

cut, the Adams evidently lagged, notwithstanding the most vehement application of the spur, whilst the other seemed to acquire new vigor.

At Stonington, the whole field passed the Adams, who was at that period terribly frightened at the carousals of the people of that village, who were just then celebrating the anniversary of their victory over Commodore Hardy. The gentleman of Philadelphia, who rode the Adams, was much vexed at this accident, and declared it "unbecoming a religious and moral people to rejoice at their victories over their enemies."

This accident brought the competitors together, and in a pretty well started line, they all entered the State of New-York. In this State there was no sham riding. It was deemed by all an important stage in the contest.—The struggle was vehement on the part of each. The Crawford led the way, pressed, however, frequently, up to the girth, by Adams. In this state the rider of the Adams, douses his "Hartford Convention" flag; but not so completely as to obscure entirely a glimmering of the ancient inspiration. The times had changed; New-York "was herself again." The rider of the Adams tried each art to urge the dull delay of his beast. A volatile genius, he had "been every thing by starts, and nothing long."

He rode sometimes in federal style, sometimes in English style, and sometimes in the republican way, though awkwardly enough 'tis true, but to no advantageous end. The Crawford led the way, and this excited no astonishment in those who were apprized that Noah had taught Ritchie how to avail himself of all the near cuts in that mighty state. The course of the Adams in that state, was too devious for one who had but little time to spare. Poor Calhoun was greatly distressed. The Clay made a vigorous, but unsuccessful effort. The Jackson was doing well, but when he leaped across the great canal, his rider shouted "Huzza for De Wit Clinton!" which so vexed the Tammanies that they threw every sort of rubbish and obstruction in his path. New-Jersey also became the arena of a vigorous contest, and it is difficult to say which acquired the victory. But it is believed the Adams maintained a general superiority in that state; though as they bounded across the fields at Princeton and Trenton, the Jackson gained the foot, and was the first to enter the frontier of Pennsylvania. In this state the success of each was various and alternate. Much fine running was displayed at the stage, and a variety of dexterous feats were performed by the riders; chiefly by those of the Adams, the Calhoun and the Jackson; accompanied with a Billingsgate altercation but little creditable to the parties. But so soon as they entered the confines of Maryland, the Crawford whipt far ahead, and dashed throughout the state an acknowledged victor. Near to Baltimore another accident befel the Adams. He belted at the sight of the star-spangled banner, which floated "like a stream long and gay," triumphantly, on the ramparts of Fort M'Henry. In Virginia, although held hard in hand, the Crawford ran far ahead. His antagonist could scarcely keep within sight of him. He seemed to be wafted on the wings of the wind,

"—and as he flew,
Left all the world behind."

At Richmond, the Adams again flew the track, such was his horror at the prospect before us. Pursuing his unchecked career, the Crawford rushed triumphant across the State of North-Carolina. On entering the Border of South-Carolina, the progress of Crawford was marked with less velocity; for he was speedily overhauled by the Calhoun. But he did not tamely yield to the latter, for a warm disposition ensued, which attracted the curiosity of one Mr. Senator Smith, to such a degree, that in attempting to cross the path of Calhoun, he was shockingly trampled upon. Since the occurrence, he has spoken two or three times to the people, but it is believed such is the nature of his bruises, that he will never entirely recover from their effects. The Calhoun prevailed in South-Carolina; but just as he had placed himself in a jumping position, to leap across the Savannah River, into the State of Georgia, one Cumming, a noted shooter in that quarter, who had taken a sly squinting position on the Georgia bank, fired a huge blunderbuss, charged up to the muzzle with Cologne water, direct into his face,

which being neither covered with silk or oak bark, was not impervious to the touch of this sensitive load of the assailant, and the consequence was, that the Calhoun twisted, wheeled and fell—to run no more.

Over the sands of Georgia the Crawford bounded with the swiftness of an Antelope; and as he passed through Augusta, a zealot fired at him a squib, charged with federalism, but if the contents even scratched him, the wound was instantly healed by one Dr. Abbott, a noted Farrier. To reach the state of Tennessee, the Indian territory had to be crossed, and the white men who had settled there purely, however, to teach the aborigines the art of cultivation, by means of the process of matrimony, greeted him with the yells of victory. The parties militant next struck the soil of Tennessee, and then it was that the Jackson flew

"—like an arrow,
Shot by an archer strong."

