For many of the displaced office hold ers we feel no sort of aympathy. Men inally appointed in reward of their ust as well performed by other a to whom they are now compelled to give place, appeal to the public sympathy with a very ill grace. The people know how to discriminate between their own interests and the interests of Mr. A. B. who is depayed of the long or enjoyment of a song salary. A laughable instance of such an attempt to excite public sympathy, has been af forded by Mr. Elieuener Clough of Bosion, whom the roper to remove aspector, to make for anu othy man, for aught much in suppos e can feel with ce. He has publish ed in the Sentinel and in the Patriot a communication on the subject, which only procure for him ridicule and ot. One would suppose that he real the rights and liberties of ican people violated in Gracious Heaven!!! (he what le our country coming in a free country like an for only exercising the his conscience, which right his conscience, which right his country has enjoined on duty, is to be deprised of a ro-farewell, Independence, farewell Liberty." Bah!—we remember right this very gb has been, in his day, and the enjoyment of the very of hhe has now lost, quite a con-man at caucuses and political mouncing home of the best ercising the rights of their at he must, in times past, have d of the same sort of proscriplich he new makes such un-

ent letter from Paris, says-The grand node at present with re-ard to evening entertainments, is to avite fifteen hundred people, when your parement can issuely contain half the mader. A foreigner of some rank and balls a few evenings since; but as the urshippers of pleasure deem every moment tost which is not dedicated to enment. Monseignure dipad in ment, Monseignure dined in town is a party of bons vivans, intending se at home at ten to receive his nuerous guests. The rites of Bacchus, wever, were not terminated until ele-n, when he sat out for his hotel; but and it impossible to pass the long file carriages which were occupied by shi-ing ladies who waited admittorice. min the donor of the fete assured gendermes that he was M. le Contre—. He was obliged to take his according to the laws. Three comes first served," and only reached his in-hospitable door at three o'clock in the morning. There were toolve converts stolen at this same entertainment, fifteen shawls, ten hats. Eve mantles, and sev-eral ladies lost their bracelets, owing to the squeezing, pressing, and confusion."

agular.—Mambers of the Jackson are not so ambitious of distincfor as their opponents have represent-ion as their opponents have represent-id—for, how comes it to pass, that three of the highest foreign missions, have been tendered to three of the pard declined in the most disinter ted manner?— We question very uch whether three such examples (ac curring in two months only) can be found in the four years received the last administration — Rich. Enq.

make a purchase of the farmer's horses. But in a few hours after the good man sold out and left our village on foot, as their property, stolen from them a few days previous at Statesville. Search was immediately made for the thief, the country ransacked—every budy was asked, did you see the third travel this way? The result however is, the honest soul still goes "unwhiped of Justice" and the Jail. Every citizen should be on his guard. The trade we fear is systematic. Advocate.

The National Intelligencer commences an article in relation to Mr. Clay with the appropriate raption, " Heads, I win; tails you lose." Albany Argus.

By the President of the U. States of

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas by an Act of the Congress of the United States, of the seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four entitled "an Act conand twenty four entitled "an Act con-cerning discriminating duties of ton-nage and impost;" it is provided, that upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the Government of any foreign na-tion, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost, are imposed or le-vied within the parts of the said nation, upon vessels belonging wholly to citizens of the United States, or upon merhandise, the produce or manufacture thereof, imported into the same, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said nation, and the merchandise of its produce or manufacture, imported into the United States into the same; the said suspension to take effect from the time of such netification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal ex-emption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and merchandise. as aforesaid, thereon laden, shall be continued, and no longer.

And whereas sa sfactory evidence has been received by me from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Austria through the Baronde Lederer, his Con sul General in the U. States, that 'ves wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, are not, nor shall be, on their entering any Austrian port, from and after the first day of January last subject to the payment of higher duties of tonnage, than are levied on Austrian

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim. that so much of the several Acts imposing duties on the tonuage of ships arriving in the U. States, as imposed a discriminating duty between the vessels of the Empire of Austria, and vessels of the United States, are, suspended and discontinued: the said suspension to take effect from the day abovementioned, and to continue henceforward, so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States, shall be continued in the parts of the . Imperial

Dominions of Austria.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of [L.s.] May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and the fifty-second of the Jodepondence of the United States ANDREW JACKSON.

