

for a man to enter into life having in t
his eyes, and having two eyes to be
cast into hell fire."

Methodist Mag.

THE PRESIDENT.

The Editor of the *Commonwealth*, after
giving his opinion that General Jackson
was the first choice of the people
in that office, and that Henry Clay stands
next to "Old Hickory" in point of popu-
larity, states, that "John Q. Adams,
John C. Calhoun and De Witt Clinton
have, and justly too, many warm admir-
ers among the Louisianians; while Wil-
liam H. Crawford and the Federal faction
of which he is the life blood, are spoken of
by some only of reputation and contempt,
by all who have a heart for the true character
and best interests of the state."

There is not perhaps, a stronger evi-
dence of the intelligence and patriotism
of the people of the west, than their uni-
versal detestation of the management of
the Treasury department, and the illi-
beral and contracted policy which Wil-
liam H. Crawford is publicly known to
advocate. Whatever may be the result
of the present contest for the Presidency,
we will venture to predict that the
Georgia candidate will not receive a
vote west of the mountains.—And yet
this same William H. Crawford, sup-
ported by the *opposite* faction of the
South and the *Luckless* faction of New-
York, against the whole republican par-
ty of the nation, may procure a corrupt
nomination by a Congressional Caucus.
We say such an event may take place:
—we will go further, and say, it is *highly*
probable. The patronage of the
Treasury Department, when in the
hands of an intriguing politician, can
be made the means of a more extensive
and effectual system of corruption and
electioneering fraud, than the power in-
fluence of both branches of the Legisla-
ture. When, therefore, we calculate
on the nomination of William H. Craw-
ford by the members of the eighteenth
Congress, it is from the known character
of the man, the patronage in his hands,
and the manifest policy of his faction.
The demagogue who, in 1798, could
play the hypocrite with all the gravity
of a federalist, and *boldly* pretend to sup-
port the most objectionable measures of
President Adams, whatever may have
been his political course since, is unwor-
thy the confidence and character of a
Republican. If Mr. Crawford had been
a federalist at the time he signed the
Georgia Address, his conduct might
have been excused, as consistent with
his principles. But as he disavows in
the most positive and public manner,
that he was a federalist at that time; we
have only to say, his conduct must have
been dishonest, dishonorable and base.
—this is the dilemma in which his
friends have placed him. He was either
a rank federalist in 1798, or a most dis-
honest republican—a most consummate
political knave in 1798; or wholly desti-
tute of the credit and character of a
Republican in 1823. There is no mid-
dle neutral ground. It will be as diffi-
cult to reconcile these inconsistencies
and absurdities with the character of
an honorable politician, as it will to
convince the people that he is qualified
to be placed in the Executive chair of
the nation.

FROM THE MORNING POST.

Monday, May 27th.

The within remarks I leave with you for
publication, and hope you will give them a
place. I suspect that they will not meet your
editorial approval; if so, it is your power
to publish at the same time, and structure
as you may deem proper.

I am, yours, &c.

In the "Morning Post" of May
30, I observed a piece over the sig-
nature of "Vox," to which ought
to be signed *et postea nihil*, an ad-
dress to the citizens of Jefferson
county, calculated to make an er-
roneous impression upon the minds
of the people at a distance; propos-
ing another meeting of the citizens
for the purpose of ascertaining the
strength of the two western candi-
dates. To this proposition I heartily
accede. Not that I admit that
there was any unfairness in the pro-
ceedings of the former meeting; but
that a more general expression of
public sentiment may be had. Un-
less the press in critical, (admirable as
some have it) circumstances of the
coming Presidential election, such
an expression of public sentiment is
the only means in the power of the
people by which the choice of the

people can be obtained. If, by an
expression of sentiment it could be
found that either of the candidates
stands much higher in the estima-
tion of the public than the other, it
will be the interest, if not the duty,
of the friends of the candidate in the
minority, to give up their favorite,
and support the other; I speak of
the citizens of the western states; as
I think the indications of any predi-
lection in the Atlantic States in favor
of either of our western candidates,
is yet pretty much upon a par; but
if there is any preponderance it is in
favor of Gen. Jackson. In my opin-
ion, therefore, it is bad policy for
the citizens of the west to pledge
themselves to vote for either; but
highly necessary for them to express
their sentiments as to a choice, and
then wait for intelligence from the
Atlantic States.

