[illegible] Sir, as of one of the Deponents of Albany, in his charge of which has the object of Mr. Van Buren been described to be, "certain persons in Richmond," so far as this Deponent knows[illegible] It is an idle phantasm, which the Editors of the New York American, or of the Democratic Press have circulated, and which those of the National Intelligencer have condescended to copy, as the burden of their song. Mr. Van Buren will fill his part in the Senate of the U. States, to the satisfaction of his friends, and the discomfiture of his foes—but neither to the first or the second executive office under the government does he himself aim, nor does his state, nor do his friends wish him to aspire. What may become of him hereafter, it does not befit us to predict; but the field is free, & the highest posts are open to all our citizens—It depends upon his own virtues, his fine talents, and the calls of his country, to determine his destiny.—But at present, no selfish considerations will be permitted to dictate the choice of the nation.—The eyes of the people are open, and their hearts are nerved for the struggle which is approaching. They will shake off this mad and mischievous administration. They will suffer no man to step in between them and their object. Martin Van Buren and his distinguished colleagues in the Senate, the incorruptible Macon and the capacious Benton, &c. &c. the friends of Calhoun and the friends of Clinton, the great mass of the citizens of the Middle, Southern and Western States, and probably of New York herself, will freely and incorruptibly combine to march up to this object. In all human probability but one candidate will be run against Mr. Adams—but two for the Vice Presidency, (and Mr. Van Buren is not one of these!)—and this generous attempt of creating jealousy and ill-will between the friends of Van Buren and Calhoun on the one hand, and Clinton on the other—and of sowing the seeds of suspicion in the bosom of New York, will recoil upon the heads of its authors.

MORE ANON!

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the Packet ship Alexander, from Liverpool, London papers have been received to the 8th March. We give below the most important items of intelligence:

Corn Laws.—In the House of Commons, on the 1st of March, the following resolutions in relation to the corn laws, were introduced by Mr. Canning.

The Committee upon this subject had reported a string of resolutions, fixing the rates of admission of foreign grain. The following is the substance of those resolutions:

Wheat imported from a foreign country: When the price, published in manner required by law, shall be 60s., and under 61s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter 1*l.*

And in respect of every integral shilling by which such price shall be above 60s. such duty shall be decreased by 2s. until such price shall be 70s. Whenever such price shall be at or above 70s., the duty shall be for every quarter 1s.

Whenever it shall be under 60s. and not under 59s., the duty shall be for every quarter 1*l.* 2s. And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which it shall be under 59s. such duties shall be increased by 2s.

The duty upon *Barley*, when the price is at 30s. and under 31s., for every quarter 10s., and for every shilling above 30s. the duty to be reduced 1s. 6d. until the price reach 37s., when the duty shall be 1s. per quarter.

When under 30s. and not under 29s., the duty shall be 11s. 6d. And, for each integral shilling, or part shilling, under 29s., the duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.

Oats.—Whenever the average price of oats, shall be 21s. and under 22s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter 7s. And for each shilling above 21s., such duty shall be decreased by 1s. until such price shall be 28s. Whenever it is at or above 28s., the duty shall be 1s. When under 21s., and not 20s., the duty shall be 8s. And, for each shilling, or part of shilling, by which it shall be under 20s., the duty shall be increased by 1s.

Rye, Peas, and Beans.—Whenever the average price of beans is 35s. and 36s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter, 15s. And for every shilling by which it shall be above 35s. such duty shall be decreased by 1s. until the price shall be 45s. When at or above 45s. the duty shall be 1s. When under 35s., and not under 34s., the duty shall be 16s. 6d. And for each shilling or part of a shilling, under 34s. the duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.

Wheat, Meal, and Flour.—For every barrel, being 196 lbs. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of wheat.

Oatmeal.—For every quantity of 252 lbs. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

Maize, or Indian Corn, Buckwheat, Beer or Bigg.—For every quarter a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

[illegible] from any British possession in North America or elsewhere out of Europe, the following are the duties to be paid:

Wheat.—For every quarter, 5s. until the price of British wheat shall be 66s. per quarter. When at or above 65s. the duty shall be 2s.