By the Presidents
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The Condition and the Revolutionary majors.—One of the condition prints, phishes the notice of Mr. Edwards, of he Pension Office, with the following

The Poor Old Soldiers!—By the following order, it will be seen that the henevolent and tenerous constructions given to the pension law by the late administration i annulled; in consebe sufficiently and a heavy headed veteran, heart had been so lately warmed by the confort and ease for the remand of, is typide unfeelingly turned off, and tald to hely a cheerless passage to the And this—yes, xurs! is "Jackson and e to which this notice refers, is a

WAR DEPARTMENT,

war DEPARTMENT,
strong Office, March 27, 1829.

tions of the 26th of December last,
as Recretary of War, with the apme President of the United States,
speaded. Persons therefore, who
make application for pensions on
volationary service, under the sevsugress on the subject, will conform
toms, which existed prior to the
utified, and be subject to the same
restrictions as existed previous to
of the suspended regulations. JAMES L. EDWARDS.

arrested by the present Secretary, was conceded that it was proper for the Secretary, upon the verge of his admin-istration, to take upon himself (he exercise of a power virtually legislative, (for so far as it extended the operation of a law having a previously defined meaning, known to, and acquiesced in by fie representatives of the people, it was purely legislative.) it will not be denied that it became his duty, in ma-king out his estimate, to ask for a sum sufficient to discharge the increased demands thus created upon the pension fund. Of what avail was it to the huary headed veterans, that their hearts were warmed by the prospect of comfort and ease for the remand of their lives, if nothing but "prospect" was provided for them?

Will "prospect" pay their debts? Will "prospect" feed or cluth them? If "prospect" will do neither of these. we would ask of what use was the pros pect opened to them by the late admin istration, without so much as usking for an appropriation to give substance to the shadowy dreams that "prospect" had given birth to?

Will the coalition prints insist, that the late Secretary of War had the pow-er thus to extend the pension roll by construction, and also had power to ap propriate money by construction? I they do not, they leave him in the di lemma; where they are bound to admit. that he endeavored to cast upon the neusion fund an additional demand for about one hundred thousand dollars. when, as we have already shown, he must have known that his estimate fell short of the sum necessary to meet the claims due under the former construction of the law, \$270,000 or more. So far then from providing for those hoary headed veterans embraced by the regu lation of 26th of December, 1828 the late Secretary failed to provide for those, about whose right to be up on the pension roll there is no dis pute, by neglecting to ask for an ap-propriation sufficient to pay them; and

it would appear that he was unwilling to bring the subject of his regulation of 26th December, before Congress Why else did he not ask for an appropriation to meet it? When this transaction is taken with litia of the Revolution on the pension

the effort made to place the whole mi roll, and is viewed in connexion with the desperate warfare waged against the gent citizen can hesitate to believe, that there did exist a settled design to embarrass all the operations of the government-a material part of which was to beget a sympathy for the soldiers of the revolution, and by swelling the pension roll to ten or twelve millions per annum, absorb the whole of that portion of the revenue, relied on for the extinction of the public debt. One branch of the plan was arrested by the Senate, the other will be counteracted by the Executive .- U. S. Telegraph.

From the Georgia Journal. Elberton April 25, 1829. MESSRS. CAMAR & RAGLAND,

Gentlemen-Subsequent to the adjournment of the last session of Congress, I sought, and had a conversation with the President of the United States on the subject of our Indian relations. I stated to him that Georgia had looked with great anxiety to the political change which had placed him in the federal Executive chair, with a confident hope, and expectation, that she would at last, though late, have justice extended to her, and that I was anxious to have it in my power to inform the people of Georgia on my arrival at home, of the course which would be pur sued by him in reference to the subject. He promptly, and with apparent pleasure, complied with my request. He read to me a talk which he had then recently addressed to the Creek Indians, urging them to emigrate west of the Mississippi, by arguments drawn from the impracticability of their remaining a separate people, within the limits of a sovereign State, and a proper view of their best interests in reference to their future welfare. I stated to the President that Georgia was more immediately and deeply interested in the course of policy which might be adopted relative to the Cherokee Indians within her limits: that I had understood a delegation from the latter tribe were then at the seat of government, and that as far as it would comport with the public service, I was anxious to know the object of their visit, and what course of measures the administration would adopt towards the Cherokees with a siew to the compliance on the part of the United States, with their promise made to Georgia in the agreement of 1802. The President replied that no thing should be withheld from me. He

