

of navigation, the General Government is the more urged to similar undertakings, rendering a national jurisdiction, and national means, for the prospect of this systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode, which the Constitution itself has providentially pointed out.

"The present is a favorable season also for bringing us into view the establishment of a National Seminary of Learning, within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property then subject to the authority of the General Government. Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved; as a model of instruction in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, whose liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute cement to our Union, and strength to the great political fabric, of which that is the foundation."

We should like to hear what the editors of the Enquirer would have to say to these passages, from such high authority—if they had not taken formal leave of the subject, in a denunciation of the heresy of "li such errors." In the first of these paragraphs, which we did not look for, but which came conveniently to hand, we have a convincing argument in favor of the expediency of national roads and canals, and an admission that works of that description can be executed under the national jurisdiction and national means; an admission not contradicted by the closing observation, that any defect of constitutional authority "which may be encountered," may be supplied by constitutional amendment. As for the second of the above paragraphs, in what stronger terms could a National University be recommended? This, moreover, was not the first, nor was it the last time President Madison had introduced this subject to the notice of Congress. In his last general Message to Congress, before his retirement, viz: on the 3d of December, 1816, he repeats the recommendation as follows:

"The importance which I have attached to the establishment of a University within the District, on a scale, and for objects worthy of the American nation, induces me to renew my recommendation on it to the favorable consideration of Congress: And I particularly invite, again, their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and where necessary, of resorting to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of drawing more closely together every part of our country, by promoting int reourse and improvements, and by increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity."

General Andrew Jackson.

To The Editors of the Kentucky Argus. Gentlemen—The following letter was written in reply to another from a gentleman of this State, requesting General Jackson to visit Kentucky, for the purpose of counteracting the intrigue and management of certain prominent individuals against him. You will please to insert it in the Argus, and oblige

Yours, &c.

HERMITAGE, JULY 31, 1826.

My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 21st inst. is received, re-assuring me of the wish of many of my friends in Kentucky, that I should visit, the Harrodsburg Springs. I had spoken early in the spring of this visit because those waters had been recommended as necessary to the restoration of Mrs. J's health; and there was additional gratification derived from the hope that I would see many of my old friends in Kentucky, whose company at all times would be pleasing to me. But inasmuch as Mrs. J. is lately so far improved as not to render this trip necessary, it seems to me very questionable whether, without this necessity, I ought to yield to the other considerations, at this juncture. I know that so far as Kentucky is concerned, the unjust imputations which it is my wish to avoid, would never be raised; or rather, that a great proportion of her citizens would attribute to their proper origin, the objects of my visit; yet, when I reflect upon the management and intrigue which are operating abroad, the magnitude of the principles which they are endeavoring to supplant, and the many means which they can draw to their assistance from the patronage of the government, I feel it is not less due to myself and principle, than to the American people, particularly so far as they have sanctioned my political creed, to steer clear of every conduct out of which the idea might thus arise that I was manœuvring for my own aggrandizement. If it be true, that the administration have gone into power contrary to the voice of the nation, and are now expecting, by means of this power, thus acquired, to mould the public will into an acquiescence with their authority, then is the issue fairly made out—shall the government or the peo-

ple rule? and it becomes them an whom the people shall indicate as their rightful representative in this solemn issue, so to have acquitted himself, that while he displaces these enemies of liberty, there will be nothing in his own example to operate against the strength and durability of the government.

With this candid expression of my feelings on this subject, I hope you will recognize nothing inconsistent with the claims which my friends in Kentucky, have upon me. Were I unconnected with the present contest, you may rest assured that wherever my presence or my labour would be useful in arresting the efforts of intrigue and management, I should not hesitate to repair to the spot which my friends might indicate as the most exposed!! It is a source of much regret to disappoint your wishes, and others, our mutual friends in Kentucky, but as things are, unless Mrs. J's health should render it necessary, I think you will coincide with me, that a visit to Kentucky would be improper at this period. I shall be happy to hear from you on the receipt of this.

Hastily, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

[We regret, with the U. States Gazette, that so distinguished an individual as Gen. Jackson should think it necessary to write such an extraordinary letter as the above.]

"Out, brief Candle!"—Coram's Champion has given up the ghost. He was a chivalrous knight, ready, at all times, like his great predecessor of La Mancha, to assault a cage of lions, or to tilt a lance with a wind-mill. But although for a few months past, he has regularly, twice in each week, stalked forth in full panoply, and thrown down his glove to the universe, yet he has sought in vain for an antagonist, and he has literally died because no giant would march out to kill him. But true to his profession to the last, he died "with harness on his back," and was interred in his armor. His inscription shall be as brief as his existence: "He jaet Coram." N. Y. Com.

