posed of Members of the Opposition, at which some one of the rumber presided and another acted as Secretary," &c. &c. We deny that Mr. Van Buren was present at any such meeting—and surely, if the "Great Maginian" himself were not present, if this important potion of the machinery of the plot were withdrawn from it, the whole plot is as a superchife. moment. Mr. Van Buren would cease be what he has been so pumponsly de-bed, the representative of this party of necessarily the life and soul, and bone tinew of it. ".... Until this evidence has furnished and the condense has mere spec dirit could impose such a tissue of misrepresentations upon an intelligent people! That they should have the egregical effrontery to declare in the face of the nation, "that the effect of the success of these operations would be to place the Government of the United States in the hands of an organized and disciplined party, instead of the hands of the legitimate sovereign, the People: That the tion, Martin Von Buren, a senator from New York, represents this party, and is necessarily the life and soul, and bone and sinew of it: A hat the success of this organization would be, therefore, necessarily, to place the whole of the routine of the high public offices, and all the important legislation of the country, under the abtant legislation of the country, under the ab-solute control of that distinguished citizens. That such success would be an usurpation of the rights of the People, and a tyranny of odious complexion?"—And are these unauhenticated sumoors and this unproduced letter the only proofs, which the authors of the story are able to palm upon the public the story are able to palm upon the public?

Oh! no... they have other stillery at hand.

It has been since the National Advocate, which speaks of a concentration of sentiment at Washington, and of a master spirit (Mr. Van Buren, of course!). But the National Advocate denies that this gentleman had any hand in the paragraphs which it publishes; and really we should like to understand how long it has been since the Advocate became the organ of Mr. Van Buren in New York. organ of Mr. Van Buren in New York. At has never been so considered; and the as cription is still more singular, as the Intelligencer and its friend in N York (the American) held up the Albany Argus as his favorite organ. The Argus, however, expressly disclaims all the ambitious views which have been so lavishly ascribed to him by his Editorial Inquisitors. The Argus forward to deny his views upon the V. Presipromptly denied that he had the slightest views to the Vice Presidency; or, when further interrogated by the Intelligencer, to the office of President. And yet the N. I. still better informed than us, is, perhaps more persists in usershing the most ambitious presents. tensions to Martin Can Buren; and still relies Dickerson and Chandler and others are an upon certain vague paragraphs in the Ad-vocate. These the Educr of that paper ments, then what becomes of the Signs of the denies to have emanated in any respect from

My. Van Buren himself. But how long has it been since the N. Intelligencer has thought fit to attach so much importance to a p ssing paragraph in a newspaper?—What then should it say of the following article in the New York A-

"But above and outweighing all these motives, is that consideration of matchless potency in ordini portions of this Union, that Gen. Jackson is from a slave state, and Mr. Adams from a free state. It is not alt. Adams as an individual, but the northern man that is to be put down. This, and this alone, is the objection of Virginia, the leader of the slave confederacy. She may talk of the unconstitionality of a tariff, roads and canals, and a national university—all which, in one form or another, have at former periods, been sanctioned by some of her statesmen—but the real grievance is, that "the sceptre has departed from Judah"—that white Recemen, and not black slaves, have made the President-Virginia never has from the establishment of this government until this day, voted for a northen man as I'resident-and we haz ard nothing in saying, that while she remains a slave state, she never will. Such unifor mity of action cannot be accidental-it is systematic and belongs to her institutions, feelings, and tears. Her policy, her hope, and sole reliance now is, in gaining prose-lytes among northen men. If she can find enable her to regain her lost ascendancy..... she will reward them with all, and any of the secondary offices—She will flatter, pay, and despise them—but the pole star of her faith, the sine qua non of her support is, a slaveholder for a President!!!"

