

which was making on Virginia, one of Jackson's friends in the city of Richmond, who had many friends and acquaintances in the state of Tennessee was requested to ascertain, if he could, the real state of the case, in relation to this celebrated story, in order that it might be laid before the world. This course was thought to be due to the cause of truth and justice, and due to the fame of a distinguished citizen, whose character is the public property of his country. He accordingly addressed a letter to Mr. Felix Grundy, and one to another gentleman of Nashville, with a request that they would ascertain the truth in relation to this story, and furnish him with some documentary evidence of it.—Mr. Grundy, in reply, has forwarded the following correspondence. It is now submitted to a candid people. The information was obtained from Gen. J. precisely in the way which we have stated; in no respect by his seeking or connivance.—& it is submitted to the public without any agency on his part whatever. It is necessary to add, that one of his aids, Captain Easter, is dead, and that a letter will probably be addressed to General Call, for his opinion of the charge laid against General Jackson; though with every ingenious mind, the letter of Gen. J. alone will be sufficient. It shows what is the character of most of the late charges against him.—“They are of such stuff as dreams are made of.”

NASHVILLE, NOV. 15th, 1827.

Dear Sir—On this day I received a letter from a friend in Richmond, (Va.) requesting me to ascertain from you, whether there is any foundation in truth, in certain statements circulated in that section of country, respecting a conversation alleged to have taken place between Com. Decatur and yourself, in the antichamber of the Senate, in the year 1819. I understand the charge, as made against you, is, that on the last night of the session, you, accompanied by your two Aids de-Camp, went to the antichamber of the Senate, & while there, Commodore Decatur came up to you and inquired whether you came there for the purpose of chastising Mr. Eppes, &c. To which you replied affirmatively, and after some further remarks, you declared your determination to chastise Mr. Eppes in the Senate chamber where he had slandered you—and Com. Decatur stated that you should not enter the Senate door unless over his dead body.

In a short time you agreed to desist from your purpose, &c.

Be so obliging as to furnish an answer as early as convenient. Yours, respectfully, FELIX GRUNDY.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

NASHVILLE INN, NOV. 15th, 1827

Dear Sir—Your letter of this day has been received, and I hasten to answer it.—The statement to which you allude, is wholly destitute of truth. I was not in the Senate Chamber or Anti Chamber in the year 1819. My Aids de Camp were Gen. Call and Captain Easter. The former is still living and will satisfy any person who will inquire of him, that the statement is untrue. As to Commodore Decatur and myself having such conversation as stated to have taken place in the Anti Chamber of the Senate; we never had such conversation, there or elsewhere. Commodore Decatur and myself were friendly at all times, and no harsh or unkind expression ever passed from one to the other. So far from my visiting the Senate chamber, I was invited to do so by several of the members of that body. I declined doing so, and assigned my reasons for my conduct. I am very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. F. GRUNDY, Esq.

From the New York Commercial Adv.

The combined Turkish forces consisted of three ships of the line, 10 frigates, 27 brigs, and 27 corvettes—in all 78, exclusive of a number of fire ships. This estimate of the force is made from the account of the action given in the Paris Moniteur. But the Constitutionnel says, the Moniteur gives but a very imperfect account of the immense number of the Turco-Egyptians engaged. It says, the Turkish government never collected, on a single point, a more imposing naval force. They reckoned—126 transports, four ships of the line, four frigates of 60 guns, and 14 frigates of 40, 39 corvettes, and 37 fire ships—total, 225; of which but the wrecks of 23 brigs and corvettes were left, and even these were abandoned. The action commenced soon after sunrise, and at 9 o'clock the batteries of Navarino and Sphacteria were silenced, and five vessels were on fire. At ten, 45 Austrian transports, moored near the inner island, were also in flames; and about noon, the Turkish naval force, the impious work of foreign structure, and of crews raised from the mud of European ports had ceased to exist! The captain of one of the French ships engaged, writes to his wife

in Paris, that the destruction of the Egyptian fleet is complete, and that the ships continued burning two days after the battle. He adds, that the victory was so decisive, that even the fortresses capitulated, and, at the hour he was writing, the flag of the allied powers was floating on the ramparts of Navarino, and the garrison marching out before them. But the victory was dearly purchased—many gallant officers and men fell on board of the combined fleets. The total killed in the British fleet in the above action, was 75; wounded 197. In the French fleet, 45 killed, 79 severely wounded, 65 wounded. It does not appear by the despatch, that the Russians suffered much. The battle seems to have been fought with great fury on both sides; but the Turks do not appear to have lost that obstinate courage for which they have been remarked ever since they became a nation. Considering the number of ships of the line opposed to the Turks and the Egyptians, it is surprising that the battle lasted so long.—Certainly the Turks have shown, by that battle, that, in point of ability, they are superior to what we have supposed. They indeed fought to desperation, and their loss was terrific. In one of their largest ships 650 men were killed, and in another 400. History affords no example of a co-operation so prompt and free on the part of the squadrons of different nations.