From the Richmond Compiler.

A good Officer.—Let politicians dispute as much as they please about the merits of the members of the Administration; let them censure Mr. A. B. or C.—there is one Officer of the government, who seems to unite every voice in his favor. Not a print is opposed to him; not a murmur breathes against him.—Who is this fortunate individual? He is one, who has more officers to appoint and to remove; more contracts to make, to cancel or enforce; a larger number of people to please; and more of that irritable genus, editors, to deal with, than any officer in the nation; and yet he has contrived to propitiate almost every body, and not a complaint is published against him for malfeasance or misfeasance. The person to whom we allude is Mr. M Lean, the Post Master General of the United States.—We believe the great secret of his success is, that he most faithfully does his duty.—He listens to every complaint against the mail, and attempts to remove it, if he can. There is not a suggestion in the most distant newspaper, but he sees it and attends to it. The man seems to have the hundred eyes of Argus. They appear to be turned every where. He must con over more newspapers than your swiftest Race horse Editors; he must write more than the merest hacks of the profession; receives more letters than the Butler in the Stranger; contrives to answer them all.—Such an officer is an invaluable acquisition to the government.

We have just picked up a newspaper in a remote part of Virginia, which shows the attention of the Post Master General to every little hint about the arrangement of the mail. "The Western Virginian," published at Charleston, (Va.) Sept. 27, remarks: "The Post Master General, which says: 'I observed in your paper of the 23d ult. some complaint is made that the advertisement inviting proposals for mail contracts between Lewisburg and Charleston, designates the old route. I am happy to inform you, that this will form no obstacle to make a contract for the conveyance of the mail on the turnpike.'"

How many public officers are there, who would not have seen the article in question? How many would have thrown it aside, as a troublesome notice? How many would have put it off, and then forgotten it? How many would have failed to notice it, from one cause or another?—Yet nothing of this sort seems to escape Mr. M'L. All appear to come under his eye, and to receive the attention to which they are entitled.

A good end cannot sanctify evil means; nor must we do evil that good may come.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The fast sailing ship General Putnam, Capt. Baldwin, came up last evening in 27 days from Liverpool. To the politeness of Capt. B. we are indebted for Liverpool papers to the 20th, and London to the 18th Sept. both inclusive.

State of Trade.—At Leeds, Huddersfield, York, Manchester and Preston, under date of 16th September, the report of the state of trade was encouraging, an obvious improvement having occurred.

London, Monday, Sept. 18.—We have received the French papers of Friday, and the Etoile of Saturday. By an article in the latter (taken from the Universal Gazette) it is stated that Samos had surrendered to the Capt. Pacha, but no authority is given for this statement. Portugal, by all accounts, is in a state of tranquillity. The Spanish Government have instructed their Ambassador at Lisbon to intercede on behalf of the persons who deserted the Portuguese cause, and sought refuge in Spain; but nothing definitive is yet known regarding the fate of these people. The treaties between the two governments stipulate for an exchange of deserters without any conditions; this interference, therefore, on the part of Spain, sufficiently indicates the feelings of that government as it respects the recent changes in Portugal. Perfect tranquillity reigns throughout the Portuguese provinces, without even excepting Trossos-Montes, against which had been directed the united efforts of all the intrigues of the Portuguese and Spanish Apostoliques.

FROM THE PARIS CONSTITUTIONNEL, SEPT. 13.

Zante, August 18.—(Private letter.)—On the 11th inst. a vessel arrived from Marseilles, after a passage of 10 days, having on board M. Rabaud and other French Philhellenes, who set out on the same day for Nauplia. M. Gordon, who arrived on the same day at Zante, from Nauplia, set out next morning for that city.

Col. Petta, a Greek, brought up at Paris, has just formed, in concert with another Cephalonian Chief, a corps of 500 Cephalonians and Zantiotes. The soldiers appointed their own officers. The regiment is to be called the Ionian Corps. These brave and tried soldiers are to march immediately against Ibrahim.

Ibrahim, informed of the discord which prevailed among the Greeks at Nauplia, advanced on this city with his army; but Carajiski succeeded in reconciling all parties; and from every quarter of Greece troops assembled there to attack Ibrahim, after having laid an ambush for him in the defiles of Partenia (Cani-Scaria,) where they gave him battle; they fell upon his troops, put them in confusion and obliged them to retreat to Tripolitza, four leagues distant, with the loss of three thousand men, and all their baggage and ammunition. The Greeks lost only 500 men on the field of battle. Animated by this victory, they marched on Tripolitza and laid siege to it. Ibrahim is surrounded in this place, and will probably be obliged to fall back in the utmost haste on his fortresses.

