rom fureign powers a proper regard for all int national rights, and for us to demorom others what we refine to allow of peaks a national aelfishness, and/out which nat correct national feeling and respected.

The power can live hoperossed the Sabine, will feeneral Gaine his command entered all with transparent territors, he has noted

the Mr orders from the Executive. could or should never have wand justified by the tenor of solemn trea-

"We must, until further information, deem the step a premature one, and as involving the character of our government in its ob-servance of that strict neutrality, which it has ever been its pride and honor hitherto to

"We cannot but apprehend serious cons quences, as resulting from this step, to thous-ands of our country men residing in various parts of Mexico. Will not that government regard it as a virtual declaration of war, and in the phrenxy of an excitement consequent upon is, proceed to measures against Ameri-can citizens, resident under it, that will inwoive their property and lives?

"We hope not, yet we cannot but enter tain such apprehensions."

The New Orleans Advertiser remarks: off it be true that Gen. Gaines has crossed the Sabine and taken position at Nacogdo-ches, it may not be forbidden to surmise that has secret orders from head quarters .-We were not aware of any movement of the Camanches within a week or two which called for this step peculiarly at this juncture. If the appearance of the American army on the distant border of the scene of action between the Mexican and Texian forces should have an evil influence on the Mexicans, dishave an evil influence on the Mexicans, disheartening and thwarting them in the approaching campaign, and giving the aid of our countenance to the Texians, we shall marely not escape the censure of all men who judge of nations by other codes than the manual of itob Roy."

The Red River Gazette is accusate.

The Red River Gazette is equally decided in its tone. Indeed, we cannot doubt that Gen. Gaines will be condemned, unless he makes out a much better case than he has yet done, by the unanimous voice of the American people, except such as are deeply interested in land speculations in Texas, —and we hope that the administration will give a salutary tone to that portion of the public, which stand ready to justify or to condemn, according as it approves or disap-proves. by recalling him from the command of the army.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Extraordinary Rescue of two Slaves. Our city was thrown into a state of great excitement yesterday, by an un-paralled outrage, committed in the Supreme Court Room, in the forenoon, by a mob of colored people (probably instigated by the Abolitionists,) who rescued two colored women, claimed as fugitive slaves from Baltimore. The tory of the case, so far as we can learn it from the most authentic sour ces, is as follows-

The brig Chickasaw, Captain H. Eldridge, sailed from Baltimore, on Wednesday morning, July 20th, con-signed to A. C. Lombard & Co., of this city, having on board two colored females, named in their "passes" Eliza Small and Polly Ann Bates. Soon afterwards, Mr. John B. Morris, of Baltimore, discovered that two of his female slaves-one named Ann Pat-ten and the other Mary Pinckneyten and the other Mary Pinckney—had ran away, and, upon inquiry, he had good reason to believe that the two women who sailed in the Chickasaw, under different names, were the persons who had absconded. Mr. Morris, therefore, sent on Mr. Matthew Turner, to whom he gave a power of attorney, suthorizing him to arrest and claim the fugitives. Mr. Turner arrived in the city on Sunday week, and kept a vigilant look out for the arrival of the Cickasaw, which took place last Saturday morning. Mr. took place last Saturday morning. Mr. Turner went down below about four miles, boarded the Chickssaw, and found the fugitives, ascertained that they had false "passes," and ordered the Captain to detain them fill he could procure a warrant to secure them fur-ther. The women at once admitted themselves to have been the slaves of Mr. Morris. Affidavits of all the facts and admissions of the women were made, and are now on file in the Su-Between twelve and one o'clock on

Saturday noon, Eldridge was summon-ed to appear before Chief Justice Shaw, to show cause why the women, brought up by a writ of habeas corpus, should not be discharged from custody. The habeas corpus was obtained by Samuel H. Adams, a colored man, and included a free mulatto man, who did not come in the vessel. This circumstance accorded that corpus in persons in stance proved that certain persons in this city expected the three persons specified in the writ to come in the specified in the writ to come in the Chickasaw, and it was also suspected at Baltimore that the man had sailed with the women. The agent and his counsel rely on this fact as proving that the plan of the escape of the fugitives was concerted in this city. The t was made returnable at half past e on Saturday, but at that hour Shaw was not in Court, a Wilde ordered the women to ted to jail, to appear yesterday

The Court was completely crowded assumed male apparel, and of them has been since discourt was opened. The only white Norg.—We have only croone present, except a few mem-

bers of the bar, were about a dozen lag the seizure of runaway slaves: and half of each. Samuel B. Raves. appeared in behalf of Mr. Turand A. H. Fiske, Eastharge on the ner, to oppose terter the respective argumenth United States statutes, ted ribing the mode of reclaiming tinaway slaves, and expressed an opinion, that Captain Eldridge had no authority to detain the women in custody, but as he was intimating that they ought to be discharged from his custody, Mr. Turner grose and said he held a power of attorney to claim the women. Mr. Fiske then proposed that the case should be continued for further consideration.