The Intelligencer would not perhaps be very well pleased to be identified with these sentiments of its Colleague is New York .--And still it is on this species of avidence that it impeaches the mouves of Mr. Yan Buren, and the character of his friends in the Oppo-

But this is not the only instance, in which it infers its stilly Signs of the Times from the

personal combinations, as the ancient Asia, selected candidate. On this subject there is the planeta. It devotes two featful columns to the remarkable compaction between the Afrany Argus and the R. Engineer instrument, and the featful columns to the remarkable compaction between the Afrany Argus and the R. Engineer is allowed to know something of the Afrany Argus and the Intelligencer issuants that the Afrany Argus and the Junto. Now, the Argus expressly says. It is relation to the particular question of a caucus at Washington, during the next session of Congress, which has moved the datelligencer to atter its fullminations against all its publicly made, we take the carriest occasion to deny that there is at this time any political association or conjunction. Conformer, as a prominent member of the rewere ignorant. For what are the reasons which they effer for believing and proclaiming this prete ded conjunction? The shallowest and waskest possible: Because 'an assertion to that effect had been silently submitted to by the prints friendly to Gov Clinton in New York. When the editors of the Intelligencer knew that the organ of the 'state administration' in this city had been and continues to be tion in this city had been and continues to be unceasing in its attacks upon Mr. Van Buren, and had copied from their own attacks of a imilar import-when they knew that most of the Clintonian journals in this state have also greedily extracted and commended such party of their long articles as reflected, unjustly enough, upon Mr. Van Buren—and when they knew also that in our legislative, execu-tive and political transactions, the prominent members of each party, stand precisely now as they we ground during the period we have what apology can they offer for attempting to palm off such misrepresentations upon the public? A course so disinge

who count upon an advantage from it." in the same desperate boundering after signs, with which it seeks to justify its unfounded misrepresentations, it notices the remarkable congeniality of feeling and alstantially, an identity of purpose between the Richard Enquirer and the Abovey Ar gue," We leave the exposition of this most alarming "portent" to our able n's in the although it is not our custom to publish com pluments up in ourselves. It exposes not only the ridiculous charge of a coincidence be. blow had been spared. Now, however, that tween the Argus and the Enquirer; but the the arrow has been sped -now, that Andrew insidious course of the Nat. Intelligencer in Jackson has been publicly charged by an other respects—It unmasks the stratagem by Editor is the confidence and under the speother respects -it unmasks the stratagem by which the jealousies of the people of New Fork were to be roused against Mr. Van Buren.—It shows the pretty figure which the Intelligencer makes in charging him with contracting to sell the 36 votes of New York, and then sophistically frittering away their assertion into a mere figure of speech.

If then, Mr. Martin Van Buren has made no

naous can scarcely fail to re-act upon those

such arrangement-if he has no such ambi tions views as have been hastily ascribed to per, whose editor was supported by himself as the Printer to the Senate, to the evident annoyance of Messes. G. and S., has come ments, then what becomes of the Signs of the Times? How desperate is the cause, (and how infatuated is the Advocate,) which hazards such extrava cant assertions upon such firmst foundations!-We are really almost ashamed to encounter such idle rhapsodies of a disordered imagination.

ed the votes? By this sort of logic, we might cabals, "The opposition of the Madisons and Giles and Langelons of '97 might be equally distinguished; and the tools of power in these tional action - liut, according to this sort of

towards its friends. But this is not the only instance, in it infers its silly Signs of the Times from the paragraphs in a newspaper. It charges the Charleston Mercury with taking its one from their ancient opponents. They name the Great Charleston happened lately to be his "Head Quarters."

The Mercury at once puts down the gratuitous assumption, by explicitly declaring, then the able and talented leaders really intend to make a nomination of their own at least a fortught since that gentleman left Charleston, during his stay in which we had no more to do with him, than with the Editors of either of the organs of the government at Washington!"

The six impossible to enumerate all these the six is and suggernant of a new government at Washington!"

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The six is silly Signs of the Times from the from the party and the par

an "The of it. Every thing condemns such a course in terrible ty, which resorts to it under such circumdreans of stances, would sign the chath-warrant of its ent Astron selected candidate." On this subject there is

