FOREIGN ITEMS.

RUSSIA AND TUREET. The Prussian State Gazette of the 17th June, states that the Russians passed the Danube at three points on the 7th. The Turks offered some resistance at first, but being discouraged by the desertion of 1000 Zaparago Cossacks, who went over to the Russians, they were completely routed. with the loss of twelve cannon and two mortars. The Russians lost 50 men. The same paper of the 18th, states that the Sultan was about to proceed to Adrienople, and gives detailed statements of the Turkish force, by which it is made to amount to 145,000 men. exclusive of the soldiers of the three Pachalies of Asia. Deducting from this amount the men necessary for gariisons, batteries, &c. an to keep the Greeks in check, there appears to be only 80,000 men to oppose to the Russians.

St. Petersbugh, June 4 .- The Peters burgh Journal of this date, contains a bulletin from the Camp before Brailow, which gives an account of the arrival of his majesty in the camp, and of the pro-ceedings till the 26th of May. On the 30th the Emperor ascended a hill at the out posts, in order to judge of the effect of mortars placed in a battery on the left of the position. Soon after a body of Turks, preceded by a white flag, appeared; it was a flag of truce from the Pacha, who came to return thanks for his majesty's generosity in releasing the prisoners. On dismissing this flag of truce, the Emperor commissioned him to tell the Pacha that the longest time granted him to capitulate was till three o'clock the following morning, after which the garrison could expect no terms. A battery of 24 guns having been erected in the night on the 3d right of the army, opened its fire at day 4th break. His Majesty immediately went to see its effects, when the enemy observ 7th ing from the number of officers assembled on the spot that the Emperor was proba-9th bly there, began to fire from 24-pounders 10th at the hill on which his Majesty stood : 11th several of the halls fell at the foot of the hill. His majesty, finding that the oper-14th ations of the seige proceeded as rapidly. 15th as possible, left the camp, and arrived on the 26th at Bender, where he met the Empress.

On the 27th, a naval action took place between the Russians and Turks, before Anapo, in which the Turkish flotilla was destroyed, with the loss of 1200 men and 6 standards-and Anapo had been bombarded fourteen days.

The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Lord Brandon of Ireland, has instituted proceedings for Crim. Con against Mr. William Lamb, late Secretary for Ireland.

Lord Heytesbury will leave London to morrow on his mission to St. Petersburg mee .- An ordinance of the King has



The Broyle's Domination. FOR PRESTDENT, Andrew Jackson.

"Honor and gratitude to the man, who h filled the measure of his country's plory." JEFFERSON.

"The recollection of the public relations in rhich I stood to General Jackson, while President, and the proofs given to him, of the high estimation in which he was held by me," &c.

" My friendship for General Jackson, and the strong proofs of confidence and regard 4 have given him, while President, forbids my taking any part in the ensuing presidential election." JANKS MONROS.

"General Jackson's services to this nation en title him to their highest rewards-his whole ca-reer has been signalized by the purest intentions,

and the most elevated purposes." Jour Quincy Apaxe "Towards that distinguished Captain (Andrew Jackson) who hav shed to much Glory on our country, whose renovan constitutes so great a portion of its moral property, 1 never had. I never can have any other feelings than those of the most profound assesser, and of the utmost kind HEBRY CLAY. ness.

"General Jackson is a clear-headed, strong minded man, and has more of the Roman it him, than any man now living " THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN,

(OF SOUTH CAROLINA.) The distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Advocate of the People's Rights,

Election is on Thursday, 13th day of Novembe JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET. ist Dist Robert Love, of Haywood county.

Monffort Stokes, of Wilkes. Peter Forney, of Lincoln. John Giles, of Rowan. Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham. John M. Morchead. of Guilford. Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.

Willie P. Mangum, of Orange. Josiah Crudup, of Wake. John Hall, of Warren.

12th

13th

Joseph J. Williams, of Martin. Kedar Ballard, of Gates. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.