Information was received in London, on the evening of November 14, through the French papers, in which it was said that Ibrahim (the Egyptian commander) hoisted the white flag before sunset, the time prescribed by the admirals; and if he did so, it would appear that he was inclined to submit, at least for the moment. This news, if true, is likewise important; but, though it is not impossible, it is nevertheless very doubtful. The most authentic [unofficial] accounts state, that Ibrahim was not at Navarino at the time of the battle, having been engaged for a fortnight in the interior of the Morea, pursuing the Christians in the mountains of Messina, attending the execution of some priests, whom he had sacrificed on some olive trees, making holocausts of poor peasantry, or packages of young girls and infants, to send into Egypt, and laying the country waste by fire & sword, rooting up the olives, vines, fig-trees, &c.

The editor of the Morning Herald apprehends that “his conduct would be regulated by the state of his stores. If his provisions were short, it would seem he could have no other alternative than to suspend hostilities, or precipitate the total destruction of his troops by famine.—It, however, a statement in the French papers, professing to be founded on letters from Zante, dated October 25, may be relied on, the hoisting of the white flag by the Egyptian commander, is out of the question. According to his statement, Ibrahim Pacha, on being informed of the memorable events of the 20th, had retreated to Coron, and had caused all the Greek prisoners, men, women and children, who had been in his power during 15 months, to be put to death by the sword. According to custom, the priests and other persons devoted to religion, were crucified, or burnt by a slow fire. The details given on this subject make one shudder; but every thing announces that the last hour of the tiger approaches. The English, French, and Russian flags have been flying on the walls of Navarino since the 24th. Modon must now be in the power of the Triple Alliance. The Herald adds, however, that the above intelligence appears to us of a doubtful character. It is said that troops will be immediately forwarded to the Morea from Gibraltar, and the British possessions in the Mediterranean. Private letters from Paris also state, that the Minister of Marine had issued orders for the fitting out of several ships of the line, for the Mediterranean.”

Some think that Ibrahim, now driven to despair, will listen to no proposals made to him by the Admirals. “Destroy, if you please, the few vessels that remain in the port of Navarino, I will carry fire & sword through the whole of Greece!” This threat, it is much feared, he will be able to carry into effect: he has a powerful army at his disposal, and the Allies are incapable of affording any immediate assistance to the unfortunate Greeks, unless the Russians pass the Pruth; & should this event take place, England and France will not view the circumstance with any degree of satisfaction. Austria has always been averse to the interference, and will not be pleased at the result of the naval fight. Every one seems to anticipate dreadful consequences from what has occurred.—A possible misunderstanding between the Powers—the total extermination of the Greek population, and a massacre of the Frank inhabitants residing in the Turkish dominions.

From the N. Y. American.

The following letter to the editor, gives

the news that the European Ambassadors had got safely from Constantinople:

HAVRE, NOV. 16, 1827.

“We learn to-day, from Paris, that the Ambassadors at Constantinople have got off in a French frigate. It is highly probable that the Janissaries will now regain their power, and despatch the Sultan. In fact, we have every reason to expect great events.”

FRESH MEDICINES.

DOCTOR McNAMEE respectfully informs the citizens of the Wabash country, and the public generally that he has just opened his

MEDICINE STORE

On Market street, next door to S. Tomlinson's store, in the room formerly occupied by F. Dickson—where he is now opening Medicines just received. During the month of June, he will receive from Philadelphia, several packages additional, to complete the assortment, and make it ample. In conducting this business, he has engaged the assistance of Dr. WOOLVERTON, which he hopes will enable him to accommodate those who purchase for family purposes to their entire satisfaction; the advantage of correct prescriptions to such, will be obvious.—Physicians purchasing may be assured of every article necessary in practice, and of genuine quality; none other will be offered.—It will be made their interest to favor him with their custom.—Country merchants may find it to their interest to give him a call, or such medicines as they may want.

E. McNAMEE.

Vincennes, May 15, 1827.—15-1f

Dr. WOOLVERTON respectfully informs the citizens of Vincennes, and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health, as to be able to assist Doctor McNamee, in the above business, and to resume his practice, which he will do in the employ of Dr. McNamee.

J. D. WOOLVERTON.

TO TRAVELLERS,

THE subscriber has lately taken the



3 Tavern Stand,

Formerly occupied by Judge Rogers, situated near the corner of MARKET & WATER streets. His house and stable are well supplied, & he hopes by a strict and careful attention to business, to merit, and also receive a share of public patronage.

SOLOMON RATHBONE.

