

WASHINGTON GLOBE.

The following pungent, and no less pungent than true description of the Government Official is from the Harrisburg Chronicle, a Van Buren paper. Nothing but the great popularity of Gen. Jackson could withstand the disgust, loathing and abhorrence, which the course of the Washington Globe is calculated to excite in the bosom of every honorable and independent man of whatever party. No elevation of character, no purity of life, no measure of public service can shield their possessor from this foul and infamous delayer.

THE GLOBE.

It has often been predicted that the editor of the Globe would eventually, by his mad and reckless depravity, exhaust the patience and suffer the audience of his party. It is impossible, who not only discards truth, but even the appearance of truth, who attributes to his readers, not only the world knows to be false, but also the dangerous error which he has pronounced an illustration of all that is degraded in morals or vulgar in mode. We say, that it is impossible that such a being, equally destitute of decency and honor, and offensive and lied to the respectability of his party, should maintain a place on the confidence of the democratic party.

We have not been mistaken. The editor of the Globe, always offensive to the party, became last session intolerable. His subserviency, mendacity, and dishonesty, rendered him so utterly loathsome, that the respectable members of the party refused to recognize him as a democrat. Mr. Rives of Virginia, Mr. Falmadge of New York, and many of the ablest and best members of the Jackson party, declined all intercourse with him, and expressed with freedom their disgust and contempt. This feeling was rendered general by his reckless and degraded course. In politics, many failings are overlooked by political friends, but even the zeal of the partisan cannot stoop beneath a certain depth of degradation. The editor of the Globe sunk below the mark.

Nothing has tended more to injure the cause of Mr. Van Buren than the support of the Globe. His known want of character should of itself be sufficient to endanger the reputation of any cause with which he was prominently connected; but his connexion with a band of gambling speculators, notorious for their dishonest use of the public funds, and his insolent and reckless calumnies against the best members of the party, have operated still more to disgust our friends and encourage our enemies. It is to be regretted that he has ever advocated the claims of Van Buren. His course has only tended to drive off the able and independent members of the party.

The rebuke of the Globe and the cabal of which it is the centre, by the passage of the Deposit Bill, rankles in the breast of its editor, and incites him to pour fourth his ire against every member of the party who advocated that noble measure. The Globe advocated the monster league of Banks—the Jackson members of Congress opposed it; the Globe opposed the Deposit Bill—the Jackson members of Congress passed it. The Globe is distinctly condemned and discarded—hence its disappointment and rage.

We are pleased to find that an independent and manly support of the interests of Pennsylvania, has excited the wrath of the Globe. It denounces us with the fury of a drunken huckster, and says we are not the friends of Mr. Van Buren. The Globe seems to regard mendacity, slavishness, and profligacy, as the unvarying marks of Van Burenism. We cannot agree with him. We think that the editor of the Globe is by no means a fair specimen of the friends of Van Buren; and that it is possible to sustain Van Buren without being like Mr. Blair, servile, depraved, debased—the loathed and condemned of all honorable men.

The Globe alleges that this print was "purchased by Biddle." This is a bold and false fabrication. The editor and proprietor of the Chronicle is its sole owner. Neither the bank nor any connected with it, has directly or indirectly contributed to the support of this paper, and any one who makes assertions to the contrary is guilty of falsehood, and unworthy the confidence or countenance of honest men. The editor of the Globe utters in the above statement a wilful lie; and we hereby, before the party and the world, stamp his dark and shamefaced front with another brand—the brand of wilful, infamous, convicted falsehood. Let him attempt vindication if he dare.

of being Pennsylvanians, true to her rights, and prompt to oppose and resist their violation. When we cease to stand by our native State, we will go to New York, and shelter ourselves and our shame beneath the corrutions of the Safety Fund Despotism. But more than all, the Globe accuses us of denominating it a "kennel press." Here we must acknowledge that we were wrong. A kennel is a shelter for dogs, and dogs are described as honest creatures, "Who never fawn on those they do not love." Nobody accuses Mr. Blair of resembling this faithful animal in any of these qualities. The crooked cavern of the serpent would be a more appropriate figure than even the kennel.

Van Buren Tactics.

These consist in using all "favorable" means, (not all honorable means,) to promote the success of the "spoils" candidate; in telling every sort of falsehood, knowing it to be false, in the hope that some will be ignorant enough to be duped by it.