Richard D. Spaight, of Craven. Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanaver.

FROM THE NEW-TORE ENQUINED.

"A Feeble and Penturious Government." The immense sums of money which Mr. Adams has received out of the public purse, for very inadequate services (nay, for even positive injury to his country) are not fully known to the great body of the people. We have endeavored, after some research, to collect the whole details together, and now present them al length, to the world Mr. Adams, at 27 years of age, was

first appointed Minister Resident to the Netherlands, and remained there from 4.500 Outfit, . . For this sum, eighteen thousand dollars, he did not do the country the slightest service. It was a perfect sinecure. Proceed: He received an appointment to Portugal, in 1797, as Minister Plenipotentiary. 89000 Outfit, the strengthere To Portugal he never went While on his way from the Hague to Lisbon, he was countermanded to Berlin by his father. then President.

navigation of the Missianpps to the British. In these items, too, are included the famous illegal outfit, and the equally famous "constructive journey" from Ghent to Petersburgh, which he never travelled, for both of which he charged about \$5,000. Mr. Adams also charges double salaries, as will appear from the termination of the Russian and Ghent embassies, both ending, by his own show ing, on the 27th Feb. 1815. From April 1813 to Feb. 1815, Mr. Adams considered himself a " constructive embassador" at Russia, while he was, during a part of that period, negotiating the Treaty of Peace at Ghent. This was doing pretty

well-it is working single and getting paid double. But this is not all the modesty and penuriousness of our great diplomatist. While he was receiving these touble marice and double outfits, he was accusing his country of weakness, ignorance, feebleness; and henury, in his private correspondence to Leavitt Harris; and at the very same time, that is to say, No. vember and December, 1814, he was diring and drinking with Lord Gambier and the British in the city of Ghent, and taasting " His Majesty, the King of Great Britain," and " His Royal Highness, the Prince of Orange," Again :

Salary	to Grea	at Brit	nin, f	rom	28th Feb.
815 to	10th Ju	ne, 18	17,		\$20,546
Dutfit,		2.08			9,000
nfit, for	coming	home	8,		2,250
Conting	encies,		1.		3,005

Here is a sum over thirty four thousand doilars for which Mr. Adams did very little. His most prominent act was to receive Charles King's Dartmoor Report, in which the murder of several innocent American prisoners by the British was justified, by that hater of "blood and

Salary paid Mr. A as Secretary of State from 10th June, 1817, to 6th of March, \$49.369 1825.

For this immense sum Mr. Adams set on foot that distionacy which lost us the British Colpniat trade. He also gave up Texas to the Spanlards, when the Spanish Minister had instructions from his court to cede it to this country. He also endeavored to blow the Missouri question into a flame, and array one section of the country sgainst the other. He also wrote a book upon the Fisheries and scolded a next?

Amount paid Mr. Adams in two years, About 14,000 doilars of this sum was Ohio, certainly doubtful."

