

The Acts of Governor Jackson, as a Legislator.

Quamvis enim demerere sint leges alienigenis opibus...

Although Liberty has been subdued by bold usurpation...

The THREE ORDINANCES to which we have adverted...

Without pursuing, however, an investigation which...

In ORDINANCE No. 1 we have seen him delegating...

We have seen him assuming the directory of the consciences...

We have seen him converting an act of Humanity and Hospitality...

We have seen him exercising as absolute a control over the property...

And, as if these enumerated powers were not sufficiently ample...

In Ordinance No. 4 we have seen him assuming, by his own Legislative act...

In Ordinance No. 3 we have seen him divesting the inhabitants of Florida...

The effect of these Ordinances upon the inhabitants of Florida...

Hope inclined them to expect that his combined civil and military powers...

Moved by these cheering anticipations, they were ready to receive him as a friend...

MALE & FEMALE TUITION. W. M. A. WALKER respectfully informs the inhabitants...

TERMS—Greek, Latin and the subordinate Branches, \$5 per quarter...

NIGHT SCHOOL for the accommodation of those engaged during the day...

POLITICAL ITEMS.

It has been the object of some politicians, (whenever and wherever they deemed it good policy to urge the point.)...

Of the 24 gentlemen composing this ticket, concerning whose republicanism no one can suggest a doubt...

Dr. Richard Field, James Allen, Creed Taylor, Archibald Stuart, William H. Cabell, Wm. McKinley, William Ellzey.

Of these eight, seven are known to be in favor of the present Administration, and three of them, to wit, Dr. Richard Field...

Robert Daniels, William Murphy, and Henry Job, placed on the Jackson Committee of Vigilance in Berkeley...

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Accomack County, Virginia, dated Mount Prospect, August 31, 1828.

"There is, doubtless, in this county, FOUR to one in favor of the Administration, and VIRGINIA seems determined, or at least the Adams men are determined, not to yield the State to the Hero, without a struggle..."

[Accomack is one of the most populous Counties of Virginia, and its population is among the most intelligent and independent of the State; so that we have reason to hope that, in the approaching Presidential Election, its vote may not only be honorable, but efficient in favor of the Administration.]

The State of New-York contains fifty-six counties. Out of these fifty-six, the Jacksonians, at the approaching election, cannot and will not obtain majorities in twenty; and yet they have the assurance to pretend that they shall obtain some five or six and twenty electors.

Union County, Pennsylvania.—For the information of our readers we assure them, the cause of the Administration has assumed an aspect in this county, that gives us the most flattering hopes.

Mr. Robert Maclay, also a member of the Convention from Union county, which nominated Jackson, has also espoused our cause, and now warmly advocates the re-election of the Tariff candidate.

Orange County, New-York.—The Goshen (Orange county) Patriot, after noting the decreased and decreasing calculations of the Jackson men, as to the majority they count upon in Orange county...

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.—JACKSON TRIUMPHS.—The New-York Enquirer, in a paragraph under the head of "glorious triumphs," says:

"Turning from these prospects in the west, we find a burning and shining light from the east.—Last Monday the state and congressional elections took place in Maine. The returns are received from Cumberland county only partially. Anderson, the Jackson candidate for Congress, is voted for without opposition, and the republican tickets succeeded nearly throughout. The elections in Maine show that two or three votes are certain for Jackson, in that patriotic and republican state."

Of the prospects in the west we cannot judge so well, because the information of so authentic a character, as we can of those in the east. If the Enquirer's hopes from the western states are not better supported by facts, than those from Maine, his triumph will be a short one. One or two districts in Maine were, before the election, considered doubtful, by many persons. They are no longer so. There is now no belief no question that the whole vote of Maine, and of all the New-England states, will be given for Mr. Adams.—There will besides be a gain of two Administration Senators from Maine, one to take his seat at the next session, & one place in of Mr. Chandler in the next Congress, and also a friend of the Administration, chosen to the next Congress in place of Mr. Ripley.

We have received the result of the election in fifteen towns in the Oxford district, which gives Mr. Washburn 1518 votes, and Mr. Ripley 746. In twelve towns in Oxford county the Administration candidates for the state senate have 954 votes, and the Jackson 600. This district and Cumberland were the only two which were considered doubtful. In Cumberland the Administration ticket has succeeded by a majority of more than 200 votes.—Not one Jackson candidate for the senate, is yet known to be elected.

Louisiana—Kentucky—and Indiana, ours.—The prospect before us wears the most flattering aspect for the success of the great and good cause in which we are engaged. Without entering into particulars we can assure our political friends, that, all circumstances considered, if we had ourselves the absolute power of arranging affairs for the success of the grand election, we could not place them in a more favorable condition, for the re-election of Mr. Adams. The New England states, N. York, New Jersey, Delaware, Ohio, Louisiana, Kentucky and Indiana, and we confidently add Pennsylvania, may now be counted on. In the latter state, all is animation and hope, whilst the Jackson crest is every where drooping.