After having thus given my senti-
ments upon the course of policy
which I think it the interest of the
people of the west to pursue, I can-
not omit giving a fair statement of
the proceedings at the Louisville
caucus, as Mr. "Vox" is pleased to
denominate the last meeting. It is
true, the advertisement of a meeting
was for the express purpose of nomi-
nating Gen. Jackson; but the result
of the proceedings shows that Mr.
Clay's friends, delicate, modest
souls, were not so very backward,
as Mr. "Vox" would have the pub-
lic to believe. But there are other
circumstances which ought to be
known, to enable the public to form
a correct opinion upon the subject.
The claims and qualifications of Gen.
Jackson were supported in a speech
by Mr. Nicholas. The pretensions,
high qualifications, and distinguished
services of Mr. Clay were sup-
ported by Mr. Breckinridge and Mr.
Whittlesey—not only so, but we
had the high standing of Mr. Clay to
the east, and the consequent danger
of a division of the west, portrayed
in fine colors by Mr. Whittlesey,
who had acquired a great knowledge
of the favorable standing of Mr.
Clay, in a tour, which he had lately
made to that section; we were warn-
ed with ardour against the dangers
of indulging our partialities in favor
of military men. Examples were
raked up from the dusty records of
ancient Greece and Rome, of which,
to have enabled the people to form a
correct estimate, they ought to have
been well versed in the history of
those countries. But the principal
consideration which influenced the
votes of the citizens was the danger
of a division of the votes; as I was
at the time, and am still, confident
in the opinion that two thirds of the
citizens present would have prefer-
red Andrew Jackson to Henry Clay.
It was also alleged by the friends of
Clay, that the object of calling the
meeting was not with any view of
bringing about the election of Jack-
son, but merely a nomination, to
guide the western votes, in order to
aid or secure the election of Adams.

Much pains has been taken by
Mr. Clay and his friends to give him
a start as the foremost horse in the
race; but the project was prema-
ture; there is time enough yet for a
free and fair expression of the will of
the people in many parts of the
Union. Legislative caucuses are no
indication of the sentiment of the
people, and are an attempt to give a
semi-official stamp to an act that can
only deserve that sanction when ex-
ercised in a proper manner, viz: at
home, in a private capacity; and
ought to receive the highest disap-
probation of the people as an illegal
usurpation of their rights. I will
close these observations by asking a
few plain questions:

What are the distinguished serv-
ices ever performed by Henry Clay
either in a public or private capacity,
which should enlist the friendship &
affections of the citizens of the U.S. in
his favor, or inspire confidence? Is
he a greater military man than Mr.
Madison, or when or where did he
acquire his military qualifications to
fit him as commander in chief of the
armies and navy of the U. States?

Can it be supposed, that if Gen.
Jackson had been present, during
the late war, that the British would
have been permitted to burn our
capital, or that there would have been

the same display of imbecility and
want of energy in every department
as there was during the whole of the
late war?

For my part, I want a man of en-
ergy and independence to fill that
important office, when to be had,
and such is Andrew Jackson.

VERITAS.

NEW-YORK, MAY 21.

Sea Serpent, Sea Devil or some other
Monster, seen by the ship Douglas, capt.
Brown, from New-York, bound to Cur-
raçoe. Sailed from New-York on the
24 of April. On the 6th, at 3 P. M.
discovered, as was supposed, a vessel
bottom upwards, three points on the
weather bow, braced sharp, and came
up within forty feet of the serpent, being
in the form of a turtle, height above wa-
ter 10 or 15 feet, length 25 to 30 feet,
breadth 12, with oars or flippers on each
side one third of the way forward from
the tail, length of them twelve to fifteen
feet, one on each side near his tail five
or six feet in length, tail 20 to 25 feet
with a large lion face over his tail, (or
as I should say, the after part,) with large
eyes. The shell or body of the serpent,
looked like a clinker built serpent of 30
tons, bottom up, with the seams or laps
newly payed—some large barnacles
about the body. It then was steering
S. E.; his velocity through the water,
1 1-2 knots per hour. A vessel to run
foul of this monster, would receive in-
jury. By the course he was then steer-
ing, he would fetch Bermuda.

JOHN BROWN.

MAIL ROBBERY.

We are informed that the mail
which left this place on Wednesday,
for the eastward, was robbed in the
neighborhood of *Sinking Spring*,
Ohio, by a passenger, and that the
robber is in custody.

Washington Union.

Spain.—A most prominent char-
acter in the army of the faith, is a
scoundrel-priest, who affects to be
invulnerable either by cannon or
musket balls—but he has refused to
submit to the proof!

It is reported that many French
officers are flocking into Spain—and
it seems certain that a good many
French soldiers have deserted their
king and gone over to the Spaniards.

Cuba.—The occupation of Cuba was made
the subject of inquiry in the house of com-
mons, on the 15th of April, when Mr. Gas-
coigne replied, that, considering the emer-
gencies arising out of a state of war, it was im-
possible to give a direct answer on this point.
The London Courier, alluding to the remarks
in our papers, sneeringly observes, that we
never seem to have taken into account the
probability of France seizing on Cuba, in the
event of a war with Spain.