expended the first year, against which the billiard table was charged. Mr. A. asked for 25,000 dollars more, but Congress refused the request. He got, how ever, 6000 dollars to furnish the east 1794 to 1797-3 years at \$4,500 \$13,500 room, which room to this day is without any furniture save a few old chairs. hat he has done with the money, none can tell but himself. It is known however, that a few months ago be was fitting up his house at Quincy, Mass as preparatory to the 4th of March, 1829. If he did not furnish the " east room." he has been furnishing "a room in the east."-Now for the climax : Salary for filling the Presidential chair, from March 4, 1825, to March 4, 1829, at \$25,000 per ann. . - \$100.000 For this immense sum of one hundred 1797 to Jan 1801-3 years at 9,000 dol- thousand dollars what has Mr. Adams performed? Has he not amply requited the country with his usual benefits? The British colonial trade is completely lost ; the French colonial trade is also lost; Brazils has insulted our flag and pludered our citizens ; the national character has been tarnished, both at home and abroad; the cabinet has been degraded to an elec tioneering committee, or caucus; the lies of Bohemia, admired the structure President has insulted a sovereign state with threats and bravadoes ; he has instituted reinous, useless and expensive emappointment from Thomas Jefferson, bassies to reward his favorites ; he has wasted several millions of the public on the 21st October, 1803, and resigned money, in buying up the press and the it in 1808-5 years at about \$1,000 a people's representatives; his measures. \$5000 have been weak, illiberal and dishonora-What did he do for this? He voted ble ; he has filled the whole nation with against the Louisiana Territory-against tumults, disorder and excitement, &c. Now, putting all these items together, we have the enormous sum of \$377,181 paid to John Quincy Adams since he en tered the public service. If there are any errors in the above statement, we call upon the coalition gentlemen to show them, and we shall correct them with the utmost cheerfulness. In the mean time, we ask the honest mechanic, the hard working farmer, the poor man who earns his bread with the sweat of his brow, to say, if this John Quincy Adams, who will have received, by March next, nearly FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PUBLIC MONEY, has not had quite enough for all the public services he ever per; formed for his country ?

lisbury: AUGUST 26, 1828.

er .- A new paper, to be sty Another Newspaper.—A new paper, to be sty-led the Seuthern Radical, is soon to rise, phanix like, from the ashes of the Cheraw Spectator. The materials of the old concern have been purchased by Harris Smith Brans, and A. N. McDonald, who are determined to try their for-ture at the newspaper business, although four or five persons have, within the last seven years, been ruined in the attempt to make a living at the same business in Cheraw. We wish them all success in their enterprize. Mr. Evans is a lawyer of considerable cleverness, late of Marli-borough 1 his capacity, with proper experience. Another Net borough; his capacity, with proper experience, cannot, we should think, fail of rendering the *Radical* un interesting and useful paper. Mr. Evans will, ho seven, find bimself most radically deceived, if he expects to make money in this

A foolish story has been fabricated by the partizans of the administration in Tennessee, that Nat. Williams, the crazy fellow who has been trying to implicate Jackson in Burr's schemes, was lately moobed in the town of Winchester by the friends of the General : the truth of the affair, as it turns out, is simply this : A large collection of people assembled to celebrate Indepence ; and as the procession marched by the room occupied by Judge Williams, they played the regue's march? This was all the outrage committed. Williams is too contemptible an object to be mobbed.

Calculations .- Naked assertion is not worth much, and will not go far with those who are in the habit of exercising the faculty of reasoning. The partisans of the administration have, from long practice, become adepts in the art of putting a fair complexion on their prospects, by means of false statements, so ingeniously get up as to deceive the unwary : but their falsity is easily exposed, by the application of sound ar-gument. In all the calculations of the presiden-tial vote, made by the Adamsites, they have assumed false premises, and consequently their ngs have no foundation in truth, and are worth nothing. The most effectual mode of proving the fallacy of their calculations, is by making others, better founded in fact. We have been permitted to make the following ex-tract from a letter of a member of congress, which, in our view, contains a very safe calcula tion of what will be the electoral vote :

"I feel confident in my own mind, that he [Jackson] will be elected, and probably by a large majority. I come to this conclusion thus: Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessce, will give him 103 votes; Mississippi and Illinois, 6; in Maryland 5, New-York 18, (which is admitted by many of his opponents, his friends say at least 24, but ta-king the 18 only) and he has 132; now Misking certain WAR. PESTILENCE and FAMINE souri, Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, and New gentleman pretty ingeniously. What Jersey, are put down as doubtful, where his prospects are as good as Mr. Adams's. My own impression is, that Jackson will get the votes en-tire of Missouri, Kentucky and New-Jersey; in for furnishing his house, . \$20,000 Delaware his chance is good for one or two;