From the Hillsboro' Recorder. All our readers know that our preference has uniformly been for John Q. Adams, as President of the United States, and that this preference is grounded on the belief that, from his habits and his opportunities, and from the eminent talents with which he has been gifted, he was better qualified than either of his competitors for that exalted and responsible station. But, if we have been uniform in our attachment, we have been moderate in its exercise; we have not claimed for our favorite a total exemption from error, nor have we represented his opponents as personifying all that is evil. While many of the opposition prints have been filled to overflowing with mutilated extracts from letters, mangled scraps of conversations, conjectures, surmises, unjustifiable inferences, and anonymous communications, to prove base intrigue and corruption, and un-abundant profligacy on the part of Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay; we have contented ourselves with publishing a few articles designed to prove the false nature of these charges, and the incorruptible integrity of these accomplished statesmen.—We have not once carried the war into the enemy's camp, by throwing back that abuse which has been so lavishly heaped upon us. But tho' we would not lightly publish any thing to the prejudice of Gen. Jackson which we did not believe to be true, there are yet some charges brought against him which we feel ourselves not at liberty to withhold from our readers.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, Sept. 19. By the packet ship Canada, Captain Graham, which arrived last evening, we have our files of London papers to the 15th of August, Liverpool to the 16th, with shipping and Lloyd's Lists, &c.

England.—The accounts of the crops will be found below. The Lord High Admiral, it had been reported for several days, had resigned.—The Courier seems to give the report credit; and the New Times of the latest date says, it is understood that he will resign, if he has not; for that his ostentatious and imperious conduct have placed him in a delicate situation with the King. It adds, that the Duke of Wellington receives his Majesty's full approbation.

It had been reported, says the same paper, (the New Times) that Mr. Peel intends to resign. It is declared that this was premature; but intimated that he had so identified himself with the currency bills, that it would not be strange if both should fall together. The editor speaks in a lofty and oracular tone; whether with or without reason we cannot decide.

We hope, however, a man like Mr. Peel, rendered doubly valuable by the incompetency of his associates, will not leave the British ministry at this juncture.

Lord Strangford is about to proceed upon a mission to the Emperor of Brazil.

LONDON, August 15. Last week we received the Journal de St. Petersburg to the 31st ult. the Allgemeine Zeitung to the 8th inst. and Dutch papers to the 13th.—The St. Petersburg Journal contains official news from the Russian army in Asiatic Turkey, and the Dutch papers contain a bulletin from the Russian army on the Danube. The last, which is dated the 21st ult. announces the arrival of the Russians before Choumla. It also states that the siege of Silistria was to commence in form on the same day, and that Varna was vigorously pressed both by land and sea. The last accounts from Vienna, after stating that the recruiting has commenced, and that the provinces, exclusive of the Hungarian contingent, are to raise 40,000 men, emphatically adds, that no doubt is entertained in that capital of the maintenance of peace. With this opinion, we confess we entirely coincide, and think it highly probable that the Russians will be allowed to prosecute their designs against Turkey, without encountering the slightest opposition from any power.

LONDON, August 13. Some further intelligence has reached us this morning from Lisbon and Oporto.

It was said that the British Commander in the Tagus had fired a Royal salute as Don Miguel passed in a small vessel with the Royal Standard hoisted. Our letters state, "that a salute was fired, and yards were manned, but the compliment was paid to the Portuguese Royal flag—not to Don Miguel; and in order to make this more apparent, the band on board our Commodore's ship, immediately struck up Don Pedro's Constitutional Hymn."

The expedition for Madeira and the Azores was fitting out with the greatest activity. There were eight Portuguese pendants flying in the Tagus, and the troops to be embarked amount to between 2 and 3,000 men. They were to sail about the 8th. Colonel Azedo a Lemos, one of the Queen's party, is to command them.

Turkey.—The Russians had possession of the heights before Choumla, and were on the point of commencing an attack upon it. The country in that vicinity, and indeed all along the foot of the Balkan mountains, had been evacuated by the Greek inhabitants, or occupied by troops.—The Greeks and Turks were at war in Eastern Bulgaria. 800 young Greeks, embodied by the

Turks at Sophia, had gone over to the Russians. In Asia, Gen. Paskewitch was very successful. He had taken Kars, the only fortress, it is said, in his way to Erzerum.

The accounts concerning the spirit manifested by the Porte are contradictory. The Sultan is however active in fortifying the environs of Constantinople, and in securing those points which might give the Russians the command of the supplies of water for the inhabitants. The Courier remarks that the Turkish troops resolutely defend every post attacked by the invaders; and that they leave their villages evacuated to fall into their hands, without destroying or injuring them.

