the Virginia game cock was high, that the captain, before sold him for an a spun YARN.

This is the title of a po idence, and conducted and wine we would call litter is a devoted admirer the first who openly nomenablidate for the Presidency will not yield the tenth part riving to have him elected respeaks in the following sident, and it should call up me on the checks of some fore when they read this pattrast it with their daily can are it with their daily can are it and such apponents. partizo's and such opponents lice.-N. Y. Cour. & Enq

of the Pensident .- That the t of the Puited States, is not that, which no power, save that is on High can restore, he is the subject of ridicule, and eri-

Those who rejoice at the prospect meral Jackson's demise, are traite humanity; they should assemble associate with the vulture. the and hyene only—they should 'riot the bones of mouldering car-

Whatever may be said of the history andrew Jackson, and however much may be reviled, no man can impeach sked life, fortune, fame; and yet what h people have elevated min to test post of honor in the country have made him Commander in

s a statesman, we do not believe to be the ablest, and therefore ald see a different man in the pos-sion of the office he holds; but until has performed some bad act—com-tted some bad deed, and betrayed rest of the nation, let him not be ondemned as a common traitor. The alts that are made at his fame, are aless; they recoil, and fall on the eads of those who make them, and be object to whom they are directed, miles at the folly, and impotency of

Andrew Jackson has done much for his country—he has sustained her ho nor, he has achieved for her the most brilliant victories—he has established her fame at house and abroad, and now that he is in the wane of life, full of honor, and has "filled the measure of his country's glory," let him not be traduced and insulted with impunity by the base and unprincipled."

The "affiliated presses" in the Dis-ct, from the Ex-Printers down to the Ex Clerk, may go on. We ask no faours of them. We know how to estimate their motives and to despite eir abuse.—The Intelligencer will not remit us to give the Sec'ry of State by credit for sagacity and good sense, hich even some of his worst enemies this from Editors, once the tof all the parasites of power the very feet of men, which a sparned them!—The Intelligencharges us with a want of dis cer also charges us with a want of discretion in speaking of the Texas affair—
as if we had revealed the views of the
Administration. What! we believed
that the Secretary of State had good

to operate through our Minister upon the Mexican Pepublic."—We referred especially to the developments of Barbie Markois, in the case of Louisana, as enlealated to shed light upon this subject—and the same confidence, in the course of the Administration, was exwhich the lately ed to make the text of its mises" and profound speculations.—If these gentlemen had not been so very unfortunate lately in their "surmises" and suggestions, (as for example the grand Congress at Wilmington,) we should hail its recent " interpretations" with some satisfaction. " In the exercise of this right, (say they) we feel warranted in suggesting, as our belief, which our readers must take for what t is worth.) that it has been determined, by the Executive to obtain possession, by purchase from Mexico, of the Province of Texas, embracing a domain of something like three hundred thousand square miles West of the Western line of Louisiana; and that the Instructions for the accomplishment of this object, tre in a course of preparation, if they nent of good health is a mave not already gone forth."—A very subtidened by himself or suspicious source of information, is though he be entitled to must be confessed. It is almost every of the country for the mough to shake our confidence in our

own calculations. Mr. Walsh has the following article upon this subjects

"The National Intelligencer seems to object to the purchase of the pro vince of Texas. In several points of view, that acquisition would be vastly Jackson—we have in our eve and rimitivilial for the Presidency—but are not so degraded, and loss to all neighbours and the commands of huma to chuckle and rejoice at the middle and eastern States. As we now see the question, we are inclined y served his country, and despite-to the affirmative. No one can doubt that this is a favourable conjuncture for negotiation with Mexicological than

Washington, 11th Sept. 1829. By the recent arrival at New York from Rio Janeiro, letters from several officers of our squadron on the Brazil ian coast have reached me, dated as late as 14th July last; they give a flourishing description of the very pleasant and highly satisfactory manner in which d. For the honor, the glory, and passed in the harbour of Rio; by one si ation of his country, he has multaneous movement, all our ships at sunrise were decorated with the Uni is his reward! A vast majority of a ted States flags; the broad pendant grateful people have elevated him to proudly waving at the main of the commodore's ship; these, together with the flags of other nations, and our own of our Navy and Army, and signal flags flapping in the breeze, accepted the trust, and hounded and a spendid appear ance. At one P. M. a national salute y, and for doing so, he is assailed was fired from every vessel of the country, and for doing so, he is assailed was fired from every vessel of the with all the virulence and malignity of squadron, which was returned, or rath an unprincipled few, who would rob the competary of their ancestors, for the great satisfaction to add, by the Eng. great satisfaction to add, by the English men of war in port. At night the
Commodore gave, I won't say a royal,
but a yankee "blow wi;" the decks
were literally covered in the ladies, who
joined in the merry dance, and who
to all remain as imperishable as the
top of adamant, when his foes are
liten. morning's arms; thus giving evidence to our South American friends of the man ner in which the anniversary of the independence of this great republic is celebrated in all parts of the world where its fir ships float and the striped burding