Vincennes, Feb. 26, 1827.—4-1f

TO PRINTERS,

2 TYPE FOUNDRY & PRINTER'S WARE HOUSE.

Corner of Vine & Centre sts. Cincinnati

THE Proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry have lately made considerable additions to their establishment, and are now able to furnish, on demand, on very short notice, TYPE, from fourteen line Pica to Nonpareil, mostly of NEW CUT, and as great a variety of Fancy Job Type, Cuts, &c. as any Foundry in the United States, and at the same prices as at the Eastern Foundries:—also, Presses, Chases, Cases; Type metal Reglet, cast to regular bodies; Brass Rule of every description; Printing ink, of New-York, and Philadelphia make; Ball skins, Parchment, &c. &c. We will also procure Stereotype Plates, to order, from J. How's Foundry, Philadelphia, and deliver the same at Cincinnati free of charge, for transportation, commission, &c.

Printers who deal at this Foundry will please insert this advertisement conspicuously, nine times, and forward their bills for payment.

O & H. WELLS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 17, 1827 49-9f

STATE OF INDIANA—Knox county, ss.

George Davis, } Domestic Attachment vs. Michael M. Hogan, }

WHEREAS on the 4th day of January, 1828, on the oath of George Davis, a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued from my office, against the goods, chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects of the said Michael M. Hogan, to satisfy a debt of three dollars seventy-two cents, which is alleged to be justly due said Davis.—Now notice is hereby given, that unless the said Michael M. Hogan, be and appear at my office, in the town of Vincennes, on the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, I shall proceed to hear and determine said suit in his absence, and award judgment, if the claim be satisfactorily established.

SAML. HILL, J. P. & C.

January 10, 1828 49-4f

Look Here!

A GOOD WORK HORSE, to exchange for CORN and PORK.—Inquire at this office.

48-4f

January 3, 1828.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the estate of James Junkin, decd. is solvent, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to present them authenticated as the law directs, within one year from the date hereof, and all those indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM JUNKIN, Adm.

December 29, 1827. 48-3f

SCHOOL NOTICE.—The subscribers to the constitution for the establishment of a FREE SCHOOL in Knox county, are hereby requested to meet at the court house in Vincennes, on Saturday, the 2d of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. in order to organize the society, for the accomplishment of the objects contemplated in said constitution.

A SUBSCRIBER.

January 9, 1828. 49-3f

A MEETING of the members of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Knox county, is earnestly requested at the court house in Vincennes, on Saturday the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

J. KUYKENDALL, Treas'r.

G. W. JOHNSTON, Secty.

January 7, 1828. 49-2f

Arrival and Departure of the Mails, at & from Vincennes.

EASTERN MAIL—Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at six o'clock, P. M.—Departs, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock, A. M.

WESTERN MAIL—Arrives, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6, P. M.—Departs, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock, A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL, via Shawneetown—Arrives on Tuesday, at 7 P. M.—Departs on Friday at 6 A. M.

NORTHERN MAIL—Arrives, Wednesday at 12 M.—Departs, Sunday 9 o'clock, A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL, via Princeton—Arrives, Sunday at 8 A. M.—Departs, Wednesday, 1 o'clock, P. M.

SAML. HILL, P. M.

January 1, 1828. 48-4f

Henry M. Shaw, (in right of his wife Elizabeth M. L. Shaw) Dr. Jacob Kuykendall (guardian of Charles and Villars B. Smith)

TAKE NOTICE, THAT application will be made to the Circuit court of Knox county, at the March Term ensuing, for the sale of the real estate of Charles Smith, deceased, or so much thereof as may by said court be deemed necessary for the payment of the debts of the said estate—the personal estate being insufficient to pay the same.

THOMAS BISHOP,

CAROLINE BISHOP, Adm'rs.

of Charles Smith decd.

November 14, 1827. 48-4f

Wheat, Flax Seed and

SAW LOGS.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of good merchantable Wheat, Flax-Seed and Saw Logs—Delivered at the Vincennes Ox Mill.

J. L. COLMAN.

25-1f

For Rent.

THE well known Tavern Stand in the town of Hindostan, Martin county, Indiana, lately occupied by J. D. Clements, will be let for one or more years.—For terms, apply to

JAMES D. SHOLTS.

Hindostan, Dec. 12, 1827 45-1f

WAS committed to my custody, on the 16th inst. a negro man of the following description: he is about 23 years old, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, a copper colour, lips has no clothing but what is very coarse, except one pair of pantaloons, which is striped cotton jeans. He says he left his master at Carlisle, in Illinois, about the 15th of November last, as he was passing through to Missouri.

H. WADE, Shff l. c.

Lawrenceville, Dec. 18, 1827—47-6w

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscribers have taken out letters testamentary, from the Clerk's office of the Probate court, in Sullivan county, Indiana, on the estate of Benjamin Sherman, decd. all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, & those having claims against said estate, are requested to produce the same legally authenticated for settlement within one year from this date—the estate appears to be solvent.

SHADRACH SHERMAN, } Execu-

JOHN WALACE, } tors.

December 12, 1827. 48-3f

Rags! Rags! Rags!

CASH or WORK will be given for any quantity of clean Linnen or Cotton RAGS at the WESTERN SUN office.