He rushed with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent; the Clay next, and then the Adams; and the Crawford falling far in the rear, overcome with the efforts he had made in the southern states. But the Jackson's triumph was but short-lived. He yielded the van, as the last shouts of the Tennessee volunteers died in his ears, as they entered the borders of Kentucky. The Clay, who had heretofore leisurely trailed in the rear, save a spur or two which he made in New-York and Pennsylvania, seemed as fresh as when he started, such was the ease with which he passed every thing in Kentucky. He penetrated Ohio, still distancing his rivals. The rider of the Adams saw that the day was against him, and that, as speed and bottom had failed him, he must resort to skill. He threw out his "Universal Tankee Nation" banner, and adroitly displayed it to the people as he rushed along; but to no purpose; the charm was gone. Indiana was another theatre of the triumph of the Clay; but when the state of Illinois appeared to their view, the Crawford, somewhat refreshed, essayed to pass him, and made a splendid run, notwithstanding an ill-natured Cook threw at him a mangled carcass cooked with his own hands, as a terrible raw head and bloody bones, to affright him. In Missouri, the contest was interesting for a while; the Crawford nearing the Clay up to the shoulders.

In this state was seen the last of the Adams. A cruel master was in the very act of scourging his naked manacled slave, on the margin of the tract, just at the moment when the Adams passed along. A scene so shocking to the feelings of this sensitive horse, so frightful to his vision, overcome him, and he snorted, reared and bounded across a certain degree of north latitude, beyond which the cries of the bondman are never to be heard; and sought an exclusion from deeds so revolting to his nature, carrying with him his rider, the Maseppa of modern times. Adown the state of Louisiana the Clay led the way; but when the plains of Orleans burst upon the sight of the Jackson, the recollection of times gone by impelled him to an exercise of his mightiest efforts. He was just in the act of passing the Clay, and when he thought "his fortunes were ripening fast," he suddenly found his career checked by barriers, formed of a timber called the 'habeas corpus suspended,' extending athwart his path, and reared by a cloud of little noisy chattering Frenchmen. Amazement possessed him. "You too Brutus?" exclaimed his rider. The noble animal stopped—his energies relaxed—the rider dropped his rein, and uttered INGRATITUDE! It was a shameful act. The people of Louisiana had ventured their lands and houses—their domicils, their wives and their daughters, to this same Jackson, when he contended against the Packenham. He preserved them, restored them, he triumphed, and they were enriched. "So goes the world." The Jackson was withdrawn from the contest. The Clay and the Crawford bounded across the father of waters, and contended for supremacy in the state of Mississippi, and there the Crawford renewed his sway. The little state of Alabama was the last point of the compass which was boxed; and in gallant and triumphant style the Crawford passed the winning post; and thus terminated the race for dominion.

The judge awarded the prize to Crawford, and in all due form he was installed President of the United States.

Strange! some will say, that a horse should resign over intelligent beings. Reader, rather rejoice that it is not our fate to be governed by an ass: It is the lot of hundreds of nations to be governed by the latter. History abounds in instances. Horses too have had some share in governing, if the chronicles are faithful. That furious madman, Caligula, made his horse, Incitatus, the member of a college; and it is added that he was the most worthy member of that institution. He also created him high priest, and it is not shown that he was less devout than his fellows. Incitatus, through his master's favor, also rose to the rank of consul, and we see nothing in history of that tyranny and rapacity which marked the administration of other Roman governors.

O'KELLY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 1.

The ship Florida, Matlack, Orbit, (Packet) Tinkham, and Corinthian, (Packet) Davis, all from Liverpool, arrived at this port on Saturday. The two former sailed on the 18th and the latter on the 25th ult. up to which date we are furnished with our regular files.

The Emerald, at Boston, brings to the same date, and the Susan at that port, sailed from London on the same day.

The British government has refused to acknowledge the Regency of Madrid. Mr. Canning, in his answer to the Duke of Angouleme's letter on this subject, says, "The King having a minister resident near his Catholic Majesty, cannot receive a communication of this description, and I therefore return your letter, which I do not consider it my duty even to lay before his Majesty."

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 19th, to the 30th July. In the King's Speech on this occasion, he regrets that his efforts to preserve the peace of Europe have been unsuccessful, and states that he continues to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their amicable disposition towards England.

The London Sun of July 21 says, "the next accounts from Cadiz are expected to announce the liberation of the King."

Morillo had delivered up Lugq to the French. The French entered Villa Franca without meeting with any enemy, and say they have also taken Cordova.

It is said in French papers that two regiments under Zayas had gone over to the French.

It was reported Gen. Sarsfield had also gone over to the French.

The French had commenced the bombardment of Corunna, which was defended by Sir Robert Wilson, who is said to have 6000 men to oppose 4500. The accounts from this place are to the 15th July. It was provisioned for 6 months, and it was thought the French could not blockade it by sea. It was reported at Lisbon on the 24th, that an important battle had been fought near Corunna, in which the French were defeated.

A Col. Watson and Major Brisco, (of Sir Robert's Staff) were at Lisbon July 31st, on their way to Corunna from Cadiz, where they had arranged a treaty between the Cortes and Sir R. They stated that the affairs of Spain were rather looking up, and that the French troops near Cadiz would soon have to retire unless they receive considerable reinforcements.