> Drepsy .-- A gentleman in Bladen county, has been cured of this disease, by the following prescription : An ounce of sult petre, dissolved in a quart of water; a wine glass full to be taken morning, noon and night; each dose to be fol-

em at their word : stes given in the county for Alexander, Blackwood and I Melars. Alexander, Blackwood and Ingram, the Jackson candidates, received 2851; while Mesari, Davidson and Caldwell, the Adams candidates, (admitting that all given to Davidson were Adams votes) received only about 600! Showing a majority of rather more than " three-fourths, at least," in favor of Jackson, according to their sum mode of calculation. But the fairest test, is the backword in the vote for commoners. to be found in the vote for commoners there all the voters had an opportunity of exercising the right of suffrage; and there we see that the vote in Mecklenburg was as six to one in favor of Jackson. We hope, after this, to hear no more of the tounts about the declaration which we felt warranted in making, that "three-fourths, at least, of the votes of Mecklenburg county, would, beyond dispute, be given to Jackson in November next."

Spirit of Adamsion A coalition paper, surcharged with senom, and fired by malevolence, charged with senom, and fired by malevolence, charges us with saying the friends of the admin-istration are indebted to the *forbearance* of Gen. Jackson, that every Adams editor is not silenced, and then bursts forth into an exclamation against such 'Jacksonism.' &c. To show the unwarrantable construction this editor has put on our language, we would refer to the article which is the subject of his malevolent remarks. On an examination, it will be seen that we said, in effect, (according to the most natural meaning of the sentence) that those partizans of the administration who so wantonly propagate slanders against Gen. Jackson, are "indebted to him, (yes, in a great degree "indebted,') for the very privilege which they abuse in the profligate utterance of thembut we neither meant nor said they held that privilege at the bidding nor said they held that privilege at the bidding of Gen. Jackson. We repeat, however, that they are [in a great degree] indebted to him for the privilege they abuse in slandering him. In the first place, they are indebted to him for his distinguished services in defending the country against British subjugation, and, consequently, monarchical tyranny :--- And, in the second place, they are indebted to him for his active and en-ergetic efforts to acreed the accounted of the second place. ergetic efforts to arrest the encroachments of ergetic enors to arrest the encloachments of power and aristo racy in the odious reign of the elder Adams, of whose administration the younger Adam's is a counterpart, during which the infamous sedition law was enacted, which the infamous sedition law was enacted, which would have subjected these editors, who are the apologists of the fathers of that measure, to be a pologists of the fathers of that measure, to heavy penalties and imprisonment, for their licentious abuse of the liberty of the press It will thus be seen that the pugnacious object of these remarks, is tagging away to prop up the political fabric of those who, should they auforunately be kept in power, will, as they did in '98, put a gag into the mouth of every editor who may have the independence to dissent from their aristocratic measures.