Barley.—For every quarter, 26s. until the price of British barley shall be 33s. per quarter. When at or above 32s. the duty shall be 6s.

Oats.—For every quarter, 2s. until the price of British oats shall be 24s. per quarter. When at or above 24s. the duty shall be 6s.

Rye, Beans, and Peas. For every quarter, &c. until the price of British rye, or of beans or of peas, shall be 40s. per quarter. When at or above 40s. the duty shall be 6s.

Wheat, Meal, and Flour.—For every barrel being 196 pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on five bushels of wheat.

Oatmeal.—For every quantity of 252 pounds, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

Maize, or Indian Corn, Buckwheat, Beer or Bigg.—For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

The Committee also express an opinion that the duties ought to be fixed from week to week, from the average prices of grain, made up in the manner required by law.

On this report a short debate took place. Mr. Weston thought the duties would be worse than prohibition itself in their effect on the landed interest. Mr. Ferguson though they would ruin the agricultural interest of Scotland, Sir S. Newport protested against admitting importation of flour into Ireland. Sir J. Wrottesly was in favor of the plan, although he differed from the report in some points. Mr. Whitmore was convinced the evils now existing would not be removed by this plan. Sir Edward Knatchbull cautioned the House how it proceeded to legislate on so dangerous a measure as one that tended to the abrogation of the corn laws. Lord Althorp thought the measure would greatly improve both the trade and agriculture of the country, and put an end to rash and ruinous speculations. Alderman Thompson considered the duties named in the resolutions too high. Sir Thomas Lethbridge, on the other hand, thought that the scale of prices was too low. He believed he should vote against it. Lord Milton was inclined to give the proposition his support, although he anticipated a yet more perfect one. Mr. Brougham said, that some gentlemen were too prone to take alarm; they seemed to give a preference to the protection of prohibition. Now, it was in vain to say, practically speaking, that this proposition did not begin at the lower end of the scale; that it did not embrace the principle of prohibition. Sir F. Burdett said he was a decided advocate for free trade in every respect, and did not believe that it would have any baneful effect upon the agricultural interests. He did not view this question as a struggle between two interests. In his opinoin, a great mistake was abroad on the subject, that of dwelling wholly on the price of corn, while the state of currency, which altered and affected that price, had not been adverted to. He hoped that question, which was the root of all the evils of the country, would yet be discussed. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday next.

The Liverpool Mercury, in speaking of the Corn Laws, observes, that

"The propositions of Ministers will disappoint the public mind generally. In principle, they are infinitely preferable to the existing corn laws, the absurdity and evil working of which Mr. Canning very ably and very properly exposed, to the great disparagement of the "wisdom of the collective" in 1815; their probable tendency to give steadiness to prices is an important consideration in their favor; and their certain, though probably remote effect in preventing, at any time, a very high range of prices, renders the theory of them still more acceptable. But they are calculated upon a scale too high to meet the necessities, or to fulfil the reasonable wishes of the People at large, who have been loudly beseeching the Legislature to adopt such measures as would permit a trade with foreign countries, some portion of whose cheap corn might be obtained for a portion of our cheap calicoes. This prayer has met with a negative in all such circumstances as are likely to affect the country during the existence of a narrowed or a narrowing circulating medium. So completely has the mere promulgation of the scale of duties precluded, for the present, all expectation of an import of foreign wheat, that the price of English grain has considerably advanced, so that the poor man will have a somewhat dearer loaf than before the proposal of an alteration in those laws which were the subject of his complainings; and that scale will, relatively, be higher and higher, so long as our circulating medium shall be in progress of diminution."

In consequence of the resolutions, abovementioned, British wheat rose 4d. to 6d. per bushel. American flour is quoted at 25s. to 27s. per bushel.