All the unmarried Greeks (22,000) have been ordered to leave Constantinople, because the Greeks at Varna were suspected of having arms concealed.

LONDON, Thursday Evening, August 14. The state of the weather engenders nearly all the conversation of the merchants and city politicians, and not without reason. We have now had rain, almost without intermission, for thirty hours. We understand that the waters are more out in the country than they were during any time last winter. The only favorable feature is, that the weather is cold, and the grain therefore not so liable to grow. We have seen a letter, however, from Hampshire, the writer of which states that he has carried half of his wheat, but that it had begun to grow, and he had been obliged to lay it out. The wheat which he had standing, he was unable to cut. He adds, that "we are all crazy in this part of the country." It is now generally believed that the ports must be thrown open by Order of Council. The averages do not rise, and as a great deal of injured wheat will be shortly brought to market, while the good will probably be kept back, we should not be at all surprised if the duty were to be higher. The quantity of wheat in store in the Continental ports is very small, and a portion of this will, no doubt, go to France, where there is already a great demand for wheat. Gold is, in consequence, in considerable demand. The premium upon one thousand Napoleons has risen from a franc and a half to five francs. There is also a company established in France, with a capital of 25,000,000 francs, for the purchase of foreign wheat. The whole of the stock of wheat on the Continent, from Danzig to Hamburg, including all the intermediate ports, does not amount to more than about sixty thousand last, or six hundred and sixty thousand quarters. Out of this amount it is fair to deduct one quarter for France, which will leave for England five hundred thousand quarters, which, at forty shillings a quarter, will amount to about one million sterling. So small a sum as this cannot have much effect upon the Exchanges.

The accounts from the hop districts are very bad. The late high winds have done very extensive mischief among the plantations in every direction. We have seen a letter from Worcester, which states that the poles have nearly all been blown down, and that the hops are lying on the ground, covered with mud and water. Unless fine weather should soon set in, the Worcester growers are afraid that they shall lose nearly their whole crop.

The London Morning Herald complains, that "while Russia is marching rapidly to Constantinople, France is despatching a large army to the Morea, Austria collecting large bodies of troops close to the scene of action, and a general war, according to them, is to break out in a few months, England has so far forgotten her usual course on such occasions as to stand by an idle spectator, and, though more interested than any of the three last powers, to act as if the affair did not at all concern her."

The Morning Chronicle, in a more humble tone, says—"Now the fact is, that we are unable to prevent Russia from occupying Turkey.—The power of England is greater than that of Russia, but England cannot act against Russia any more than Russia can act against England.—We could only interfere in behalf of Turkey through the agency of other Powers, which are too prudent to expose themselves to the vengeance of Russia to gratify us. Were it otherwise, and we had influence to produce an European war, the expense of that war, which would be chiefly thrown on us, would be a dear purchase of such influence."

The Earl of Liverpool continues extremely afflicted.—The Noble Earl has nearly lost the use of his left side. About a fortnight since he was seized with a violent convulsion, fit, at his residence, which it was feared would have terminated fatally.—Morning Herald.

The Crops in Ireland.—The news from the south regarding the corn is very unfavorable.—The oats are thin, but have not suffered so materially as the other grain. In a great part of Limerick, Tipperary, and Clare, the wheat and barley are laid. From the north the accounts are better; the light winds of to-day and yesterday have restored many acres for which serious apprehensions were entertained.—Times.

We understand that M. La Porte is already in treaty with Madame Pesaroni, and Madame Malibran Garcia, for the next season at the King's Theatre. Letters from Smyrna state that the English and French Admirals have induced Admiral Heyden to consider Smyrna as a neutral port, where no hostility whatever was to be practised.

MANCHESTER, August 5. There is a pretty brisk demand here for cotton twist, and the spinners are mostly engaged for what they can make for two months to come. There is less doing in cotton manufactured goods; but the silk manufactories are fully employed; and in an improving state. The lower class here have a very comfortable appearance now. The quarter loaf has risen 1d. since last week.

Miscellaneous Items.

Crops in Louisiana.—The New-Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of the 15th of August says, "That the crops of cotton and sugar in that state promised well—the only dangers to be apprehended to a full harvest, is a hurricane and the rot—the first will ruin the sugar cane, and the latter the cotton. But like good philosophers we hope for the best, and should our planters fortunately escape the dangers alluded to, our state will come in for at least three millions of dollars for their labor of this year. No state in the union is so fruitful, or makes such rich returns to the planter as Louisiana, and none has so many rich uncultivated lands for sale."