A case in point has just come under our notice. The Newbern Sentinel gives a very conspicuous insertion to a communication which winds up with the following sentence: "The House of Representatives (meaning the Whigs) wish to elect, the election, and put over us as President, Clay or Webster."

Now the writer and printer of the Sentinel well knew that Clay is not and has not been a candidate since 1852, and that therefore it was utterly impossible that he could be "put over us as President." And they knew quite as well, that it is impossible for Mr. Webster to go into the House, if the election should go there; because the Constitution provides that the choice shall be made by the House from the three persons having the highest number of Electoral votes of the people; and it is reduced to a certainty that White, Harrison and Van Buren will be the three highest, and consequently that the choice, if made by the House, must fall on one of them. Have these people no shame? Are they anxious to merit the contempt of all honest people, by thus attempting to gull the ignorant with a pretence that there is any party in North Carolina willing to make Clay or Webster President?

Another.—The last Journal says that "Gen. Harrison has recently been taken up in Virginia, in place of Judge White, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency." The Journal cannot be ignorant that this is not the fact; that instead of Judge White being dropped by the Whigs of Virginia, his chance is decidedly improved by the friends of Gen. Harrison having nominated the White Ticket of Electors. For the friends of Harrison to unite upon the White Ticket, is certainly a novel mode of setting White aside. To a plain common sense understanding it would look like helping him along. But some people have those "optics sharp" which enable them "to see what is not to be seen."—Fayetteville Obs.

Instructions from the War Department to Gen. Gaines.—The Globe contains letters from the Secretary of War to Gen. Gaines, dated July 11th, which repeat the instructions before given to him, to cross into the Mexican territories onward to Nacogdoches, should it be deemed in his opinion a necessary precaution to do so, from the hostile indications of the savage tribes on that frontier. The President enjoins, nevertheless, extreme caution, and strict regard to the neutral obligations of the Government, and directs the General not to advance, unless absolutely compelled to do so, to give protection to the district of territory adjoining the scene of operations. The letter of the Secretary of War, interpreting the views of the President, says:

"That I must impress upon you the desire of the President, that you do not advance unless circumstances distinctly show this step to be necessary for the protection of the district of our country adjoining the scene of operations in Texas. And should you find it necessary to advance, you will not fail to communicate to any armed parties in the country your orders and objects. But you will, under no circumstances, co-operate with any of them, or suffer any of them to join you, nor interfere in any manner with any military operations in Texas, except such as may be necessary for self defence."

MOVEMENT OF GEN. GAINES. Although it would not be prudent to condemn the course of Gen. Gaines in crossing the Sabine, without a knowledge of all the motives controlling his movements, we nevertheless consider it a step of deep and solemn importance, and cannot avoid expressing our regrets that he should have deemed it necessary to violate the territory of a friendly power without the most urgent considerations. Hitherto the government of the United States has not been committed by a single act in the contest between Texas and Mexico—the power and the right of preventing emigration to Texas, of prohibiting citizens from exposing the cause of Texas, is of a very doubtful character, and would, in our estimation, be highly impolitic, even admitting the right so to do—but it is a far different question, and of a very wide distinction between interfering to prevent the act of others and doing that very act ourselves.—The crossing of the Sabine by the troops of the United States is an overt act, an invasion to all intents and purposes of the territory of a friendly power, and as such it is a matter of

great regret. We wish to see Texas free—once free we wish to see it annexed to the confederacy on grounds of mutual safety and protection, but we would not sacrifice the national faith in a single instance to secure the liberty of Texas, or deviate from that straight forward, honest path, in which it is the duty, as it should be the pride of the great American nation to tread. Our national faith is all that intrigue and corruption has left to us—let not that share the common fate of our Constitution and Laws. It may be possible, and we hope it is so, that General Gaines wishes to check some dangerous movements of the Indians, and will return to his former quarters when the objects of this movement shall have been attained; but if he brings the troops of the United States in conflict with the Mexicans and in aid of Texas, and thus commits the government of the United States in this revolution, he will have assumed a dangerous responsibility, which the people will disclaim by punishing the offenders.

The hostility of Mexico towards us, the bad feelings by which they may be actuated, is no apology for any step on our part which violates the existing treaty. We have a reputation at stake with other nations as well as with Mexico. Let her army strike a blow against us, it will be then time to defend, and if necessary to assail.

