

Political.

From the New Jersey Patriot.

We would not carry our suspicions of the purposes of the opposition, either in this state or elsewhere, further than might be fairly warranted by facts. But it does appear that the opposition in the Senate, and we take the liberty of stating it as our opinion, formed not without means of knowledge, that an entire prostration of the executive power of the President, and a new habit of business, in so far as the Senate is connected with the House, was contemplated and agreed on and expected to have been accomplished. We believe the Panama Question was made the point of the principal attack, only because it was a point on which the discordant materials of the party could most easily form their first and grand coalition. Here Mr. Randolph and Mr. Holmes, Mr. Benton and Chandler could agree. Here therefore they met and did agree, and if on this measure they had been able to carry a majority with them, it might have been the suspicious forerunner of further union and of similar coalition in other cases.—This, we believe, was the ground of hope and reliance, and when a steady majority should be found against the President, the Senate would have possessed effectually the executive power. We believe conscientiously, that the intention and the hope was to establish a power which should dictate to the President, and if the attempt had succeeded, those Senators would have substantially rescued the power of nomination from the President of those whom they themselves had not previously nominated to the President; in short, to speak our fears plainly, there was a purpose of establishing an Oligarchy which should possess and exercise the effective power of the Government. Thus far this end has not been attained; we trust it will not be, but we see no evidence of a better disposition in Congress. With regard to the opposition which has been organized in New-Jersey, I will observe that it does not appear to me to be formidable either as to numbers or consequence, or that there is any settled purpose among the large majority of them, except as they are ambitious to receive the smiles and caresses, or to avoid the frowns of a few ambitious men who are behind the scenes making arrangements to break down the Government. It appears, however, to be generally understood, that the authors of this violent opposition, which has already produced much confusion in our State affairs, are persons whose political sins and general character have excluded them heretofore, from any participation in public affairs, and that the greater the change and wider the departure from the present state of good order and correct principles, the greater is their chance of becoming important, and of having it in their power to reward those who have betrayed their best friends, and tarnished the reputation of the State. We have felt it to be a duty to speak out on this occasion, and to tell the people of New-Jersey what is honestly thought. That the opposition will finally be defeated, we doubt not. It finds little or no sympathy in public sentiment. But that its tendency is to embarrass the proceedings of Government, to delay the public business, and to disgrace the nation, are propositions which are difficult either to disprove or to deny.

From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.

No assertion is more gravely made by the opposition, than that the voice of the people was disregarded in the constitutional election of the president by Congress. Because Jackson had a plurality of the votes of the electors, they insist that it was an outrage upon our rights, and upon the republican usages of our country, for Congress to choose a candidate who had but a minority. The people say they; Gen. Jackson is the man of the people. We want no coalitions in congress to deprive us of our choice, and cheat us of our rights. No, had the election been left to the people, as it ought to have been, Jackson would have been the man! This assertion has been so often repeated, that those who make it seem verily to have persuaded themselves that it is true. But it is NOT true that Gen. Jackson had a plurality of the votes of the people; and it IS true that Mr. Adams had. It is no more true that the electoral colleges expressed the votes of the people, than that congress expressed the votes of the colleges. Had the electors voted according to the ascertained wishes of the people themselves,

Mr. Adams would have received 98 votes,	
General Jackson	86
Mr. Crawford	47
Mr. Clay	28

Mr. Adams was therefore, in preference to any other candidate, the choice of the people. To mention a case.—Did that elector from a district in Maryland, who was chosen by a little more than one third of the district, by reason of there being two opposing Adams candidates,—did that elector, we say, regard the wishes of the district, when he voted for Gen. Jackson? Or were the wishes of the state of Maryland regarded in the seven electoral votes for Gen. Jackson and three for Mr. Adams, when the latter had a large majority of the votes of the people throughout the state? It was the unequal

and unfair operation of the constitutional mode of choosing the electoral colleges, that gave Gen. Jackson a plurality of votes; but as it was constitutional, the friends of Mr. Adams acquiesced. The final election by congress was also constitutional, and did express the wishes of the people, while the colleges did not. What, then, is the opposition opposed to? We answer, the administration and the people. Their cause is one; and although a few disappointed office hunters and political intriguers may attempt to separate them, yet what the administration by its wisdom and prudence cannot silence, the people in their majesty will effectually overcome.