Sewell, it is said-and some persons declared yesterday in Court that they were ready to swear to it-approached the slaves, who were seated on the jury bench on the left of the Judge, and told them that they were discharged, and advised them to clear out before the agent seized them .-Whatever might have been the tenor of his communication with them-for a communication he admits he hadthe effect was unexampled in any of our Courts; for when Judge Shaw arose to reply to Mr. Fiske, the colored people sprung from their seats in every direction, and gathering round the two slaves, rushed to the nearest preciated. and bore them door, burst it op pell-mell down stairs. A huge scott were the only officers present. rushing mob, but was seized by the throat, and thrown aside, unable to the space of not more than two minutes, not a colored person was in Court. A carriage was at hand in School street, and the women were placed in it, and drove up School street, down Beacon street, and over the mill-dam.

After the shock occasioned by the high-handed outrage had in some degree subsided, Judge Shaw expressly stated he had passed no order for the discharge of the slaves, but was going into an explanation of the power of the agent and the legal course for him to pursue, when the rescue was effected, and interrupted him. The Sheriff was sent for and apprised of the rescue, and Judge Shaw said to him-"Mr. Sheriff, the persons were in your custody, and, as I have passed no order for their discharge, you must be looked to for them."

A person, who was standing by, when Mr. Sewall came into Court, tells us, that Sheriff Sumner took him by the hand and said to him-"I wish you success in your cause, sir."

After the Judge left the Court, several of the abolitionists gathered round Mr. Turner, who avowed himself to be a member of the Colonization Society, and grossly insulted him. Two ladies-a Mrs. H. G. Chapman and a Mrs. Southwick, assailed him with great warmth. One of them told him he "was a rascally slave-holder and ought to be killed." A young lighthaired lad annoyed him extremely by his insolence. A dark-complexioned young man, in spectacles, was also very impertinent to him.

The following dialogue passed be-tween Messrs. Sewell and Fisk:-Mr. Fisk-I'm pretty sure I heard you tell the woman to clear ou :-Mr. Sewell-I went to them and told them they were at liberty, and to clear out, or that RASCAL would be after them.
Mr. Fisk-Don't call the gentleman

a rascall.

Mr. Sewell-I call any man a rascall who will attempt to take a slave. Mr. Huggeford, at the head of some officers and a dozen respectable gentlemen, who volunteered their service-, went in swift pursuit of the fugitives, as soon as vehicles could be procured. At the last accounts they were half a mile in the rear of them.

An anti-slavery meeting was advertised to be held at Congress Hall yesterday afternoon, but in consequence of the tremendous excitement created by the outrage on the Supreme Judiciary, in the morning, the lessees of the Hall caused it to be closed. Had the meeting been held, the building would undoubtedly have been sacked, by the dense and excited multitude without. Several colored peo-ple of both sexes came to attend the meeting, and several whites, but they were laughed away, and no distur-

bance took place.

P. S.—A penciled note, of which the following is a copy, was found on Mr. Sewell's table. It explains the motive of the rescue:

"SIR .- The man from Baltimore not be ing the owner of the two women might not know them, and might take innocent persons instead of slaves. So that free persons in that case must suffer through ignorance,

S. Sxowarx," On the back is the following.

"Sra.—It is said that gone to get a writ

Latest .- It was reported at the jail st night, that the fug the 11 o'clock tra med male apparel hem has been since discovered, his own messages. And yet these over. We have only space to now claim to be his friends, and the itution guardians of his fame and consistency

Const. Art. 4, Sec. 2, declares that they shall be delivered up. Act of Cong. Chap. 51, 52, Sec. 3, provides, that an agent, with a power of attorney, may seize a fugitive slave, take him before a magistrate, prove attorney, may seize a fugitive slave, take him before a magistrate, prove the fact, obtain a certificate, and carry him home. Sec. 4, provides a heavy penalty for obstructing such attorney in claiming a slave.

DINNER TO MR. WISE.

A large number of the citizens of the county of Accomack, as a manifestation of their respect for the Honorable HENRY A. WISE, of their admiration of the zeal, ability, and manly in-dependence with which, during the last session of Congress, he exposed the abuses of the General Government, gave him a public dinner at Dire's Hotel, in Drummond Town, on the 14th day of July.

After the cloth was removed toasts were drank, among which were the

The American States-The only barriers between the General Government and un-limited despotism: Every patriot should pro-tect and defend them in the exercise of all

their constitutional rights.

The Legislature of Tennessee, by unani mously re-electing Judge Warrs to the Sen-ate of the United States, has given ample proof to the President that "his interference with the freedom of elections" was duly ap-

State Rights and the United States Senat -To pretend attachment to the one, and to endeavor to diminish the constitutional power negro woman carried one of them into of the other, is the grossest political hypocrisy Court Square in her arms. Deputy Our Guest, the Hon. HENRY A. WISE—A Sheriff Huggeford and Constable Tre-faithful sentinel, whom no power can intimidate nor bribe seduce: The minions of power date nor bribe seduce: The minions of power date nor bribe seduce: Mr. Huggeford dashed in among the while faithful as he is, his constituents will rushing mob, but was seized by the

When this toast was drank and stem the current. Judge Shaw called the cheering had subsided, Mr. WISE to order, and commanded the rioters addressed the company at considerable to stop, but they pressed on, till, in length, with his accustomed eloquence, in support of his course during the late session of Congress. After the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Wisz gave the following toast:

"The Eastern Shore of Virginia - sound t he core: it is in part relied on to redeem the State of Virginia from disgrace, and the Gov roment of the United States from the foul lest pollution and the basest despotism: The country expects every man to do his duty in

November."]
BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH-"Justum et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instantis tyranni, Mente quatit solida."