TA correspondent of the same paper, who very unpretendingly signs bimself." Cabarra," seems to be as obtuse in his perceptive faculties, in discerning the true meaning of our para-graph, as the editor himself. The words maiters and torics are not to be found in the article; and none but those whose conduct rendered them obnoxious to our remarks, could put the construction on our language which the author of Cabarrus took upon himself to do. We are not in the habit of using such proscriptive, sweeping language. Although there are some of the partizans of the administration, who, for their base and profligate slanders against that lowed immediately by a wine glass full of rye honored with a plurality of their suffrages, in dose grateful to some people; but it oftentimes promotes dropsical looks ? ! any epithet, however grating it may be to their sensibilities,--for we have heard administration men, and (it is with mortified feelings we men-tion it) in this community, too, whose commonest terms in speaking of the patriot-hero, are traitor ! bloody igrant ! murderer ! &c &c., -yet we have too high a regard for those respectable and conscientious supporters of the administration. who, though tenacious of their own opinions of men and things, are liberal in conceding to others the privilege they themselves so freely exercise, to charge all our political opponents (as the author of Cabarrus falsely asserts we have done) with a want of patriotism and love of country. We believe there are many, very many, who conscientiously think they are subserving the best interests of their country by upporting Mr. Adams; but those partizans of he administration who constantly speak of so great a benefactor of the country as Andrew Jackson, in the terms above quoted, we cannot look upon in any other light than as either laboring under a most lamentable hallucination of mind, or cherishing, in common with a crtain class of people during the Revolution, principles and feelings unbecoming American freemen! Dissolution of Government !- The extraordinary spectacle is now presented to the people of the United States, of their Ship of State being abandoned at sea, in rough weather, by the Cap-tain and his principal officers, the purser being the highest in grade that is left on board; so that we have to trust to Providence for the safety of our (political) barque. Mr. Adams, becoming alarmed at the opposition in Maine and New-Hampshire, has gone down east to keep matters straight; Mr. Clay has repaired to Ken-tucky, to superintend personally the elections of that state, where it is neck or nothing with him ; Mr. Southard has gone on an electioncering tour through New-Jerrey, to endeavor to check the powerful current of Jackson's popularity in that state ; Gen. Porter, the new war minister, has pushed off into western N. York, to turn the Morgan excitement to the advantage of the administration ; and Mr. Rush, alone, of all the cabinet officers, remains at his post, to watch over the few dollars that are left, as nest-eggs, in an empty treasury : So that the nation is in a hopeful way, to be sure :- the immense and complicated works of a mighty political machine, are left in the hands of vain and profligate jour neymen, and bungling and truant apprentices! Should Adams, Clay & Co, he entrusted with the management of the affairs of the nation another term, there-would be danger of our government being dissolved ;-for, when the ficers desert their posts, can it be expected that the soldiers will remain in the ranks ? The people of the United States are well satisfied of these things ; they find that their political salvation is at issue in the approaching election for Presi-dent: and their exertions in that great contest will correspond with the importance of the result.

carnage." But again :

just been issued, placing eight establish ments, containing nearly 3000 pupils, un der the regime of the University, and taking them out of the hands of the Jesuits. This decree has been wrung from the King, several of his ministers threatening to resign if it were not promulgated, and it is meant to effect the suppression of the obnoxious order.

The law relative to the press has been passed by a large majority; it is more liberal than any of its predecessors. A commission has been appointed to take into consideration M. de Pompiere's impeachment against the late ministers. Big of members of it are decided liberals.

Attempt on the King of France .- On the 18th inst., a man named Punet made repeated attempts to be introduced into the presence of the King at St. Cloud. Being afterwards apprehended in consequence of the violence of his language, two loaded pistols, and a quantity of powder and ball, were found upon him. It seems that the man is insane.

Death of the Duke of Saxe Waimar-Berlin June 7 .- On the 15th, in the evening, we received here the melancholy intelligence of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Saze Weimar, near Torgan, on his return to his own dominions. His Royal Highness was in good health, reviewing the Royal stud, and speaking of his journey the following day, when he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, which carried him off on Hamburgh Paper. the spot.

By the Montreal papers, we have a rumor that the negotiations between our Minister at London, and the new British 1814, Ministry, relative to the intercourse between this country and the British West India Islands, had been resumed. Mr. Lawrence U. S. charge de affairs, had a long conference on the 17th of June with the Earl of Aberdeen. Nat. Jour.

From Brazil -Intelligence to the 19th of June, has been received at Baltimore from Janeiro. Nothing definite had yet transpired regarding the propositions of Peace with Buenos Ayres and among the mercantile class much .uncertainty existed upon the subject. The revolt which took place among the Irish and German Troops, was quelled with the loss of many lives ; they were actuated by no political feelings or hostility to the Government ; their complaints were relative to pay and rations and dislike of their of-

Salary on the Berlin Embassy, from lars . \$27,000

Salary on the same embassy, from 1st January 1801 to 26th April, 1801, 2,860 infit, - -2.250 Here is a sum over forty thousand dot lars for four years. What did he do for

this amount? He wrote his letters from Silesis, ridiculed the poor Roman Cathoof kingly governments, &c. &c.