The Editor of the Virginia Press Press, thus acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Clay's speech. "We have received the speech of Mr. CLAY, at the dinner lately given him by the citizens of Lewisburg. He adverts to the illiberal persecutions which he has met with, and gives, in a plain and frank manner, his reasons for his conduct in the presidential election. If any person ever seriously believed the charge of corruption, we think there is enough in Mr. C.'s remarks to shake such an ungenerous belief. HENRY CLAY needed no favor from John Q. Adams nor from Andrew Jackson, to make him what he undoubtedly is, a man beyond the shafts of detraction and malice. As Speaker of the House of Representatives, and as the able and eloquent advocate of South American Independence, and of free principles generally, he had acquired a character which no office in this, or any other government, could enhance or elevate. Impartial posterity will give it perpetuity. Time will but add to its lustre."

The Western Virginian (Charleston) has the following notice of the speech of Mr. Clay, and the standing of the Administration in that part of Virginia:

"We would gladly publish the whole proceedings at this dinner, but our limits will not permit us to insert any thing more than the Toast drunk to him, and his own admirable speech which followed. It will be perceived that he entered into a general defence of his course, and repelled the most prominent charges which have been brought against him, and which every whipster of an oppositionist has now got by rote.—By the way, we believe that the Administration is every where gaining ground. With us, it certainly is; and if the issue is between Adams and Jackson, the former must certainly triumph. Most of those—and they are numerous and powerful—who were firmly attached to the cause of Crawford while he was a candidate, are now the warm and unyielding supporters of the Administration. Mr. Clay recently passed through Charleston, on his way to the seat of government, and had his stay afforded an opportunity to our citizens, he would have received the same public manifestations of confidence and regard here, that were shown him at Lewisburg.

INDIANA.—It is now known to a certainty, that Thomas H. Blake, Esq. has been elected a member to represent the 1st district of Indiana in the 20th Congress of the U. S. We view the election of this gentleman, as a just cause of exultation. Notwithstanding all the power of the oppositionists was arrayed against him, and very unfair means restored to, to ensure his defeat—he has succeeded by a majority that proves how useless were their exertions to try to subvert the will of the people. Mr. Blake is a gentleman of great talent, and an undeviating and zealous friend to the interests of his country. His acquisition to the councils of the nation, will be hailed as a triumph of principle, by the freemen of the west; whose rights he has so frequently and so firmly contended for.

The representation in the 20th Congress from Indiana, will consist of Thomas H. Blake, Oliver H. Smith and Jonathan Jennings, the two first were elected in the place of Rathill Boon and John Test, Esqrs. the present members from that state. It is known that Mr. Boon is an acknowledged Jacksonian, and that Mr. Test gave his vote in the House of Representatives to Gen. Jackson for President. Their adhesion to the General was probably the occasion of their defeat. Therefore, in the event of another contest before the House of Representatives in 1829, the vote of Indiana will doubtless be given to the present worthy incumbent. Cincinnati Daily Adr.

From the Wheeling Gazette.

Virginia Nomination.—The western section of Virginia having unbounded confidence in the talents and integrity of the present administration and their acts and policy thus far, in unison with the best interests of our country; and also, considering that JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq. of Roanoke, has, and will do more than any other man to strengthen and perpetuate the same.—We hereby nominate and recommend him to the next legislature of Virginia, for our senator in the 20th congress, earnestly hoping that he will be re-elected. Times.

Brown University.—The Rev. Francis Wayland has been chosen President of this Institution, vice Dr. Messer, resigned.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 26.