The Liverpool Advertiser says:

"We have taken pains to ascertain the opinion on 'Change on the alteration proposed by Mr. Canning on the corn laws, which appears to be, that the duty on wheat is rather too high; but the merchants are well aware Ministers could not have carried the measure at all, if a lower rate had been named. On the other hand, the duties on coarse food are thought to be disproportionably low. The effects of the alteration, as regards the extension of trade, cannot, under the duties proposed, be very great; but it is generally expected that, when the measure is carried into effect, it will give some increased activity to business."

Spain.—The private accounts from Spain this morning, [Thursday] state that disaffection has appeared among the garrisons at Ceuta—there has been an open mutiny or insurrection. As far as regards the soldiery on the frontiers, these accounts of their feelings agree with the last letters from Lisbon.

Globe and Traveller.

Portugal.—A report had been circulated in London, on the 4th or 5th March, of a plot having been formed in Portugal against the Constitutional Government, "in which some of the highest names were concerned." Nothing further had been heard of it.

Of actual operations, says a Liverpool paper, in Portugal, there is no news. The French papers report all sorts of nonsense on the subject, which they have through Spain.

Holland.—Dutch papers to the 4th instant express serious apprehension of a destructive overflow of the Rhine from the melting of the accumulated snow and ice, the quantity of which is much greater than in ordinary years. Every precaution was taken to give timely notice, by the firing of guns at different stations as the water should rise. The guns had, on some stations, commenced firing.

Greece.—The Greeks have again been victorious. The following is an extract from the General Gazette of Greece, of 15th (27th Dec.) 1826: "This moment a letter has arrived from the Commander-in-Chief, Karaiskaki, in which he writes, that, on the 7th (19th) instant, a Pachia and a Bey, with 1500 men came against our forces at Velitza; but, after an obstinate engagement, they were put to flight, and driven, with severe loss, as far as Budunitza. This victory is of great importance. We took nearly a thousand mules, laden with provisions, ammunition, coffee, sugar, and other objects, and our troops enriched themselves greatly. The terror of the enemy is unexampled. The General has erected a pyramid of heads at Velitza and Rochova. Continental Greece is now certainly free from enemies."

In a letter dated Brussels, March 4, it is mentioned, that news had been received from Napoli di Romania, down to the 21st of January. The accounts are, however, confused, and not easily intelligible. It does not appear that any thing of great importance had occurred.

Turkey.—Accounts from Constantinople state, that the news from Greece was still unfavorable to the Porte. It is said that Ibrahim has received orders to go to the assistance of the Seraskier. Some doubts are entertained of his compliance. The Turkish Government had discovered a new conspiracy. The ramifications were very extensive, and for the last fifteen days executions and banishments have re-commenced with more severity than ever.

Switzerland, Feb. 21.—Death of Pestalozzi.—The venerable Pestalozzi died on the 17th of February, at Brugg, after a few days illness, in the 82d year of his age. We have lost another celebrated and valuable character, M. de Fellenborg.

The Liverpool Mercury states, that, after a protracted, and, with some exceptions, a very tedious discussion of two days, Sir Francis Burdett's motion in favor of the Catholic emancipation has been thrown out, by a majority of four, by those who are called the representatives of the People.

Lord Liverpool is slowly recovering: on the 7th he is said to have passed a good night. Mr. Huskisson is also better.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Columbus arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing London papers to the 12th March. The following are the most important items of intelligence afforded by the New York papers.

Greece.—The third victory gained by Karaiskaki is confirmed. The booty taken at Volizza was much more considerable than at first reported. Salona is in the hands of the Greeks. Karaiskaki, after his victories at Arekova & Volizza, where he took 1,500 horses, all kinds of ammunition, provisions, &c. surprised and cut to pieces, near Lepanto, a corps of 1,000 Turks, who were marching to Solona to relieve that place. Part of K's troops are to be sent to the army of Eleusis. Two hundred Peloponnesians have already repaired thither, and two thousand men, under Col. Gordon and Petromichally, are going by sea to the Pirceus, escorted by the *American* frigate, commanded by Miaulis. All these forces united are simultaneously to attack the Seraskier, Redschid Pacha, who has approached Athens, from which he had retired in consequence of the victory of Arakova, thus giving Col. Fabvier an opportunity to enter the Acropolis with ammunition and provisions.