Letters from Nauplia state that this battle took place on the 18th, and that the immortal garrison of Missolonghi were actively engaged in it.

Whilst Ibrahim marched on Nauplia, Redschid Pacha attacked Athens, but he was repulsed by Gouras and obliged to retreat.

The division of the Greek fleet which was before Samos, had burnt a Turkish frigate and two corvettes, and obliged the Capt. Pacha to give up his enterprise against the Islands. A second division, composed of forty-four vessels, and fire-ships, has just quitted the port of Hydra, and directed its course towards Smyrna, for the purpose of meeting the Turkish fleet, which was supposed to take this direction after the attack on Samos. Hydra is well fortified. Col. Febvier, with his regular troops, as well as the Craniadates and Porotes, are in this island. Thus the Greek fleet may scour the Archipelago, and follow the movements of the Capt. Pacha, without the least anxiety for this island, which contains within its precincts the families of these brave sailors.

All Greece is now in motion. This month and the next will decide her fate; and we hope that she will come out of the struggle triumphantly. There are no Turkish troops either in Thessaly or Epirus, and we hear of no new enrolment in any other quarter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 18.—On Saturday we had but a moderate demand, and the sales did not exceed 1,500 bags; but on Monday, buyers evinced more readiness to purchase at various rates; and there being a greater disposition to speculate, there has been a considerable extent of business done, amounting together to 4,000 bags or upwards, of which 2,000 have been taken by speculators, including 1,000 bags of Egyptian, at 7d. per lb.

BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 12.

Our Correspondents of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser have favoured us with the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at Carthage-

CARTHAGENA, SEPT. 26, 1826.—"We had yesterday a messenger from Bolivar. He came from Quito by the way of Panama, and proceeded in a man of war for Porto Cavello and La Guayra. The object of his mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if the majority wish a convention called before 1830, to take into consideration a change of government, he intends to yield to their wishes.

"Bolivar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men and to hang a good many. They mustered and said, 'Long live Ferdinand.' &c.—Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogota on the 12th of October."

The Tampico, which arrived at New York on Wednesday, sailed from Carthage on the 29th ult. Capt. Palmer informs that a courier had just arrived from Peru, by way of Panama, with despatches from President Bolivar, announcing that he should be at Bogota on the 12th of October.—A vessel had also just arrived from Porto Cavello, and brought a report that Gen. PAEZ had left Venezuela.

Extract of a letter from Carthage, dated Sept. 26th, received at New York per brig Tampico.—A little difficulty appeared a few days since at Quito. It happened that there was a regiment stationed there, formed of those that had been slaves. They became dissatisfied—went into the public square, and shouted long live King Ferdinand; they were suppressed, after having been fired on, and about 120 killed, besides many wounded. Patriot.

Domestic.

TREATY WITH DENMARK.

The National Journal of yesterday, says the Baltimore Patriot, contains a treaty concluded last spring, between the United States and Denmark, by Mr. Clay and the Chevalier Pedersen. This, says the Journal, is the first treaty which we have ever had with that country, and it is founded on principles of great liberality. The following sketch of its provisions, which we copy from the Journal, will no doubt be found interesting to our commercial readers:

"1. The equalization of tonnage duties, leaving to the navigation of the two countries fair competition.

2. A mutual liberty of importation and exportation into and from each country, in the vessels of each of whatever may be lawfully imported or exported, not only from the respective countries, but from all foreign countries whatever, with unimportant exceptions.

3. The reduction of the dues payable by vessels of the United States on the passage of the Sound and the Belts, to the rate of those which are payable by the nation most favored by Denmark.

4. A liberty to vessels of the United States to trade between the Danish West India Islands, and all foreign countries other than Denmark, in the same manner as Danish vessels are allowed to trade.

5. The privilege to American citizens to remove their property from the Danish West India Islands, subject to no other taxes or charges than Danish subjects would be liable to pay on the removal of similar property from those islands to Denmark.

The first conforms to the general policy of the United States, which commenced in 1815, and was subsequently extended to several powers.

The second is founded on a new principle, adopted by the present administration, and which obtained at the last session the unanimous concurrence of the Senate. The principle of the act of 1815 limited the foreign vessels of each country to the importation of the productions of that country, and vice versa as to those of the United States. The new principle extends the privilege of mutual importation to the productions of all foreign countries whatever. It will prevent much vexation; and if our vessels can sustain a competition on this more extended scale, there can be no doubt of its beneficial tendency.

The exceptions are of the Danish East India possessions; to which the new principle was not extended, because of a restraint on the Danish Government, growing out of the charter granted to the Danish East India Company, and of the Forroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, the inhabitants of which are very poor, without subjects of much commerce, and are in a sort of state of pupillage to the Danish Government, in consequence of their imperfect civilization.