"We are requested to state says
the New-York Daily Advertiser,
"that the Banks now receive Pista-
rens at eighteen cents each, and not
at twenty as formerly."

Col. Calhoun, with whom Gen. Jack-
son had a controversy at Pensacola, when
he took possession of Florida, is said to
have commanded at the fort of Porto
Rico, when capt. Cocke was killed.

Dentifrice.—Take sage and salt, of each
a like quantity, and pound them to-
gether; then take the mixture till it be
hard, and make a fine powder thereof,
then therewith rub the teeth evening
and mornings, and it will take away all
yellowness.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni*
Exponas (or order of sale) issued from
the Clerk's office, of the Clark Cir-
cuit Court, I will offer at public sale,
to the highest bidder, on the 30th
instant, on the premises, *Ten Acres*
of Land, in the Illinois Grant, being
part of number 15, with the appur-
tenances, on which was formerly a
Grist and Saw Mill—together with
two Mill Saws, two Mill Bars, one
Cant Hook, two Screw drivers and
two Mill Picks. Also, Lot number
thirty-one, in the town of Utica,
which was attached and levied upon
as the property of Charles Sigourney.
Thomas Lloyd, Anson Haydon and
Henry Sigourney, at the suit of John
Miller.

JOHN S. SHERMAN, Sheriff of Clark County.

FOREIGN.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. May 18.

The elegant new packet ship Leeds,
captain Stoddard, (of the fourth, or
Exchange Line,) has just arrived in
the remarkably quick passage of 23
days from Liverpool, bringing advi-
ces to the 24th of April, inclusive—
16 days later than before received.

We have only to say that part of
the French army had ENTERED
SPAIN, and had summoned St. Se-
bastian to surrender—which place
resisted, and some skirmishing had
taken place. Pampeluna was close-
ly invested. The French head quar-
ters, on the 14th, were at Villa Franca.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, May 18.

London.—We have just received
by express from Paris the following
telegraphic communication:

Paris, April 22.—The port and cit-
adel of Gutarria have been taken by
our troops. Two hundred men,
among whom were two colonels and
ten other officers, have been taken,
together with five pieces of cannon,
and provisions.

It is said that the enemy have a-
bandoned Burgos since the 14th.
Every where the French army meets
with the best reception.

An embargo has been laid on all
the Spanish vessels in the ports of
France.

From the Balt. Morning Chronicle, May 20.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

We are indebted to a gentleman
who came in the brig Shepherdess,
Capt. Storer, arrived on Saturday
from Messina and Gibraltar, for a
file of Gibraltar papers to the 1st of
April, and for the following informa-
tion respecting the Greeks, which
comes from the most authentic
source.—The Shepherdess carried
out the Palestine Missionaries who
sailed from this port: they all landed
safe, in good health and excellent
spirits.

The Greeks in their struggle for
freedom have succeeded beyond the
hopes of the warmest friends to their
noble cause. Reduced by the most
abject slavery for many centuries in
civilization to the level of the Turks
themselves, without any regular
concerted plans and little harmony
among them, they have, in the Mo-
reia and some of the islands in the
vicinity, resisted every effort the Ot-
toman government has been made to
crush the renovating genius of their
ancestors. After a long continuation
of sanguinary engagements and hor-
rid cruelties on both sides, they have
finally destroyed the whole of the
Turks excepting the garrison of Co-
ron, Modon and Patras; the two
former consisting of about 300 men,
and the latter of a thousand, have de-
manded a capitulation, but we have
not yet received any information of
its having been agreed to.

Several strong squadrons have
been sent by the Ottoman govern-
ment to raise the blockade of these
and other forts in the Morea, but
their designs have been constantly
frustrated by a numerous squadron
of armed merchant vessels manned
by old enterprising sailors, com-
manded principally by the owners of
the vessels, inhabitants of the Island
of Idra, Ipsera, and Spezia. In these
attempts to relieve the garrisons, the
Turks have lost by confederation
three ships of the line, several frig-
ates, and the whole of the troops
that they conveyed in small vessels.

The last Turkish army stationed
on the north coast of the Gulf of Le-
panto, commanded by Omar, Pasha,
has, by the last accounts we have re-
ceived been completely beaten near
Minolongi. The Greeks have pur-
sued him and the stragglers of his
army as far as the port of Villizzo,
which they have taken, and Omar
Pasha has retired with 15 of his fol-
lowers to Ota. This leaves the
whole of Lipidin, drawing a line from
Vorrigia to Thermopylae, free of the
Turks, excepting a small garrison at
Lepanto, which in all probability will
capitulate with that of Patras.

The inhabitants of the Isle Candia,
who have suffered the greatest cruel-
ties since the arrival of the Turkish
squadron there, have, assisted by the
Greek fleet, retaken with great loss