Nashville, April 7 .-- The days of the Coalition are numbered-its dissolution is at hand-we have heard the last feeble cry or espiring hope- we have marked the signal that like the alarm gun at sea, tells of doe; danger and distress. No friendly arm is and save-nor does the final, desperate struggle hold forth any promise of deliverance even now, the "great image" totters to he basis, and the political virtue of a free people is "the stone" that shall smile this " image "upon his feet that are of iron and of City and break them to preces" then shall the head and the feet and all the members of "the great image" he "carried away," "so that no place shall be found for them," Let not our readers suppose that we have been led away by some sudden excitement to nazard such confident anticipations upon a slight foundation -we cannot be mistaken in the "signs of the times" -we know, that nothing but the most desperate extremity reald have driven the Coalition ... reckless as it is ... to speed a possened arrow at the peace and expenses of a Human. Yet, this has been love, and for the honor and credit or our own sex, we could have weiged, that this cowardly cial patronage of the administration, with having " prevaled upon the wife of Lewis crushed .-- Republican. Roberts to desert her inshand, and live with trimself in the character of a wife," it is time to lay aside the deheads which has heretolore prevented us from replying to the inacudos and insiniations which of late have appeared in some of the Coalition mints, and to speak freely and openly upon the suspect. In the very threshold or this inquery, we tearlessly throw down the gauntle! -we challenge the him, as his confidential "organ" positively throw down the gauntlet we challenge the asserts—if there he no shadow of proof to strictest scratiny, the closest examination—justify any such insinuation—if the very pa- let the conduct of Andrew Jackson through out the whole of this transaction be subjected to the crucible of critical investigation; if it abide not a seven fold, heat-off it come not forth pure and undefiled, then we will be coment that a full measure of public odium

shall be meted out to him. The accusation as full and explicit-we will again give it in the words of Mr. Hammond: " in the summer of 1790, Gen. Jackson prevailed upon the wife of Lewis Roberts of Mercer county, Kentucky, to desert her hasband, and live with himself, in the character of a wife" This charge, we unequivocally and expressly pronunce west ustlanous y false. It is directly opposed to the truth. The fact is, that Lewis Roberts, while a resident of Kentucky, under the influence of an ungovernably jealous disposition, com-But then, we are reminded of the "con- pelled Mrs. Jackson, then Mrs. Roberts, to centration of sentiment in Washington-"the depart from the roof of his mother, by whom distinct understanding and a community of Mrs. J. was fondly and affectionately believed action among a certain number of the Sen and seek a home with her widowed parent in ators," as illustrated by a series of votes in Tennessee. This happened before Gen the Senate, viz. on the Colonial Bill, on the Jackson ever came to this state, and before Tacubaya appropriation, and on the lumentable he ever saw Mrs. Roberts. Afterwards, a re vote for the Printer to the Senate,-Yet conciliation between Lewis Roberts and his strange to tell, even here the fact falls short, wife was effected, and he resided with her on of the allegation; because on these three the farm of her mother. It was at this period questions there is a variation of six c seven that Gen. Jackson, at the solicitation of a rotes,-And after all, what would such a triend, went to the house of his Direction, coincidence prove? That there is a factions the mother of Mrs. Hoberts, to board there combination on foot, to usurp all the high being no public hou as in the country-and offices of the government-an unprincipled then and there he first became acquainted junto, to force themselves into power by the with the present Mrs. Jackson. In a short most licentions means? . Is no allowance to be time the jealous disposition of Lewis Roberts made for the honest convictions which direct- again burst forth, and vented its spleen and suspicions on General Jackson, who not being characterise all oppositions as factions and disposed to bear such continuely in silence, remonstrated with Roberts, by whom he was grossly insulted, and a warm altercation was the consequence. General Jackson immedidays and charge them with the design of ately changed his place of residence-and wresting the government from its constitu- Lewis toberts, after maltreating his wife, himself deserted her and returned to the state logic, we should also like to know what be of Kentucky, leaving a power of atturney in comes of the other portion of the Senate the hands of a Lawyer to dispose of his peoamong us a recreant band, strong enough to which yet don the other side of these perty in this state-which proves conclusively, Pacha of Egypt, and which sustained enable her to regain her lost ascendancy questions? If Macon, and Dickerson and that he had abandoned all idea of residing great damage in the launching, would others be a law less combination, what are we here. It was then determined by the family to say of Mils, and Hobbins & Co.? Methinks of Mrs. Roberts that she should never again in its zeal to assail its chemies, the Intelligen-live with Lewis Roberts-he having once sail for Alexandria with a French crew cer might display a little more discretion driven her from his home, and afterwards of about 400 men, and under the French upon a reconciliation, himself abandoned her. flag-We cannot by down the pen to day, with. Upon this he threatened to return to this state out attempting to dispel one of the illusions and carry her to Kentucky by force, where cently condemned par contumas, to which previation the spirits of our worthy upon she resolved to descend to the lower friends at Washington. The incubus secus country under the protection of Col Stark, to haunt both their night-dreams and their who knowing that the voyage would be atday dreams. We since sely regret this distended with great danger from the Indians, Circumstances of which are not stated.