INDIAN NEWS. On the afternoon of the 24th ult. 98 men, under the command of Capt. Calhoun, had an engagement with from 250 to 300 Indians, ten miles from Roanoke, on the Lumpkin road. Five of our men were killed, and fifteen wounded. For further particulars we refer our readers to our extracts.

The Indians were of course making their way to Florida. Gen. Sanford, upon the reception of the above express, ordered all this disposable force at Columbus in pursuit. This force is composed of the commands of Capt. Delaperriere, Sledge, Byrne, and Bostick of mounted men, Maj. Hoxie's battalion was ordered to embark on board the boat Metamora, and to proceed to the nearest point to the Chickasawatchie swamp, to get in advance of the enemy, if possible. The Colonel at Fort Gaines is ordered to flank them, together with the force at Fort McCreary.

Gen. Sanford commands in person this detachment. By a letter from one of his staff, we learn that on the 26th, (the date of the letter,) himself and staff were at Lumpkin, with a part of the troops; and that they were determined to pursue the Indians even to Florida.

We understand from the same authority, that on the day before, (the 25th,) the Indians were engaged by Capt. Jernigan about 18 miles below Lumpkin. He lost three men killed, and seven wounded, one mortally. The enemy, (the same body engaged on the 21st by Capt. Calhoun,) made but slow progress. The last fight cost the Indians some 25 or 30 men killed. Gen. Sanford expected soon to overtake them.

From the above details, we may presume that ere this the enemy has been overtaken, and probably subdued. We wait further intelligence.

Since writing the above, we learn by a respectable gentleman who arrived (this morning from Columbus, that on Wednesday, (the 27th,) Capt. Jernigan again engaged the Indians about 20 miles below Lumpkin. He had been reinforced, and followed the Indians to a swamp. It is reported they boldly came out of the swamp, cursed Jernigan and his troops, banded them to show themselves men, and come into the swamp and take what they called a fair fight. No sooner said than done. Into the swamp went Jernigan and his men, and at it they went. How long the fight lasted, we are not told; but it may be judged of in some degree by the result. Upon the Indians giving ground, forty of their number were found by Jernigan to have fallen. It is reported that there were probably as many more taken prisoners. The Indians were, at our last accounts, still in the swamps; and General Sanford's forces had arrived soon after the battle. Capt. Jernigan's loss is stated to be five or six killed, and eleven wounded.

The belief that all difficulties with the Creeks were at an end, it seems was premature, and as events demonstrate, was incorrect. These difficulties will probably not be ended until the entire removal of the tribe to the home assigned them by the Government.

Gen. Jessup has issued an order, we learn through the correspondence of a friend, which will very soon bring matters to an issue. The order directs all the Indians to be at the emigrating camp by the 1st of August. All who are not there by that time will be no longer fed by the United States, and will be treated as hostiles. The result of this order, we would suppose, will either be to terminate the war at once, or to precipitate the whole tribe, friendly or not, (for all are alike opposed to emigration,) into indiscriminate hostility. Events will soon determine the matter.

It is ascertained through the squaws captured in Lownd's county, that the Indians lost about sixty warriors in their former engagement with the volunteers under Col. Ball, in the Chickasawatchie swamp.—It is not probable that more than twenty of the entire band will find their way to the Seminoles. They have lost their horses and plunder, and are closely pursued. Capt. Dupont with his command of Florida volunteers, has moved up the Suwannee to intercept them, should they escape to Florida.—Floridian.

FLORIDA. By Charleston papers to July 28th, received by the steam packet at Norfolk, we have accounts from Florida of another action at Micanopy. The train escort of 20 men, under Captain Ashby, engaged in removing the stores and provisions from Fort Drane to Micanopy, was attacked on the evening of July 21st, within a quarter of a mile of the latter post, by 300 Indians. The action lasted over an hour; twelve whites and many horses were killed; Captain Ashby severely wounded through the neck, and assistant surgeon Weightman badly through the thigh. The howitzer which our men had had much execution.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. By the New Orleans papers to the 19th ultimo, we have late news from Texas confirming the position we have constantly maintained, that the Mexican forces were by no means so desirous of retracing their steps upon Texas as had been represented. The spies sent by the Mexicans have ascertained that the Mexican army has not advanced, and that its numbers are continually diminishing by desertion. The Texans are in fine spirits, have abundance of arms, ammunition and provisions, and what is better, an ardent desire to give their invaders battle.