Accounts had been received at Previsa that two vessels, laden with provisions, were at Patala, waiting orders from Karaiskaki, and that Makry had made himself master of Stamnias near Missolonghi.

These favorable circumstances, says a letter to the Geneva Greek Committee, prove how useful our consignments of provisions have been, since the Greeks have thereby been enabled to resume offensive operations.

The Augsburg Gazette mentions that the Porte, on the 4th of February, declared, through the Reis Effendi, that it would reject all diplomatic overtures in favor of the Greek insurgents.

Rumours having been set afloat, on the London 'Change of the resignation of Messrs. Canning and Huskisson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, doubtless to effect stock operations, the Globe remarks:

"There is no truth in the rumours which have been circulated of the resignation of Mr. Canning, nor is it believed that any thing is yet settled as to the future Ministry. One of the arrangements talked of is, that Earl Bathurst will be First Lord of the Treasury; that Lord Palmerston will take a seat in the Cabinet, with the office of Secretary for the Colonies; and that Mr. Wynn will go to India. It is supposed Lord Colchester will be the new member of the Cabinet."

On the question of Catholic Emancipation—decided on the 7th March—the vote stood as follows: Ayes 272, Noes 276. Majority against the motion, four! This decision has produced much excitement in Ireland; and arrangements were making to send a large deputation, composed of members from all the counties, with an address to the King, on the subject.

London, March 12.

It is confidently reported, that Sir Henry Clinton has written home in the strongest terms for reinforcements. The gallant General, it is said, has declared 5,000 additional troops to be absolutely necessary. This report had occasioned much agitation in the stock markets.

Letters from Madrid state, that new difficulties have just arisen between the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Lamb. The latter has complained, that the principal part of the arms found on the Portuguese rebels, are of the manufacture of *Seville*, which are under the immediate control of, and could not have been distributed without the consent of, the Spanish Government.

Portugal.—Private letters from Lisbon to the 1st of March, state that political affairs were far from being settled, although no new occurrences of importance had transpired. The Anti-Constitutionalists, if put down in one section of the country, suddenly appeared in other places, in such numbers, and with such means, as could not be accounted for on any other ground than that they were reinforced and furnished with money by Spain or some other foreign Power. There was no doubt that a large majority of the ignorant lower classes of the Portuguese population were taught to believe they must oppose a Government which would operate against the interests of their long established religion and habits. One letter expresses a belief, that war must yet be carried into Spain. This was also the opinion of the American Consul, as we are informed by Captain Riley. Capt. R. understood that an engagement took place between a party of the Royalists and Constitutionalists about the last of February, near the frontiers of Spain, in which the former were again defeated.

Provisions and forage of all kinds were very high at Lisbon, but the port was not yet opened.

The British army was concentrating at Coimbra, about 30 leagues in the interior from Lisbon.

By the treaty which has been concluded between England and Portugal, the latter Power stipulates to furnish the British troops with provisions and barracks, during their stay in Portugal, but not for their pay and clothing.

Greece.—By the brigs Clio and Ganges, arrived at Boston, Smyrna papers have been received, up to the date of 12th of January. They contain no intelligence that is important. Canaris had been appointed Captain of the frigate Hellas, under Miaulis; but a later account states, that having had some discussion with the latter, he had landed. The British Com. Hamilton, had taken the Greek brig Leonidas, charged with committing some piracies. Conduriotti is reported to have made himself absolute master of the Hydriotes, with the concurrence of Colocotroni. The Greeks had received from France 60,000 francs.

The siege of Athens still continues. Since Fabvier has been in the citadel, Catay Pacha has redoubled his watchfulness, and constructed new batteries. Having been reinforced by 3,000 men, he was closely pressing the blockade. Fabvier had made two sorties, in which he lost eight of the twenty Philhellenists he had with him. Robert, a chief of battalion, his companion in arms for twenty years, had been mortally wounded. His loss can hardly be made up to Fabvier. Col. Borbaqui has hastily collected men, in order to assist Fabvier. Great hope is reposed in the arrival of Cochrane, who is still waiting for his steam vessels. There are, at present, [illegible] of troops in Greece ready to [illegible] none in the pay of the Government but the Albanians, who are mere mercenaries, easily seducible by better pay, to the opposite side. A new manufactory of false money had been established by a European.

