority, is, a strict attendance on the ward meetings.

Baltimore, September 22, 1850.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN,

I have followed your numerous correspondents on the subject of the approaching election through all their lucubrations and dissertations—in hopes to find something to narrow the ground for misunderstanding which exists—but have been disappointed; I am convinced that if the discussion was to continue until the final consummation of all things in the way it appears to be going that we should at last be further from the true merits of the question than where we began. We shall be in the situation of the two dogs who fought for the bone, while the third ran away with it. The good sense of the republicans of Baltimore cannot be improved by a dissertation of any candidates qualifications. It is unnecessary for scribblers to tell us how many candidates are proposed or that the election will take place the first Monday in October, and a thousand other things which are morally and physically impossible for any but a dunce not to know. The writer of this has no pretensions to those discriminating faculties daily exercised—he cannot put one man's understanding—another's property—another's patriotism and another's experience in the scale, and tell which would preponderate; and if a political thermometer could be invented, which would show their respective merits, with as much precision as Fahrenheit's does that of heat and cold, it is too late to have one for the occasion. The only thing that can be done now to ascertain public opinion; harmonize the jarring interests; to prevent a minority from ruling the majority, is, a strict attendance on the ward meetings.

Baltimore, September 22, 1850.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

To the Editors.

GENTLEMEN,

I have followed your numerous correspondents on the subject of the approaching election through all their lucubrations and dissertations—in hopes to find something to narrow the ground for misunderstanding which exists—but have been disappointed; I am convinced that if the discussion was to continue until the final consummation of all things in the way it appears to be going that we should at last be further from the true merits of the question than where we began. We shall be in the situation of the two dogs who fought for the bone, while the third ran away with it. The good sense of the republicans of Baltimore cannot be improved by a dissertation of any candidates qualifications. It is unnecessary for scribblers to tell us how many candidates are proposed or that the election will take place the first Monday in October, and a thousand other things which are morally and physically impossible for any but a dunce not to know. The writer of this has no pretensions to those discriminating faculties daily exercised—he cannot put one man's understanding—another's property—another's patriotism and another's experience in the scale, and tell which would preponderate; and if a political thermometer could be invented, which would show their respective merits, with as much precision as Fahrenheit's does that of heat and cold, it is too late to have one for the occasion. The only thing that can be done now to ascertain public opinion; harmonize the jarring interests; to prevent a minority from ruling the majority, is, a strict attendance on the ward meetings.

Baltimore, September 22, 1850.

If this is done, and any thing like a fair expression of the public sentiment should be made, I make no doubt but all friends to the principles of representative government; all real democratic republicans, will unite as usual.

FAIR PLAY.

For the AMERICAN.

Messrs. Printers,

THE electionering job is coming on, when we have to hammer the rust off of the old representatives, or polish up a new set—and some wise-head from the county tells the vote s, it is time they should be acquainted with the materials they have to work upon. I am something of his mind, for I've no notion of making such a *snash* of it as we did last year. It was no ways flattering to our pride to remember that not one of our last representatives from our city was a native American. I should have said nothing about it if we could have got some home-grown characters into business. My federal neighbor, *Sarcasm*, makes a capital handle of it to quiz our side of the question; he says we have not got Americans of abilities or honesty enough to trust, or we surely would never send all foreigners to congress, assembly, &c. This, between you and I, we all know to be no such thing. There are many in the city who deserve our confidence, but they seem to be in the back ground of self-fidenee." I have no mind to be engaged with an intolerant partiality, but I must be excused for some national affection—I love my country and my countrymen better than any other nation or people in the world, and would prefer them for foremen in business if they understood it as well; and some of them do. This sure. If our old venerated Washington cautioned his countrymen against the danger of a foreign education for fear of introducing foreign manners into our government, should we not likewise in some measure guard against those which the natural prejudice of birth, as well as of education and habits have superadded? I take the liberty therefore of suggesting to the citizens at the proposed meeting of the wards to form an AMERICAN TICKET—if there is not I shall have no hard at the poll. As for assembly there are three great interests about; the old delegates, the mechanical interest, and the banking interest. As to the bank, I know but little about them; yet I think we have enough now to last us a while; if so it is time to stop speculation that way; however somebody that wrote for your paper the other day, knows more of it than I do, and I hope will haul the subject well over the coals. The mechanics need to make a bold push for some member this year to advocate their petition. I find a number of gentlemen proposed as advocates of this interest; but I am apprehensive none of them possess the confidence of the majority of mechanics. Permit me therefore to nominate Mr. JACOB SMALL as a suitable candidate; I realize a persevering manner, firm republican principles; general information or abilities he is not exceeded by any heretofore proposed.

"Without any danger of influential family—with interest as well as principle, firmly connected with our own," we can depend upon his disinterested exertions.

ANVIL.

N. B. Let us not be deceived by any office-loving *Janus* who will flatter to blend the interests to get a place; THIS EVENING the citizens meet in the different wards to form a ticket—"TO YOUR TENTS O ISRAEL."

(Positively the last Week)

BY PERMISSION.

On Monday Evening, September 24,

Will be a grand

ENTERTAINMENT,

AND

Miscellaneous Concert,

In the Garden of Illumination, kept by T. Leonard, on the Philadelphia road, who is well provided with all kinds of refreshments the season affords.

To commence with a humorous sketch, consisting of recitation and dialogue, between

Sylvester Daggerwood,

The Mad Dunsstable Actor, and an Author.

A great variety of

FEATS OF AGILITY ON THE WIRE,

By Durang and company, and

Tumbling on the Slack Rope,

A JOCKEY HORSEPIECE,

By five performers,

The Egyptian Pyramids,

Among which are the pillar of Liberty and the World turned Upside Down.

DANCING,

By master C. and Miss Durang.

The whole to conclude with

A sailor's piece, interspersed with dialogue, song and dance, called

A Cruise Round Fell's Point.

The performances are so arranged, as to require but few minutes interval.

September 22

To the Voters.

Of the City and County of Baltimore.

ENCOURAGED by many of my fellow citizens, I am induced to declare myself a candidate for the office of *SHERIFF*, at the next election for that purpose. And should I be successful, I pledge myself that my best endeavors shall be used to discharge the duties attached to the office, with propriety, humanity and integrity.

I am the public's obedient and humble servant

ROBERT R. RICHARDSON.

November 25.