The arrival of the Florida and Leeds, puts us in possession of papers from London to the 27th ult.

The most important intelligence by these arrivals is the stoppage of the intercourse between the United States and the West India Colonies. By the order in Council on this subject, it appears that the prohibition is to take place from and after the 1st of December next.—We observe that Canada and the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not included in the prohibition.

The London Courier remarks, relative to this matter, as follows:

The interruption of this trade with the United States, which is thus forced upon us by the constituted refusal of the American Government to place our ships engaged in that trade, upon the footing of the most favored nation in the Ports of the United States, is, we conceive, a fortunate event for British shipping, which cannot but receive encouragement from the interruption of the trade now carried on in American bottoms, and with cargoes from the United States.

"To the countries in the north of Europe, which possess in common with our North American provinces, the means of supplying the wants of our West India Colonies, in flour, staves and lumber, and which are willing to trade with those colonies upon terms which the United States decline, this intelligence cannot fail to be highly interesting and important."

The distress in the English manufacturing districts is said to be diminishing. Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 20th August, in congratulating the country on the housing of the harvest, which is, it says, "in excellent condition, and abundant in quantity," adds—"that according to all accounts, the extent of distress has very greatly diminished within the last ten days, and in the woollen factories, we believe has very nearly ceased. In cottons, there is still a vast excess of commodities beyond the current demand, and if the factories still continue to work, it can only be at a heavy loss to the proprietors, and with a certainty of aggravating the evil which they wish to alleviate. In the silk manufactures, the demand is reviving, and we may expect that this fabric will come into general use during the ensuing winter. Upon the whole, we must conclude with congratulating the country upon an indisputable improvement within the last fortnight.

In Ireland, however, the distress is very severe; and pestilence as well as famine seem to waste that land.

LIVERPOOL, 19th AUGUST, 1826.

DEAR SIR:—We have had a good demand for cotton throughout the whole of this week, and rather better prices have been obtained for the middle and lower qualities of Uplands. The total sales from the 12th inst. to last evening inclusive, amount to 14730 bags.

P. S. AUGUST 25.—There has been a good demand for Cotton the last 5 days, which holders have met freely at about 9500 bags of all sorts. The Market the last 2 days has been rather heavy.

Mr. Gallatin transacted business for the first time with Mr. Canning, at the Foreign Office, on the 17th ult.

Parliament had been prorogued from the 24th of August to the 2d of November.

At Lancaster assizes, forty-two persons, convicted of being engaged in the late riots, have been sentenced to death.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Canada, Capt. Rodgers, has arrived a N. Y. from Liverpool, from which place the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received papers to the 2d Sept. and London to the 1st, together with a great variety of provincial papers to the latest dates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is confidently alleged that a very evident improvement has taken place in the state of the trade in every part of the country; but the distress is still very great. On the 31st ult. four defaulters in the settlement of the time bargains for the last account of Consols, were declared at the Stock-Exchange, and a considerable number of failures had in addition been privately arranged. The accounts were rather more favorable of the state of trade in Manchester and other manufacturing districts. A number of Blackburn weavers were about embarking for America, in consequence of the distress of the times.

The returns of the late harvest in England prove that there exists throughout the United Kingdom, the certain precursors of a scarcity of food. A multitude of reports were circulated, one of which was that the Cabinet had resolved to issue an Order in Council for the admission of oats, beans and peas, of which a great scarcity is apprehended. Wheat and barley, it is said, are not to be admitted at present.

The leading members of the British Cabinet, with the exception of Lord Liverpool, who was in Wales, were summoned to assemble at the foreign office on important matters connected with the disturbed districts. Mr. Canning was to go to Paris with Mr. Morier, the

Consul General, to settle a diplomatic discussion relative to claims of British subjects.

AFFAIRS OF THE GREEKS.

The London Times states, that the affair of the steamboats destined for Greece, engrosses much attention. No obstacle is presented on the part of the government; but it is feared the defects in the machinery will render them wholly unfit for the service intended.—The most serious part of the affair is that the sum of £160,000, nearly the whole remaining resources of Greece, has been expended in the construction of these vessels.