From this elevated scene, these let ters lead as somewhat into the pathetic. A Court Martial, consisting of Captain Gallaher, of the Vancalia, Lieutenants Bell, Farragut, and Gardner, with judge Advocate Surgeon Cocke, had convened on heard the Hudson, for the trial of Lieuts. Hammersley and Freeland, of the Navy; Lieut. Neville, of Marines; Midshipmen Mifflin and Moore, a scaman and a marine, the charges and specifications not known; it is presumed that the court will be at least a month in session, when the roceedings will be transmitted to the United States, for the inspection of the Secretary of the Navy and the President. Several Piracies had been committed on the coast of Brazil; the Amazon (whaler) had been boarded by a pirate, who finding one poor fellow too tender hearted for their purposes, was, after much beating and having his head dreadfully lacerated with a cutlass, put on board that ship, and is now on board the Hudson, a prisoner; the Commo-dore intends despatching the Vandalia mmediately in pursuit, and to send his poor wretch on board, in order that he may point out the vessel, and enable the officers and crew to ferret the wretches from their larking places; this wretches from their turking places; this vessel is selected for that purpose, being by many knots the fastest ship in those seas.—The Constitution, Capt. O'Grady, from Baltimore, arrived at Rio 1st July; her crew had mutinied on the out-

walks the starboard side of the Hud-son's quarter deck, the gallast com-mander of that noble ship. N. Y Courier & Enquirer.

A History of North Carolinaanxiety for the arrival of the work men tioned in the onnexed paragraph. author is so well remembered in this State, os a Lawrer Author Editor and Printer, that it is needless to say he is a man of great industry and ability, and dacquirements. It is remarka-of the three Histories [if the a may be dignified with that to N. Carolina not one has been ed by a native sitizen. & all have been printed at a remote distance from North Carolina Lawson's, by an Eog-lishman published in Rogland. Williamson's, by a Pennsylvanian, (we be lieve, though having mislaid the firs volume of his work, we have not the means of ascertaining positively,) pu lished in Philadelphia. And now Mar tin's by a Frenchman, who, though long

a well known and eminent citizen of

this State, has been twenty years in another; published in New Orleans. We do not know whether this work will

prevent, or hasten, the appearance of Judge Murphey's promised History.

Fayetteville Observer. From the Charleston Courier.
History of North Carolina.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 19th ult. contains a notice of the History of North Carolina, from the earliest period, by Francois Xavier MARTIN, Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a work in 2 vols, recently issued from the press of that city. The Advertiser speaks in high terms of ap probation of this work of Judge Martin. The manner is somewhat peculiar. That part which relates to the Revolurionary History of the State, contains the arguments, and orations of the times. word for word as delivered by her lead ing citizens; and by this means the read er is led on, step by step, from the first dawning of dissatisfaction at the op pressions of the mother country unto the open declaration, renouncing for over all allegiance to the British throne. The momentous effects are known to all of the present day; but to the youthful reader, it must be interest-

inevitably to the grandest results. The authorities of Judge Martin, may be presumed to be of the highest char acter, from the fact, that owing to his great familiarity with the Archives of North Carolina, he was, about 30 years since, employed to make a Revisal of its Laws -on which occasion the whole records of the State were submitted to him, as well as a variety of other documents and correspondence from cabinet papers, of some gentlemen whose merit had elevated them to places of honor in the state.

ing, and at the same time instruc

tive to see faithfully depicted the nu

merous causes, some of them trivial in

themselves, but which as a whole, lead

New York, Sept 11.

War!-Nearly as good a battle had like to have been fought in our imme diate neighborhood day before yesterday, as we ordinarily chronicle when we receive South American news. A bank of dysters has been planted by the citizens of Jersey at a great expense, near Perth Amboy, and within the waters over which the State of New York claims jurisdiction. The Staten Island fishermen have always had great fancy to avail themselves of this asserted right, and serve process upon the oysters; which has as uniformly been resisted by the Jerseymen. On Wednesday last a small army amounting to a hundred and fifty men, if we are correctly informed, left the island in boats, with the determination of catching all the oysters they could find. The people of Amboy were summoned to brus, as the flotilla was seen approaching; and having called a council of war, a six pounder was brought down to the bank. Eight shots were fired at the Staten Islanders, without doing any execution; but the shot began to come so near, over and under them, that they drew off their armada, landed and held a consultation -Arms were procured, and it was depated whether they should return and give the enemy regular battle. Prudeace and patriotism prevailed over headlong valor in the discussion, and they abandoned their enterprise, Buth parties are now in a state of armed neutrality .- Com. Adv.