By the reduction of the Sound and Belt dues, the commerce of the United States, it is estimated, will save from thirty to forty thousand dollars per annum. The treaty does not recognise expressly the right of Denmark to impose those dues.—It operates in the nature of exemption, and places our navigation upon the footing of that of Great Britain, France, and the other nations most favored.

The fourth provision gives us a privilege which no other nation, having colonies, has ever conceded by treaty to the United States.

The fifth provision was anxiously desired by many American citizens owning

property in the Danish Islands, particularly in Santa Cruz. They were prevented from the removal of it to the United States without paying taxes, which amounted, in some instances, to twenty-five per cent. These taxes are now abolished.

It is a pleasing circumstance attending this treaty, that it is mutually highly satisfactory to both countries. It is understood to have been unanimously approved by the senate; and it has afforded much gratification, we learn, in Denmark. It goes into immediate operation. May it prove as advantageous to the two countries as it is liberal and equitable in its spirit and design."

MISSIONARIES TO BURMAH.

We regard the deliverance of the American Baptist Missionaries to Burmah from danger, as an event which calls for confidence in God, and renewed exertions in the cause for which they have suffered so much. It was evident, at the very beginning of the war, that perils of no ordinary character awaited them; especially as in all Eastern countries Americans and Englishmen are considered as one and the same people. And so it was. The heaviest chains and the most cruel treatment were their portion. Death itself often stared them in the face.

When the British were about to commence their attack upon Rangoon, Messrs. Wade and Hough were thrown into prison loaded with chains, and surrounded with a strong guard, who had orders from the Emperor to massacre them the moment a gun should be fired upon the town. The knives were made sharp, and sand was strewn over the prison-floor to receive their blood. But it was so ordered by Providence, that the first ball that was thrown, passed directly over their heads with a tremendous noise, and so alarmed the guard that they thought only of their own escape. Thus the lives of the missionaries we represent.—In several other instances their dangers were equally great, but lie, in whose name they had gone forth, delivered them out of them all.

The perils and sufferings of the Rev. Dr. Judson and Dr. Price in another part of Burmah, are described by the sufferers themselves. They too were preserved, when it seemed as if death was inevitable.

Now in view of these things, what shall we say? Is not the hand of Providence clearly apparent in preserving the lives of all the missionaries, though in different places, and in almost every variety of perilous circumstances?

From the remarks of Dr. Judson, as well as from the natural consequences of increased British influence in Burmah, to say nothing of the new territory acquired, there is reason to believe that these temporary afflictions will redound to the furtherance of the Gospel.

N. Y. Observer.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.

One of the most tremendous, awful and destructive Hurricanes, of which we have any record, passed through the country about 35 miles above here, in nearly an east direction, on Friday evening, the 30th inst. The current of wind was only about 100 yards in width. In its course it swept every thing from the ground; such was its resistless fury, that the sturdiest oaks, and the heaviest rocks, were torn from the earth, and blown off like feathers before an ordinary wind. This is extravagant language, we know; but it is no more so than the reality will bear us out in using. The forest where the hurricane passed, was levelled with the ground! presenting the appearance of a meadow of luxuriant grass, with a single swath mowed through the centre of it. Wherever it passed a plantation, it totally annihilated every thing in its course. The greatest sufferer we have heard of, is Samuel Jones, Esq. (late sheriff of this county.) The hurricane unfortunately passed directly over the most valuable improvements on his plantation near the Yaddin river, about 24 miles above this, and it left desolation and death in its wake. His large dwelling, the kitchens, smoke houses, negro houses, and a great number of other out-houses, with all their contents, were entirely swept from the ground where they stood, and blown off into thousands of atoms, and scattered over the country for miles around. Two negroes were killed, and another not expected to live. Fortunately a number of negroes, on hearing the coming of the wind, ran into a large barn, which was but little injured, the current of wind passing east of it. On the north-east side of the river, the hurricane in its course passed directly over the farm of Mr. Jacob Hoover; swept away all his buildings, and every thing in them; and killed his daughter, aged about 11 years. We have not learned the whole extent of the hurricane.

To give some idea of the tremendous force of the wind, we can state, on the best authority, that large timbers, 12 inches square, and 20 or 30 feet long, were carried two and three miles: some of the wearing apparel blown from Mr. Jones' house, was found lodged 6 or 7 miles from there; knives and forks were blown two and three miles, and some of them stuck fast in trees at that distance, &c. &c. We could name hundreds of other instances, seemingly as improbable as the above, which are vouched for in a way