A Liverpool vessel of Sept. 2d says: "No well accredited intelligence respecting the affairs of Greece, has lately been received from any other quarter. Reports, indeed, have been circulated in abundance, of the arrival of Lord Cochrane at Napoli, but they were like anticipatory rumors of a probable and expected event, rather than authentic announcements of the fact itself. In the meantime the most unpleasant sensations have been produced by the reported discovery of the inefficiency of the machinery, furnished for the equipment of the remainder of the steam-vessels, constructed for the service, under his Lordship's orders. We participate most fully in the chagrin and disappointment, which such an occurrence must have caused, to every friend of freedom, and well-wisher to the cause of the Greeks."

They write from Ancona that private letters from Corfu mention the arrival of Lord Cochrane at Napoli di Romania, which took place at the end of July, but there is no direct intelligence.

TURKEY.—The plague rages in several quarters of the capital, and does not even spare the Franks. It has shown itself on board several vessels in port, and must be, on this occasion, of a very pernicious nature. Three ministers, it is said, have been attacked with this fatal disease at their hotels. The Courier says the news from this capital, is of an appalling character. The Sultan appears resolute to exterminate not only all who have been, but all who might become his enemies.

Talleyrand.—An American gentleman in Paris under date of the 15th ult. writes thus:—"Talleyrand left this capital two days since, for London, on a special and important mission, supposed to relate to the new constitution of Portugal. You will soon hear of trouble in Spain—the "legitimists" are all alarmed at the recent proceedings of Don Pedro and his institution." Balt. Patriot.

Paris.—There are in this city 520 Watchmakers who employ about 2056 workmen, and produce annually 80,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches and 15,000 clocks, the whole about 19,765,000 francs.

In the same city, there are thirty Tanneries, in which 3,000 workmen prepare every year, at a medium, 45,000 ox-hides, 4000 cow-hides, 8000 horse hides, 60,000 calf-skins, and employ in this operation 11 millions of pounds of tan, 97,000 lbs. of alum, 500 pounds of tallow, and the same quantity of salt. The produce of this branch of commerce is estimated at 3,726,000 francs. The number of houses sold annually in Paris, is about 4,200.

Of Printing Establishments, there are 80, occupying 3,000 workmen, moving 600 presses, and employing nearly 280,000 reams of paper, which yield a receipt of 8,750,000 francs.

The Royal printing office, employing 80 presses, 266 workmen, and from 70 to 80 thousand reams of paper, is not included in this estimate.

LATE FROM COLOMBIA.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 30.—The brig James Coulter below at Philadelphia yesterday, brought us various files of Caracas papers to the 1st of September, and private advices to the 3d inclusive.—We have not room to make any commentary, but shall merely remark that the revolt of General Paez is now drawing to a speedy conclusion, by the disaffection among his followers, the best of whom have deserted his cause and marched to join that friend of order and the Constitution, the brave BERMUDEZ.—The Liberator General BOLIVAR, was momentarily expected, as his sister residing in Caracas, received a letter from him requesting the necessary domestic arrangements to be made for his reception in all this month:—

CARACAS, SEPT. 3.—Momentous political changes have occurred since I last wrote, and their termination remains veiled in obscurity; the time, however, is rapidly approaching when the result will be fully developed.—PAEZ, but a short time since, was received with universal enthusiasm;—his favorite troops los Bravos de Apure last week left Caracas for San Bermudez. (who you know is now Commander in Chief)—Various other emergencies, which leisure will not now permit me to enumerate, all lead to the conclusion, that a crisis is approaching, which will restore tranquility and public confidence, or create incalculable calamity and distress. We, however, hope for the best.

The Sister of the Libertador, Gen. Bolivar, has recently received a letter from him requesting preparations (domestic) for his reception in all this month, and there is no doubt that he will be here.

Domestic.