Ibrahim is still at Navarin, and his troops have been embarked, some say for an expedition against Samos, others, in order to be transported to Candia. Military operations are everywhere suspended at present.

From the Charleston Courier.

In consequence of our inability to obtain one of the Addresses, on the presentation of the late Colonel WASHINGTON's Standard, to the *Washington Light Infantry*, until a very late hour on Thursday night, and believing we should not receive it in time for yesterday's paper, we prepared only a brief notice that the ceremony had taken place—intending to have given the particulars, with the addresses, this morning; but all the addresses being received, they were published with the short article we had written. We now add some of the particulars of the ceremony, previously omitted.

According to appointment, the *Washington Light Infantry*, Capt. GILCHRIST, the *United Blues*, Capt. STARK, and the *Jackson Guards*, Capt. PARKER, assembled at their respective company grounds, at 4 o'clock, P. M. the two latter joined the *Light Infantry*, on their parade ground, the *Blues* on the right, the *Guards* on the left of the *Light Infantry*; the whole under the command of Capt. STARK, of the *Blues*, then marched to the Meeting-street, thence down to South-Bay, to the residence of Mrs. WASHINGTON, in front of which the Military were drawn up, forming three sides of a square, the centre of the *Washington Light Infantry* in front of the entrance of Mr. WASHINGTON's Mansion-House, where Mrs. WASHINGTON appeared at the door, supported by her son, Wm. WASHINGTON, Esq. who bore the Flag under which his gallant father fought in some of the bloodiest battles of our Revolution—the Military saluted with open ranks, presented arms, and the band of the *Light Infantry* struck up WASHINGTON's March, during which the venerable and dignified Lady saluted her young friends. As soon as the Band ceased, Mrs. WASHINGTON addressed Colonel CROSS, Commander of the 16th Regiment, and of which these three Uniform Companies compose a part. Although the address of Mrs. WASHINGTON was not generally heard, yet the elevated stand she occupied afforded an opportunity to all around of witnessing her interesting manner. At this moment the scene was full of the deepest interest—to see the venerable matron, one, we may almost say belonging to another age, with her own hands transmitting to posterity so glorious a relic of the Revolution, modestly alluding to the glory it had acquired, and warmly expressing her confidence in the youthful soldiers before her, created a thrilling and most delightful sensation. As far as we could observe, she faultered but once in the delivery of her Address, and that was in allusion to the last battle in which it had been unfurled—no doubt produced by the reflections it created.

Col. CROSS replied to Mrs. WASHINGTON, received the Standard from her hands, brought it to the foot of the steps, and with, an Address, delivered it to Capt. GILCHRIST, who made a handsome and appropriate answer, and handed it over to the Colour Guard. The Military then formed open columns of platoons, marched to the Battery, up East Bay and Broad-Street, deposited the Colours, and were dismissed on the respective parade grounds. The three Companies made a very handsome display.

The Standard is of a small size, (Col. WASHINGTON's Regiment being Cavalry,) the material is crimson damask Satin, with a laurel bud woven in the centre; it is edged with silk fringe of the same color; the Staff is surmounted with a handsomely carved and gilt Eagle, at the foot of which, on one side are the letters "SPQR," the Senate and people of the Republic—and on the other, "EUTAW." The Flag is in a very fine state of preservation, and the color nearly as bright as it ever was.

A Tropical Climate.—Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The vete rouge lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private pus. Flies get into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose. You eat flies, drink flies and breath flies. Lizards, cockatrices and snakes, get into the bed—ants in the books—scorpions sting you on the foot—every thing stings, bites, or bruises—every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Mr. Am. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your tea cup—a non descript