Mr. Adams never having received any took his seat in the Senate of the U.S. rear, . . .

the amendment of the Constitutionagainst a resolution of respect to the memory of Samuel Adams-against a bill for clearing the Ohio river-against repealing the duty on salt, &c. &c. Well, what next?

Salary paid him on the Russian Embassy, from 5th Aug. 1809 to 27 February. - - <u>\$50,104</u> Contingencies, 5,153

Outfit, 9,000 Well! what did our diplomatist do for this sum of sixty four thousand dollars? Not a single thing of any benefit to the country. It was the first money paid him after his treachery to the federalists in the year 1807-8, It is well known, however, that he occupied much of his time in speculating in Russian stocks, and studying Russian diplomacy. As to the \$5,000 of contingencies, had he any right to it by law? What is the next sop ?

Outfit, × .

Contingencies, for endeavoring to negotiate away the for it.

Shifting Interest .- Not since the last war, has the shipping interest been so much depressed as at the present moment. Our foreign commerce has been Salary for the Ghent Mission from 29th repidly diminishing for some years past. April. 1813 to 27th Feb. 1815, \$20,299 The system pursued by the present cab 9.000 inet has been a two edged sword of ruin. 5.345 This code was brought about by Mr. A sum over thirty five thousand dollars Adams, and much praise claimed by him Noah.

promotes dropsical looks !

Gold ! fine gold !- A correspondent informs us, that a negro belonging to Mr. George Hearne, found at Parker's mine, in Montgomery, on the 15th instant, a lump of Gold, which, when cleaned, weighed 185 pennyweights. With one exception, this is the largest piece of gold ever found at this mine. It has encouraged the workers to go on, with renewed energy, in their labors of extracting mineral wealth from a soil that hitherto yielded but a beggarly return, in its vegetable productions, for the labor bestowed upon if.

Alarming Scarcity .- It is stated in an Alabama paper, that there is a most deplorable scarcity of young Ladies in that state : the young men are as 100 to 1 of the young ladies ! Every res pectable unmarried female, native or stranger, as soon as the becomes of suitable age, hurried forward to the hymencal altar. We would advise the amorous swains of Alabama to " come up North ;" we have a ripe harvest of expecting damsels hereabouts.

Adams men in this state : they shouted victory too soon. The representation in Congress is the same it was before : Overton has beaten his Adams opponent, Brent, by 306 majority ; while Gurley has been elected over his Jackson opponent, Saunders, by only 54 votes : we have a majority of Jackson members in the legislature of that state, who we hope will send the accomplished and patriotic Livingston to the U. S. Senate, next session, in place of one of the Adams senators, whose term then expires ; whereas in the last legislature the Adamsites had a majority : An administration Governor has, to be sure, been elected; but he owes his success to Jackson votes. In all our calculations we have put Louisians down for Adams; but we begin seriously to believe that that state will ultimately redeem herself, (by voting for her deliverer) and help to swell the strong majority he will get in other parts of the Union.

Catching at straws .- The result of the Mecklenburg senatorial election is ostentatiously rung in our ears, as a triumph of the Adams party in that county. To show the honest reader how vaing lorious these boasts are, we will merely state the facts of the business: Mr. Davidson, the Adams candidate for Senator in Mecklenburg, is a gentleman of great private worth, possessing a large share of personal popularity ; and besides, he has the entire control of the Bank in Charlotte, and we may venture to say, that perhaps one-half the land proprietors in thecounty are, in one way or another, involved in the concerns of the bank: this would give any man an unbounded influence among the freeholders ; under such circumstances, it needs the exercise of but a small share of liberal feeling, to be satisfied that Mr. Davidson owes his success to Jackson votes. But if the candid reader (for we care not a fig for those who, when convinced against their will, are of the same opinion still) is not yet satisfied, we can adduce the most conclusive evidence, and from the very elections, Mrs. Washington, by the ladies of Virginia.

Washington's Mother .- It is proposed that a monument should be crected over the grave of