Drunkards Reformed.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 25th of August, says the originals of the following certificates are deposited at that office, and combined with a mass of oral testimony, will clearly demonstrate the efficacy of Mr. Loiseau's remedy, as noticed by us before.

NEW-ORLEANS, 24th AUGUST, 1826.

A person entirely given to drink, and who, on that account, had lost the use of all her faculties, now finds herself entirely cured. Thanks to whom? To Mr. Loiseau, for the application of his sovereign remedy. The woman here spoken of, does not wish her name to appear in the newspapers, but should any one dispute the cure, he may see a certificate signed to that effect, and left at this office.

NEW-ORLEANS, 24th AUGUST, 1825.

Knowing no other way of shewing my gratitude to Mr. Loiseau, for services rendered in curing me of the vice of drunkenness, a vice to which I had been addicted during six years, I take this method of making him some acknowledgment, in attesting to the efficacy of his remedy.

JOSEPH DELANNEAU.

From the Raleigh Register.

Certain Cure for a Wen.—It has several times been stated in this paper, that a cloth saturated with a solution of common Salt and water kept constantly applied to a Wen, will remove it. It was first tried by a citizen of this county, and the cure was perfect. We have since heard of several cures brought about by the information contained in our paragraph. The remedy is so simple, that we fear some persons will "laugh it to scorn," and therefore it is that we mention every fresh instance of the efficacy of this saline preparation, trusting to convince the most obstinate of its virtue. The following letter was received yesterday, and tho' we have no knowledge of the writer, we tender him our congratulations on his escape from the knife of the operator:—

New-Port, Maryland, Sept. 8, 1826.

GENTLEMEN: It is the feeling of gratitude which I owe to you, that causes me to seat myself to inform you of the effectual cure, made by me under the instruction of a paragraph in your paper. I had a wen on my eyelid as large as a pea, which every day so much increased in size, that I became alarmed, and thought it most prudent, to have it extracted. I visited Baltimore, and was then advised to call on Dr. Davidge, which I did, and he told me it was all important to have it cut out. This I agreed to, and the day was appointed by him, and he advised me to be sure, and have my business all settled, and come up and the operation would be performed. This I complied with, but on account of his absence in the country, on a visit to the sick, the operation was not then performed. Since, I had determined to get Dr. Lancaster to perform the operation, but seeing the publication in your paper, I applied the saline preparation, and am now entirely well. I hope you will add to the former publications my case, as it will certainly be beneficial to the public.

With sincere thanks, &c. &c. I remain your obed't. Servant.

HENRY Y. CHILDS.

Another Launch.—On Saturday last was launched, by Messrs. John Lippitt & Co. a handsome Boat, called the Ann-Francis, 63 feet long by 15 feet wide, intended for the navigation of the Cape Fear river. She will make her first trip to Wilmington the latter part of this week.

There are two other boats on the stocks, ready to be launched so soon as the river shall rise sufficiently, the whole being constructed with a view of navigation at periods of low water, when the Steam Boats cannot run. It is needless to say how much we, in common with the citizens of Fayetteville, rejoice in the increase of the facilities to our trade, and wish their enterprising owners all manner of success.

Fayetteville Observer.

We learn, says the Newport Mercury, that the sloop of war Lexington, now lying at New York, has been ordered to proceed to Trinidad, to bring home the remains of Commodore PENNY. Capt. D. Turner, of the Navy, (who was with the Commodore at the time of his decease) will go out in the Lexington, as Agent for the government, to attend to the interment.

The first railway in America has been made at Quincy, Massachusetts, and is about three miles in length. The first Canal in America was also made in Massachusetts. Boston Pallad.

The Commencement at Yale College took place on the 15th ult. when the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 100 young men, and of Master of Arts on 30. Twenty received the degree of Doctor of Medicine; and several gentlemen received honorary degrees of these different ranks. The Commencement Ball at the Tontine in New-Haven on the same evening was attended by near 500 persons.