At Lisbon, July 25th, it was said, there was considerable disunion in the Portuguese Cabinet, and that several distinguished individuals had been arrested.

A loyal Portuguese Magistrate has stated that those who cry "El Rei Absoluto," do not wish for a King with arbitrary and despotic power, but only for a King with power to make laws and execute them!

A French despatch from the camp before Saint Sebastian says, that negotiations have been entered upon, but were broken off. "The garrison would have given up the fortress, but wishes to march out with honors of war. The commander of the blockade replied, that he would take possession of the fortress, and that the garrison should be prisoners."

Gen. Villacampa, in a report to the Minister of War, complains of the desertion of his troops, and censures the Cortes: "The evil, says he, increases, and hope diminishes;—and as every honorable man invested with authority ought to express his sentiments with frankness, so I deem it to be my duty never to cease impressing on the Government the necessity of convincing the Cortes, that events show every day, more and more, that the counter they pursue is in direct opposition to the manifest opinions of the country."

He goes further, and declares that, "A large portion of the people are convinced that it is the cause of a faction which we defend, rather than the cause of the liberal principles on which the Constitution is founded;—so much the more, as it is now openly observed, that those who were most tenacious in their refusal in coming to terms, and who, having been prevented from forming a conspiracy,

hastened the tempest which is sinking the vessel of State, have been the first to place themselves individually in security against it."

Mina, Ballasteros, Quiroga, and Wilson, still continue to brave the French.

Paris dates are to July 20. It is stated that the French army besieging Cadiz retreated from St. Mary's to Xeres, in consequence of several reverses which Gen. Bourmont had experienced in the vicinity of Seville.

The inhabitants of Thessaly have revolted against the Turks.

MADRID, JULY 12.

We have just learned officially that General Morillo, at the head of 3000 men, has joined the French division commanded by General Bourck.

PARIS, JULY 12.

An express from Rome brings information that his Holiness the Pope, had broken his thigh by a fall, on the evening of the 6th, and that his life was in great danger.

LATEST FROM CORUNNA.—The brig Margaret, arrived here (at Liverpool) on Thursday last, from Corunna after a passage of only seven days, bringing intelligence from thence down to the 15th inst. two days later than previously received. Capt. Williamson reports, that the French had invested Corunna with 4,500 men, and had commenced bombarding it. The force of the Spaniards was estimated at about 6000 men, militia included. Sir Robert Wilson, who, it is stated, had the command, had fortified the city, and had expressed his determination to defend it so long as there was a house standing.—The city had a supply of provisions for six months, and it was thought: that the French could not blockade it by sea.

FROM SMYRNA.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 28.

Capt. Dickson, of the Midas, arrived yesterday from Smyrna, informs that he sailed thence 16th June, experienced a succession of calm and light winds coming down the Mediterranean, as also in the Atlantic. Every part of the Mediterranean is full of small cruisers, generally boats, pirating.

About 1st June the Turks landed an army of 5000 men at Espamatore, in Negropont; they were immediately all cut up and taken prisoners by the Greeks; the information was brought to Smyrna by a vessel direct from the place. The Algerine, Tunisian, Egyptian and Turkish fleets, consisting of from a hundred and fifty to a hundred and sixty sail, large and small, had come out of the Dardanelles—they have no ships of the line with them, this summer, fearing the fire ships, of which the Greeks had fifteen. On the seventeenth June saw and counted a Grecian fleet between the Island of Mittelene and Ispara, steering east for the gulph of Smyrna; there were 135 sail (but one ship in the fleet) 45 to 50 brigs, the others of different rigs. Was informed at Milo, that the Turkish fleet had been seen off that Island about 8th June, standing towards Canaia. It was said the Capt. Pacha had received full power from the Signor to make a peace or destroy the Greeks this summer.—It was said at Smyrna, that he would not return to Constantinople without something decisive, but make his winter quarters there.—The Greeks on the other hand appear firm and undismayed by so imposing a force as the Turks have brought against them, unanimously breathing the patriotic ardour of their ancestors, they feel roused in the holy cause; and, as Napoleon was wont to say of his troops, in every conflict and danger they see a new glory.

Patriot.

Greece.—Letters from Salonichi of the 10th May also state that the Grecian army, for the defence of the Morea, amounts to 60,000 men, and that the best understanding now prevails amongst the different chieftains, whose disagreements last campaign rendered the efforts of this most interesting people less glorious and decisive than their devotion to the cause of human nature deserved.—The Turkish army advancing against the Christians is formidable in numbers, and animated with the most vindictive feelings; but union amongst the oppressed will repel the exertions of the barbarians, and for ages secure that garden of the world to the great cause of civilization and freedom.