former, as a prominent member of the republican party, has been opposed to, and opposed by the latter and his friends: And of this fact we cannot extend one charity so far as to believe the Editors of the Intelligencer which there ignorant. For what are the reasons their apprehensions—and not to suffer their possed upon it by those who were immediately their apprehensions—and not to suffer their possed upon it by those who were immediately their apprehensions—and not to suffer their possed upon it by those who were immediately son from the lowe country, he received the congratulatory visits of all his neighbors, no one thought of imputing any blame-of charging him with an impropriety of con duct -- he was in a short time elected a member of our state convention; then a member (the first from this state) of Congress; then a senator in the Congress of the U. S. then Judge of the Supreme court of this state; then a Maj. Gen. in the Militia: and now at his day, we are told that he seduced a maried woman to clope and live with him as his wife! Go to--- twas an evil hour that, when the Coalition undertook to wage war with a memun, it will recoil on their own reads with ten fold violence, and the people if these U.S. will perceive that a cause which requires such pitiful subterfuges to uphold it, must be bad indeed. There is another consideration which may tend to throw light on the subject ... the mother of Lewis Roberts, so far from supposing that he had been grievously wronged by Gen. Jackson and Lidy, uniformly expressed the warmest wishes for their welfare, the brother-in-law of Lewis Roberts, so far from imagining that he had been unfairly and dishonorable call with, by Gen. J and his wife, was in the habit of making the General's house his home, whenever he visited this part of the country With this brief narative of facts and the construction put upon them both by Roberts' relations and the near neighbors of Gen Jackson, who were eye witnesses to his conduct, we shall for the present leave the subject, with the remark, that the judicial proceedings had in Kentucky were entirely ex parte (Mrs. Jackson receiving no notice) and of course entitled to no weight. Let the friends of Gen. Jackson be under no apprehensons; the many headed monster will be

FOREIGN NEWS.

The packet ship Stephania, arrived at New York, brought files of French papers. The intelligence afforded by them has been chiefly anticipated by English papers previously received. We extract the fellowing paragraphs from the New York American:

The Gizette of Augsburg announces under the head of Vienna, that that city had been thrown into consternation, by the marder of the Abbe Plank, professor of mathematics. He was 72 years old, and had given lessons to the hereditary Prince and the Dake of Reichstadt. Napoleon's son.) He was a distinperson suspected of his murder was captured, he will not hesitate long for unfortunate professor under pretext of porrowing money from him. The Abbe Plank was found pierced with thirteen poniard wounds.

The Austrian Observer of the 17th Feb. states that according to recent advices from Greece, a battle was fought on the 19th December, at Beltra, (on the other side of Parnassus) in which the Greeks had the advantage. The Journal du Commerce, of the

28th February, announces that France has just lost one of her best citizens, and the Chamber of Deputies one of the most distinguished members of the opposition, in the death of M. de Giardin, at the age of 60.

Two epic poems are announced at Lyons, one relative to the one hundred days-the other to St. Helena.

The Journal du Commerce of Feb. 27, says, that the frigate Guerriere, of 60 guns, built at Marseilles, for the be ready for sea in a month, and would sail for Alexandria with a French crew

The Royal Court of Paris has rehard labor for life, a young man who had killed his adversary in a duel, the

Rio Grande.-The brig Caledonia, Captain Robinson, arrived at this port sisted of a ship and two brigs, as foron Saturday, sailed from Rio Grande on the 2d March. We learn that reports had reached that town of the occurrence of a severe battle between the Brazilian and Buenos Ayrean armies. No positive intelligence of the result first officer is confirmed. He had taken had been permitted to transpire, although it was believed the authorities circulation, and they were generally desperate attempts to misconstrue the Signs the people; and they are solemnly assured, of the Times. The hallucinations are as that no Cancus is to be held next winter. It various as their authors. The same Editor, is kind enough to say that "the Enquirer is had actually divorced Lewis Roberts and his wife, the provisions of the act, conveyed as only preserved from total destruction he was taken.