The following remarks are extracted from a Speech recently delivered at a festival in Delaware county by the Hond James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. They exhibit strong and judicious views of the policy pursued by the present ad ministration in regard to removals and appointments, and justily the couds
of the President by arguments wh
cannot fail to carry conviction to eva
candid and reflecting mind:

Charleston hiercary

State, as the crown of Great Britain d scends from the father to the son. In the mean time, there has been but few if any changes in the subordinate officers at Washington except such as occurred in the course of nature. Many men had grown grey in office; and their children had been provided and their children had been provided for out of the public purse. The people thought it was time to change this order of things. They believed that abuses existed in the Executive Departments at Washington. They knew that liberty was Hesperian fruit, and ought to be guarded with watchful jealousy. They, therefore, determined that the transactions of the Federal Government should be subjected to a thorough ex-amination; that the light should pene trate the obscure recesses of the different Executive departments. In short they desired to know, in what manner. the men who had been in office for eight and twenty years had conducted their affairs. This was a principal cause of the recent change.

" Had General Jackson continued all the subordinate officers in the Departments; had he folded his arms quietly and suffered our concerns to flow on in the same unbroken stream; he would have disobeyed the express commands of the people, and would have violated one of the most important trusts ever conferred upon man. The people did not elect him President as a reward for his past services, great and distinguish ed as they were; but because they be lieved his life had furnished assu rance that he possessed sufficient integrity and firmness to examine and correct all abuses, wherever they existed It was his solemn duty to remove such of the officers as he believed would stand in the way of this investigation. The public good required it. The present administration stands pledged to the people to make this examination. and I have no doubt they will fully redeem their pledge. I ask them how is it possible he could have executed his trust, had he continued those very officers in power whose past conduct was to be subjected to examination? Did any person suppose that he would employ hem to set in judgment upon themselves? We have good reason to presume, that he has removed such of them only, as the public good required."

FOREIGN

From the N Y. Courier & Enquirer. FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Packet Ship Caledonia, Captain Rogers, from Liver and whence she sailed on the murn ing of the 8th August, we received our regular files of London, Liverpool and Glasgow papers, with Lloyds' and Supping Lists to the latest dates. From our correspondents at Liverpool, we have also received some interesting letters, which, with our papers, &c. embrace a full view of the political state of affairs in Europe, at the sailing of the Caledonia.

ENGLAND.

Active correspondence takes place beween the English commanders in the Mediterranean and the ministry.

A cabinet council was lately held, immediately after which a messenger was despatched to Paris. The subject of conference is guessed to have been the state of affairs in the east.

The English fleet in the Mediterane in is to be increased to 52 vessels of

From our Correspondent. Liverpool. Aug 6 .- In the absence of mportant Foreign political news, the British funds, which are more or less affected by every wind that blows, are now, it appears, influenced by the unfavorable weather, which has lately prevailed for the harvest, as wheat is ex pected to rise. Consols are expected to fall. One considerable failure in London was announced on Tuesday; and the Edinburgh Banks have advertised their resolution of paying for deposit only two per. cent. after the 11th of Sep. tember. This is a most extraordinary state to which Mr. Peel's Currency Bill has brought the country; the working classes are reduced to extreme distress by low wages, and still money is so plentiful that Rankers can scarcely afford to pay any interest for it. By cepting tax-eater, there is no order, from the Peer to the Peasant, but has reason to complain of the times. The new Estafette post, as it is called, from Paris is now in regular operation, and will most likely extend itself, as its economy and utility become more known. Letters by this conveyance leave at five in the afternoon of four day ach Calais

parated in silence, but the is usual, with the shouts of "Vive le

All reports of an immediate change of ministry had ceased; but it was con-sidered probable, that during the recess some mude of increasing the strength of the ministry would be adopted; but the additions would not be calculated to alter its general character, nor its policy.

The Bank of St. Fernando is to be re rganized by order of the King His Ma jesty has at length selected a wife,— the daughter of the King of Sicily.

The Supreme board of Health, sitting at Madrid, has declared—Ist. That Vessels from the Gulf of Mexico shall not be admitted into Cadry from the 1st. of July to the 30th Ocrober, but be sent to the lazaretto at Port Mahon. 2nd. That vessels from the United States of America, out of the Mexican Gulf, that shall have sailed from the beginning of June to the end of Septem-ber, with clean bills of health, shall be subjected to eight days' observation and expurgation. Sd. Vessels from the Mexican Gulf, arriving from July to the end of October, shall be admitted into the Port of Gallicia.