old me that the Cherekee dele

proper to prescribe to them, provided the same should not be violative of the constitution of the U. States, and that the General Government could not conattitutionally protect them against her exercise of that right; that Guorgia was irritated by their recent attempt to adopt a constitution, and erect a sepa-rate government, within her limits, and which, they could not be permitted to do; that he would repeat what he had told them in 1817, that they might emigrate to the country west of the Mississippi River; that a regard for their best interest, justice to Georgia, and every other proper consideration required it; and that it was for them to make their election, to go west of the Mississippi, and possess a land which they and their children should not only possess forever, but have the friendly and protecting arm of the United States Government thrown around them, or abide the consequences of such rules of action as Georgia might pre scribe for their government. To all of which the Indians replied, that a submission to the Georgia Government would degrade them, masmuch as even their competency as witnesses would not be admitted in courts of inscise; that he replied to them, that Georgia had the right to do so. On this point the President suggested to me, that it would be good policy to admit their competency by legislative concements. and guard against the evil which might result from such admission by ques tioning their credibility as witnesses in judicial proceedings. He said he rad no doubt of their emigration, and that such a course would leave them, without cause of complaint. He expressed an anxious hope, that the citizens of Georgia would not irritate the Indians by any intrusions upon them, because the efforts of the Government to accomplish their removal, would be thereby embarrassed. If I correctly understood the President, and have preserved a distinct recollection of his developement to me, on this subject so interesting to our State, we may hair the near approach of the period so long, ardently and justly desire i, when we shall come to full possession and enjoyment of all the territory within our

Respectfully your obedient servant WILEY THOMPSON.

Hon. Mr Woodbury .- The situation of Minister to the court of Madrid, has, we understand been declined by Mr Wondbury, for reasons exclusively connected with his private family concerns, and not from any considerations relapresent administration by the organi ting to the administration, or any other, zed corps of the coalition, no intelli lof a political nature. As far us we can learn, all the suggestions of our political enemics, relative to any disgust or dissatisfaction on his part towards the present administration, are utterly groundless His feelings appear to be in perfect unison with those of the pre sent Cabinet, and the offer of this im portant mission on their part, is ample proof of a corresponding unanimity of sentiment. Mr Woodbury is a do mestic man, and prefers his present situation in the immediate service of the people of his native State, which permits, at least, the occasional en joyment of his family circle, and the superintendence of the education of his children on American soil, to all the show and splender attached to a European mission. For ourselves we are much pleased with his decision: the republican parts have great need of his services at home: his talents are of a higher order—his habits of industry are constant and untiring. and from his known integrity and fidel ity to their interests, they expect much from his political labors, and we con-fidently believe they will not be disappointed .- N. H Gaz.

> The Editor of the Harrisburgh, Pa. Reporter thus speaks of the Presi-

dent:-" We can now repeat from personal observating, as our firm belief, what we have so often averred on historical tes timony, that a purer patriol, a belter man than Andrew Jackson does not live. We wish that every opponent he has in Pennsylvania, who were deceived by the calumny of their leaders, could see and converse with the veteran republican. No other man was ever so basely slan dered, and no other man breathing could have borne it with so much fortitude. Instead of finding him the haughty, scow-ling tyrant) e has been represented to be his department is so bland and con-ciliating, that a facing of admiration instantly impresses itself upon a stran-ger, and he imagines himself in the presence of a venerated parent."

Congressional Election - St

In the D. of London, Charles Penton Mer-In the D. of Grange, Philip P. Barbe to the D. of King & Queen, John Roave re-

leesed without opposition. In the D. of Fork, Richard Coke, jr. elected in the D. of Pranchin, Nathaniel Claibor e-elected without opposition.
In the D. of Halifeix, Thomas Devenport re In the B. of Prince Edward, Thomas Bouldin elected in place of John Raudolph

clined.
In the D. of Powlatan, William S. Archer re-elected subout opposition.
In the D. of Brunpick, Mark Alexander re-elected without opposition.
In the D. of Southampton, Jomes Treavahl re-elected without opposition.
In the D. of Assiulk, Thomas Newton re-elected. (Seat unit to be contested by George (seat) In the D. of Albemarle, Wm. C. Rives re-c.

lected without opposition. (Since appointe In the D. of Henrico, Andrew Stephenson re

These Districts are enumerated in the order of the law -Rich. Eng.