Trade and Manufactures.—A brig was cleared yesterday at our Custom House, for the North West Coast, having on board six hundred and forty-six bales of Domestic Cottons, valued at forty-eight thousand dollars. A ship also cleared for Valparaiso, with nearly five hundred bales of the same commodity.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15. Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—A short excursion on the first section of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road yesterday afternoon, has considerably enlivened our hopes, which were before pretty sanguine, of the early completion of this important work. We may now say from our own observation, that "the work goes bravely on." The workmen are busily engaged from the city line to Ellicott's Mills, with the exception of a single section, we believe one mile, in digging down ridges and filling valleys and ravines, building stone bridges, &c. There is no want of laborers or mechanics, and every thing goes on with great regularity and order, well calculated to cheer the hopes of the Stockholders and the public.

Splendid Church in Russia.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friends in Northampton; "At Salem, a young man just arrived from Petersburg, (Russia) gave me a piece of rock with which the Emperor Nicholas is now building a Church, which he intends shall be the largest ever built. There will be 42 stone columns, each 54 feet high, each weighing 120 tons, each 7 feet in diameter, and each of one solid piece of rock."

Telegraphs in India.—Our readers will have some idea of the effective state to which the system of telegraphs has already been brought in this part of the world, when we state that, in favorable weather, in eight minutes, a return has been made through a line of 400 miles, to a communication from the Presidency, or at the rate of 100 miles in the minute. The line of signals now reaches as far as Chunar, about 500 miles from Calcutta. In no other quarter of the world has a system of telegraphs been carried to such an extent.

A French child has arrived in London with its parents, which has in distinct and legible printed capital characters, round the ball of the right eye, "Napoleon, Empereur;" and round that of the lip, "Empereur Napoleon." The eyes are blue, and the letters appear of the same color.—The Marchioness of Devonshire is to show the child to the King, before the public can see her. The parents have letters to all the chief Medical men in London, and to the Duke of Sussex, who had been previously made acquainted with this most extraordinary phenomenon.—Lon. paper.

To Star Gazers.—The "Encke" comet is revisiting us, after an absence of three years. A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, whose signature is R. T. P. has given its elevation at the time of its present approach to the earth. It will be visible in a situation extremely favorable for observation: "This comet is distinguished from all others by the shortness and regularity of its period, (40 months) and by its small distance from the sun, when greatest; being about that of Jupiter; indeed, were it not for its eccentricity, it might with greater propriety, be styled a planet."

A small volume by Mrs. Opie, entitled Detraction Displayed, has been republished here by Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey. The portion of verbiage in it is rather too great, but it contains much excellent matter;—many sound lessons for all orders of society, some of which we have margined in order to report them hereafter. As a pertinent example we now transcribe the following:—

"Party-spirit is one never failing source of positive defamation, and partisans of all ranks and classes are amongst the most prominent objects of it—for instance, the competition which results from an election leads to unwarrantable judgments and infamous calumnies. There is no slander, however improbable, that the friends of one candidate will not believe and propagate of the friends of the other, and the candidates themselves are not only falsely accused at the present time, but are sure to have even their long forgotten, and perhaps, falsely imputed faults, in days that are past, brought forward in array against them. And how powerful are party names to excite illiberal judgment? I have often heard whigs declare that there never was an honest Tory, and Tories assert that all whigs were rogues; and whence this narrow-minded and otherwise mischievous defamation, but from the bad temper produced by party-spirit?"

See two-thirds of the British, French, and American newspapers.—Nat. Gaz.

The Quarterly Review thinks that the Afghans are the descendants of the lost ten tribes of Israel. According to the same authority, the number of Jews in Great Britain and Ireland does not exceed ten or twelve thousand; in France, there are from thirty to forty thousand; at Constantinople, about forty thousand. Twenty years ago, there was at Saffet (the ancient Bethulia) and Jerusalem, but a small number of them—some hundreds at the most—there are now, at the very least, ten thousand. About fifty years ago, a Jew subscribed largely to the rebuilding of a small town, in the North of Germany, which had been burnt down; a year or two later, arriving at its gates, on his way beyond, he was stopped at them by a law of the place forbidding the entry of an Israelite. But now, in most parts of Germany, and in the Netherlands and France, they are relieved from civil restraints and disabilities.

Mrs. Royall.—We are glad to learn that our gentle friend, the opugnatrix of all improper persons and things, has, at last, blessed the public with the second volume of the Black Book.—Let evil-doers look out.—16.

The Bride.—A London paper observes that the advocates of Missionary zeal will be gratified to know that a powerful, though novel, auxiliary to the cause, has just appeared in Joanna Baillie's new Drama, 'The Bride,' the scene of which is in Ceylon, where, when translated, it will be performed. The object which the distinguished poetess has in view, is to disseminate among the natives a love of Christian virtues; for which purpose she has constructed a Drama, which, in plot, character, and pathos, ranks among the finest of Miss Baillie's productions.