PORTUGAL. The emigration from Lisbon and Oporto to Brazil is very great. Money is scarce-business at a stand. An epidemic, (arising from famine

has broken out at l'referica, a village at the entrance of Lisbon harbor. An insurrection of the military has proken out at St. Michael's (one of the

Azores.) AUSTRIA AND MOROCCO. The Emperor of Morocco will no isten to any propositions from Austria

He treats his Imperial Majesty, Fran-cis, with contempt and defiance. We shall have a war in miniature ere long between these high and mighty powers. They have already had considerable skirmishing.

The Greek troops at Lepanto and Missolonghi have mutinied, because they cannot get their pay. The Greeks, it appears by the French papers, have obtained such advantages

n Lavidia, in the latter end of June, that the military chiefs had determined to attack the Island of Negropont. 10 is thought the English cruisers will oppose the execution of the design; but it is equally believed that the Greek gov eroment will do its atmost to extend its frontiers on the continent to the Gulfs of Arta and Volo, and to add to their state the Island of Negs pont.

Accounts from Germany announce the surrender of Thebes, in the Island of Negropont, to the Greeks; the Turk ish garrison was to be sent in Greek vessels to Smyrna. An article from Odessa states that the measures adopt ed for preventing the spread of the Plague had been successful, and that he disease had nearly subsided. TURKEY.

The Sultan is making the most vigo-rous preparations for resistance—the corps of reserve near Adrianople has received orders to march immediately to Shumla. The fall of Silistria has not disheartened the Turks. The Caone Black Sea.) Count Diebersch is waiting for a caravan with camels, to pass the Balkan with the main army, Prince Madatow with a small advance has 'already passed the mountain. Shunda is invested and is to be taken by storm.

The accounts from Vienna announce the acrival of a Coprier frem Constantimple, with intelligence that Mr. Gor don had had an audience of the Grand Seignor; and that the Reis Effendi had really sent his interpreter to Chum-la to negociate an armistice, after which commissioners were to be named by the Porte to meet those of the Emperor Nicholas at the Russian Head quar-

It is now confidently asserted that luta. To day, three of gold had been more effective in gaming the fortress than arms, and that something very like what occurred at Varna was acted at Silistria. Achinet varna was acted at Silistria. Achinet matter of 600 cavaluation of 600 cavaluations are supported in a body to the support of the Pacha refused to surrender, but the se-cond in command, assisted by the for-anxious to show the w cond in command, assisted by the for eign troops of the garrison, gave up the place, and stipulated for a retreat for themselves in Russia. The conquerors, however, if, after such a statement, they can be so called, had the grace to respect the fidelity of the Pacha, and to allow him and his few Turkish soldiers a free passage home.

The English and French ambassations have from years preciously received. ors have been very graciousty received a remained in that plant by the Sallan, but no favorable respectively under his cast was antigipated from their exereither spon the Turce Greek or reo Russian question.

we are happy to state that he body of Furks latel ussians in that neighbor

army (60,000) at Kezes

Court Nesselrode w The Czar, on the IB: Ambassador arrived a From the London P.

the trade; only 120 have been taken for exp and some low parcels at ! Cotton - There is no Cottons - The sales for ting tast night inclusive, Bengal at Sid a 4d; S 3 1 8d a 4d; 160 Bowed at 5 and 310 Egyptian at 61d a Rice-Rice continues

there are no sellers at any Liverpool, August 7.- C. sales of the week are 12 000 ces remain without altera those of last week . The in SO 300 bags, namely: 23,300 4 6700. Brazil, 200 Demeraca, Barbadoes,

Corn Exchange -- At our change this morning, there er attendance of the trade, was beld firmly at our of which were Id a 2d dears Sacurday, though not higher this day week,—Vine Oats, in fair demand at the current Tuesday. Bartey for gr scarce would fetch 54 a 54 the, as in quality. Mair, I and Indian Corn, steady. a moderate sale at 49s a d marks of Irish; and Oatmeal 29s per loud.

FROM MEXICO New York, from Vera Cruz vices from that port to the lo From the proof-slip transmin correspondents of the Merca vertiser, and from the second the Journal of Commerce, we following intelligence.

Captain Clark states that ards had possession of Tam they took with a force of without much bloodshed, garrison consisted of a m number of men.

The Vera Couz par Mexican troops, under the Santa Anna, to the number thousand, were at Tuspan, August, on the march for Ta attack the invaders. To forty or fifty miles from Porter was under acrest ! Mexico.

We learn from the papers and at Mexico, on the su landing of the Spanish true from the enthusiasm man papers, the Spaniards have favorable reception at their has been reported at Hi landing was effected at Ca beard decisively on the su greatest contempt is t the maliness of the numbers of A motion in the Mexic

gine Mr. Poinsett his po to this country was lost. A motion to clothe t with extraordinary pow months, was lost in the 21-Noes 30.

Vera Cruz Aug. 11. learned that the Spanish whose intended destinati have returned; and according to communicated by

learn positively that Genera a warm reception.