From the Cheraw Spectator, Highly Interesting and Important!-In the annals of celebrated Launches in our country, perhaps none has ever oc-curred of a more pleasing character to those engaged in it, than the one of which an account will doubtless be given to your readers this week .- The Launch of the river boat Frankling which took place at the Boat Yard of Cheraw, on Saturday last at 4 o'clock P. M., presented an attraction rarely if ever, before witnessed in any coun

In addition to all the beauties of prompt and successful transition to her learned element, the 'Franklin' exhib ited to the spectators a monstroulump of that material by which the sor id comforts of life are obtained, the commerce of the world carried on; extravagance and folly maintained, and all the vice and misery of life acquired by its putent agency. Without cir cumlecution there was a mass of Gold -or as the quaint and eccentric proprietor or agent called it-Gold, in one solid lump, placed on board the Franklin, merely for the cariosity of the dis play, which weighs about one hundred and thirty-eight pounds, as hear as may be!

riosity was derived from a single mine in Montgomery, North Carolina, for merly owned by a man of extremely limited pretensions to affigence. It i but a very short time since the fee simple of the soil containing this inexhaus rible treasure, might have been par clased for a sum of money almost num inal as to amount. It is even ques tionable whether the same property could now be bought at any price. At immence and increasing value so soon attaches itself to tracts of land upon which Gold is found, that in many parts of what is called the "Gold region," little farms, which but a short time since were hardly worth owning, are now in the bands of companies and sin-

gle capitalists; esteemed as invaluable. The unprecedentedly large & splen did mass of which we have here spoken so much astonished us even here, that all were incredulous to believe in its still remained uncertain who existence, until they had looked and felt for themselves! If we who have been for years in the habit of occasionally handling and buying the article by the pound, were slow to credit the an sertions of our friends as to the enormous size of this lump, what will thus at a distance think of our story When it shall be taken to New York to be thence re shipped to Europe as a curiosity, the whole world will then acknowledge the truth of our statement.

This great mass of precious metal was several years in being concentrated together. The operation of adding to the treasure, was performed in the most secret manner, until the proprie-tor thought he had amassed as much as it would be prudent to usher before the world with, safety. If he whole was then moulded together somewhat to re-semble at a little distance, the form and structure of our own own species in an erect position. It represents the model of a statue as nearly as the rough wrate of the arts and sciences in the inmost secret manner, until the propriestate of the arts and sciences in the in terior could be reasonably supposed to have adapted it.

The gentleman who had this great curiosity in charge, happening in town would with a part of members of the H of Representatives in the Congress of the U.S.; (which is complete, with the exception perhaps of the District of Kanawha. Some doubt still rests upon the result in their doubt. The Lewisburg Palladium of spicuous.

We have only time

placing the Catholic the people of England jects.

It will be seen by o hostilities have comme and zeal which prove to parties to be resolved up a

From our Carrespo Half past seven o'clack, of Wellington went this Windsor, and had a lon with his Majesty. Of cou ject immediately connect visit related to the Catho and the Duke communicated upon the arrangements to b when the Catholic peers al seats. His Majesty is a liar cordiality, and to have t in the warmest manner for and decision in bringing great measure.

For the last two or three sorry to say, his Grace has der severe indisposition, and ty caused by the exciting a affected his health very man is feared that his lungs he spits a great deal of blood a incessantly His Grace would not have ventured on he had not imperative busines act with his Majesty.

The report gains ground land intends to oppose some measures to the ambitious Russia, in consequence of formation, and the Cabinette moned for this afternoon sed, in the city, to relate to the

Every one is occupied with tressed state of the weavers. feared that the cesuit of last bate will create such dissa to render it necessary to resu cive measures to keep them o fact is, that newspapers hav given an idea of the distress i vails in Spitalfields; and as m absolutely starve, persons a ly that they may be goaded by acts of outrage At all events that this possibility has been contemplated by Government taken the necessary precaution are firmly determined not to r

new system in the least nossi

Russia and Turkey - Int

mentions that reports were e which only tended to hasten crease the vast efforts making Sultan in order to strike a blow in the vicinity of Varnable. The commencement of t dan had not in the least relat endeavours, and large bodies and quantities of cannon and a anople, and partly to Rollaste affirmed that the Perfe means 300,000 men in the field, par Vizier world proceed to hear money, he had been unable the demands of the Alban an immediate insurrection prehendend as the certain consort his departure. The effect blockade began to be seriously the scarcity of provisions, and it ported that the Russians mean clare the coasts of Syria and Co and Alexandria in a state of The naval preparations were

which about 8000 were es mentioned as having taken p neighborhood of Bazardijk.

Letters from Odessa to the states, that a considerable port states, that a considerable porting Russian army, under General witsah, had received orders to at Schastopol, for an expedition Bovrgas, a place next to Varaportance. Should the Russia a fonting at this place, with an erable force, they will cut affirm munication between Schnumsstantinople, whilst the Russial intercept all supplies by a Black Sea—Other letters same quarter conjecture that embarked at Sebestopol for Budesigned to make a direct at

with unceasing activity, and a dition against the blockeding a was contemplated, but great

was experienced in procuring

A blondy but indecisive