FROM PORTUGAL

arrived at New York, all gence from Portugal to the 3d Ma March, says that the utmost out prevailed amongst the Rebels of the banks of the Tamega, and at Lame On hearing of the advance of Gener Mello beyond Labrana, the 7th Chaseores mutthied. Count Villa Ph was to leave Villa Real the 27th Fe ruary, for the purpose of expelling th Rebels, and it was said would ente Spain by Miranda or Freix diff. Cinta.

The news from Tros-na-Monie (26th Feb.) state, the rebels had col. lected all their forces, and were marching on Beira; in consequence of which, General Mello was to occupy Chaves. It was also reported, that the English brigade was marching from Coimbre to Vizeu, and General Clinton was us his way to Oporto, to make himself ac-quainted with the different military positions in the province of Minbo.

A Malta paper says, the Egyptian fleet which sailed from Alexandria for the Morea, was commanded by Moharem Bey, son-in law of the Pache and consisted of 78 sail, of which 30 were sloops of war, 4 fireships, and the rest European and Turkish transports. There were no troops on board, but money, provisions, and ammunition. The specie on board amounted to 900. 000 Spanish dollars.

We extract the following article, on highly interesting subject, from the New York Americans Greece The intelligence furnished by

the last Paris papers of the determination the Porte to resist all overtures from the Christian Powers for the pacification of Greece, is, if authentic -as, from the blind fanaticism of the Turks we presume it to be only the property of high importance, and, we would fain hope, of good augury for the real and unqual lifted independence of Greece. The mediation of the European Courts was understood to aim only at obtaining for the Greeks a degree of mitigated dependence. They were still to be subjects of the Porte, owing it allegiance and paying it tribute. The were to be in the condition that Wallachi and Moldavia now are -- a condition, it is true, when compared with the merciless and rapacious domination under which they had been so long suffering, of comparative freedom and happiness. But this mediation being refused, it may be hoped-nay, if in-formation derived from reliable sources do not mislead us, it may be stated with cen-tainty.....that Great Britain, and perhaps France, will unite in saying to Ibrahim Pacis, the main supporter of the war, that he must go home, and leave the Turks to settle their matters as they may with the Greeks, It is from Egypt, by the treasures of Ali Pacha, by his granaries, with his troops and fleets, that the war of the two last campaigns has been sustained. Without these, Greece would, ere this, have down the Turk from her besom; but when a British fleet shall intimate guished and much esteemed man. The must go home with his ships, or they will be immediately handed over to the war has been one of great expense and hardtribunal. He is of good society and Greek heads and ears, and with him will depart the hopes of the Crescent. Against all colonel of the Polish legion, and is the powers of Constantinople, the Greeks decorated with various orders. He can protect themselves. We are therefore failure, if so it shall turn out to be, of the proffered mediation of the Christian Powers.

> We learn from a gentleman letely arrived from the Spanish Main, that the two frigates Colombia and Candinamarca, intended for some hostile expedition against the Spanish territory, were nearly ready for sea, on the 20th of March, when the preparations were suddenly suspended, by an order from Bolivar, and the expedition abandoned, as it was presumed, for the want of funds to carry it on. It was generally understood that Porto Rico was its chject; and that the ships were to ct operate in some manner with the Mexican squadron.

> Commodore Porter's movements have all along appeared to indicate some intended co-operation, and it would not be strange if, on being disappointed in this manner, he should undertake some active measures, as he may think his character requires some more energetic course, after allowing himself to be nominally blockaded by a squadron he pretends to despise.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From Key West.-By the Colossus, at New York, from Havana, we learn that Com. Porter was still at Key West, and that the Spanish and Mex-ican squadrons lay in sight of each other. The Commodore's force conmerly, and consequently, says the Daily Advertiser, the report by the vessel from Xibara relative to the capture of the latter is unfounded. The account of the capture of Commodore Porter's a coaster and was making for Key though it was believed the authorities West, when he was pursued and was had the particulars. The reports in obliged to run his prize vessels ashore. With five of his own men and fifteen credited, were, that the Brazifians had prisoners he got into the long boat, when met with an absolute defeat, and were the latter overpowered him, and thus