It is believed that the Mexican army will either suspend its operations or withdraw and leave the independence of Texas to be declared. The latest accounts repeat the information before received that Santa Anna had been carried under a strong guard to Nacogdoches to be tried by a military commission. The result of the trial may readily be guessed.

New Orleans, July 25. Late and Important from Mexico.—No further movements towards the prosecution of the war against Texas will probably be made before fall. The last accounts from Tampico represent that city as perfectly quiet—no armed force was there, and no disposition made towards raising one. The U. S. sloop of war 'Warren' and sloop 'Grampus' had arrived at Tampico—and the Mexican Government had, through the newly appointed commandant, apologized to this Government for the insult offered the American flag, and the Officers of the Jefferson, and removed the commandant of Tampico, Gomez, who gave the insult.

We have been favored with the perusal of a number of letters received by highly respectable houses in this city, which throw considerable light upon the internal affairs of Mexico. Excitement is following excitement, and convulsion exceeding convulsion, and none can foretell the consequences. Nothing will save Mexico from a bloody civil war of some duration, but the placing the reins of Government in the hands of her most intelligent and prudent men.

Important.—Since the above was in type, we have received further information; it appears that a force of two millions had been declared in the city of Mexico, that the English and French Ministers entered their protests, calling upon foreigners not to contribute towards the amount. Santa Anna's party was considered to be out of power,—and that the Federal party was succeeding in every direction; state after state was revolutionizing, and that too, with little bloodshed; the priests were little cared for,—the treasury was completely exhausted. It was said that the new party would not on any account prosecute the War in Texas.

Texas.—No further change has taken place in the relative situations of either the Mexican or Texian army; and no movement of importance may be expected till towards the close of September. Both armies are awaiting reinforcements. General Houston has not yet joined the Texian army, and we have been informed he will not. We understand that he is at his residence near Nacogdoches, which he reached a short time since. General Lamar, who superseded him in the command, has the entire confidence of both the army and cabinet. New Orleans Rec.

From the N. Y. Star. Glorious news from Texas—if true. A letter from a highly respectable gentleman at Alexandria, Red River, dated July 16, states that intelligence had just been received there—that the Mexican forces had made an attempt to cross the Colorado, and were met by the Texians and repulsed with the loss of upwards of 800 men killed, besides many wounded and taken prisoners.

FOREIGN NEWS. Latest from Spain. By the brig Caroline, from Gibraltar, whence she sailed on the 21st of June, we have accounts from Madrid to the 14th and Lisbon to the 11th June. The bloody character of the contest going on in Spain is appalling. The Journal of Madrid, states that since the commencement of the war in 1833, to the first of April, 1836, there have been killed on the field of battle 280,535 Carlists, and 54,493 taken prisoners. During this period, it says there have been 346 battles, in which the Carlists have been 505 times completely routed, and 243 times partially defeated. The Queen's army has been defeated 80 times, in which it has had 157,874 killed, 39,618 taken prisoners, and lost 41,723 deserters.

Nothing of any interest from Lisbon. From the New York Express. FROM ENGLAND. By ships R. new, Delano, from Liverpool, 27th, and Westminster, Moore, London and Portsmouth, 29th ult. we have received our files of English papers to the former date. The Catalonia, Graham, from Liverpool, 16th June, also arrived yesterday.

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great courage. Instead of stopping at the Tuilleries, after the attempt on his life, he continued his journey to Nancy, where his family were waiting to receive him, ignorant of the danger he had escaped. An affecting interview ensued, and from his arrival till midnight, his palace was thronged with Foreign Ministers, Peers, &c. anxious to congratulate him on his safety.

The Chamber of Peers was immediately convoked to receive a communication from the Government, and the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were summoned to Paris by telegraph on their return from their tour in Lombardy.

The House of Lords had taken into consideration the Assurances of the Commons to their amendments in the Irish Municipal Bill, and were rejected by a vote of 74 to 142. Lord Melbourne and his opponents, and Earl Grey were the principal speakers on the occasion. The Lords have appointed a Committee to draw up a statement of their reasons for disagreeing with the Commons.

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