BOLOGNA, JUNE 10.

In the town of Capodqua, towards Arquatio, a city in the March of Ancona, there has fallen for some days together such a quantity of snow that it was 32 palms deep, and buried 48 persons, of whom 12 perished.—A lady remained alone 56 hours without food, and a hen 14 days. Twenty six houses were crushed and 116 vineyards and fields laid waste. [Genoa Gazette.]

Hamburgh papers to the 15th July have reached us this morning. The following are extracts:

TANGIER, APRIL 25.

"At the beginning of this year a new rebellion had nearly broken out at Fez, which was prevented only by the present Emperor, Muley Aberaman Ben Hichane. One of the ringleaders was strangled and his body nailed to the city wall;

seven others were beheaded, their bodies cut in pieces and thrown upon a dung heap.

"Six thousand Negroes, who had gathered in the city of Morocco, a treasure of 10 millions of piasters belonging to the late Emperor, have taken possession of the money, and refuse to give it up to the present Emperor, who has not yet employed force but has entered into a negotiation with the Negroes.

"An English Physician, sent by Lord Chatham, the Governor of Gibraltar, is gone to Fez to perform an operation on the left eye of the Emperor, which is affected by cataract. He is accompanied by M. Belzoni, who thinks to visit Tombuctoo.

From the Petersburg Republican, of Sept. 1. By Wednesday's Eastern mail, we received the subjoined intelligence from our Norfolk correspondents.

ROMA, SEPT. 2.

By the Constitution, arrived to-day, in 45 days from Liverpool, I have shipping lists, prices, &c. to the 17th July.

A Liverpool price current of the 15th quotes a further advance of from 1d to 1 1/2 per pound higher for Cotton, than previous advices—and observes that the operations for the previous week, have been extensive, far beyond all precedent, having amounted to 38,731 bags, 20,000 of which were taken by the dealers, and the remainder by the speculators.

THE PRESIDENCY.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, in Washington City, to his friend in this place, dated August 26:

"Very favorable accounts are coming in from all quarters, in relation to the presidency. New-York is one of the hinges on which the question turns; and the news from thence is highly flattering. A large majority of the 'New-York General Committee of Correspondence' are decidedly friendly to Mr. Calhoun's election. His friend, Mr. Todd, was lately elected Grand Sachem of the 'Tammany Society,' three to one over Mr. Davis, the friend of Mr. Crawford. These facts argue a great deal, as those two bodies have a very great influence upon the politics of the state generally.

"I stated, in my last, that the Secretary of the Navy elect is a decided and warm friend of Mr. Calhoun. It is now ascertained that Judge Thompson, the late Secretary, is equally so; and he is known to be a gentleman deservedly influential in his own state (New-York.) His opinion was not known until lately. Should New-York and Pennsylvania decline supporting Mr. Adams, (of which there is now much probability,) I should consider Mr. Calhoun's election as certain; because, in that event, Mr. Adams's friends would immediately drop him, and jolt such of their friends in the south and west as are favorable to Mr. Calhoun's election; which would secure it."

FROM THE BOSTONIAN DEMOCRAT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In this State there will be great diversity of opinion towards the most prominent candidates for the Presidential chair, who are Messrs. Adams, Calhoun, and Jackson. We would not be surprised if General Jackson would receive the votes of the Pennsylvania electors, but as regards the chance of success, we believe that public opinion is fast settling down in favor of that great and distinguished statesman, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and next to him JOHN C. CALHOUN, who has some of the most influential and zealous advocates engaged "heart and hand" in his favor. As respects Mr. Crawford we consider him out of the question.

From the New York Spectator.

We have always been sorry that the miserable radical policy of cutting down the army, comparatively, to a corporal's guard, should so nearly have succeeded in Congress, when the army was reduced, as to strip the war department of the means of affording our western frontier that ample protection which is so desirable. It is even questionable whether, if the Indians should pour down from the Rocky mountains in the numbers which they possess, our forces upon the Yellow Stone are sufficient to withstand them. After the war, the quick penetrating eye of Mr. Calhoun, saw, at a glance, the advantages to be derived from securing to the nation the safe and free occupation, and consequently the fur trade, of the immense region of territory between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains, and the British boundaries on the north, and the Spanish on the south; and Mr. Monroe, ever anxious to render his country service, made the military occupation of that country a leading feature of the policy of his administration. But, when in "the full tide of successful experiment," that miserable system of economy which would sacrifice fifty millions of property, to save five millions in army expenses, was interposed in a great measure, to paralyze his patriotic efforts. Much, however has been accomplished by means of the establishments up the Missouri. Indeed we have cause to wonder that so much has been accomplished by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Calhoun, with the slender means that have been left at their disposal.