The man who is just and firm to his pu ose will not be shaken from his fixed resolu tion either by the misdirected ardor of his fellow-citizens or by the threats of an imperi ous tyrant." JOHN TYLER and WM. C. RIVES-

Than Czsar with a Senate at his heels Letters were received from Messrs OHN TYLER, and BALIE PEYTON, it

answer to letters of invitation address ed to them. Copies of these letters

are subjoined.

I EFTER FROM THE HON, B. PETTON. Philadelphia, July 11, 1836.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to ac knowledge the receipt of your letter of invitation "to attend a public din-ner to be given on the 14th inst. by the citizens of Accomack county, Virginia, as a manifestation of their respect to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, &c."

I regret that it is not in my power to be present on that occasion, for there lives not the man in honor of whom would with more pleasure break bread and take wine, than Henry A. Wise. I have known him long and intimately: I have seen him at the bar and in the House of Representatives-tested in every way; and he has been the same, bold, frank, honest, talented patriot

and friend in every situation of life. Gentlemen, I fully concur with you in the belief that the National Adminstration of our Government is most infamously corrupt in many of its departments, but I must say I entertain the same opinion of the President of the United States now that I have always entertained, and believe him to be a pure man, and an incorruptible patriot. John Randolph, whose loss at this time Virginia and all America has cause to lament, said of Gen. Jackson, that "his very weakness leaned to virtue's side." This is emphatically true, and to these amiable weaknesses may be attributed all that is wrong which is done in his name. Search the world over in all its history, and you cannot find a man more devoted to his friends - more incredulous to their foibles-more immovable in his confidence in all they say and do. However excellent these qualities are in a friend, however inestimable they are in a wife, yet they cannot do otherwise than subject a public officer to error and imposition. Unfortunately for the President and the country, those disciplined politicians and cunning jesuits, who have joined hands around him to the exclusion of all the patriotic and disinterested, are the apostates from the ranks of his enemies, who care as little for his reputation as they do for the maintenance of sound principles, or the permanent prosperity of the country. He is surrounded by a mercenary corps, who, to advance their own selfish views, hesitate not to influence and exasperate his feelings by foul calumnies against his most sincere and disinterested friends. Not only so, but they write and publish in the Globe, as having his sanction, argu-ments and doctrines directly at war with the most valued and cherished ples, as set forth by himself in

nited States statutes, authoriz | as a statesman. There is not one of the ancient principles of the President by the sanction of the President. He is not, he cannot be aware of this .-They have his ear, they have his confidence; they are going for his office, and use his influence, caring nothing for his fame or his consistency.

A recent occurence will satisfy every one of the extent of the President's confidence, and how little are to be trusted the feelings of even so honest ally carried them to a public ball in and just a man as Andrew Jackson, when he has to rely on such sources of information. He was induced to denounce the course of one of his old friends, who now differs with him in nothing but Van Burenism, about the close of the last session of Congress, for having used, as he said, every ef-fort to defeat the appropriation to carry into effect the Cherokee treaty. A colleague of the member who was present, suggested to the President that he was mistaken; but the seeds were sown, had taken root, and it was impossible to eradicate them; he continued to indulge in the most excited denunciation against the member for his opposition to that measure, notwithstanding the Globe newspaper has recorded him as voting, on the engrossment and final passage of the bill, in its favor, and, also stated correctly, that he spoke at considerable length in its support. If they wish to throw the weight of the President's influence upon any individual, they craftily whisper into his ear that which will certainy arouse his feelings: denunciation and excommunication follow, and the unfortunate man is convicted, sentenced, and executed, without know ing the ground of his accusation.

You have been pleased to allude, it terms of approbation, to my course as a representative from Tennessee in the last session of Congress. If there is any thing worthy the approbation and encouraging applause of freemen to be found in my course, it is mainly to be attributed to the deep and abiding interest felt by the people of my district, and my State generally, in the present state of our national affairs. I have been but a cold and feeble representative of their wishes and feelings. have great cause to be proud of my native State; she has stood firm, unsubdued, and unsubduable, while one State after another has been seduced, forced to make war upon honest men and popular favorites; yes, even upor the records of the Government and Constitution of the country. Tennessee, the Sparta of the Republic, is still erect in the defence of the ballot-box, the Constitution, and liberties of the People. I hope and trust that Virginia will not appear to the world in a contrasted light with Tennessee, with herself, in a cause so worthy of her fame, her sires, her sons: that she has not "lost the breed of noble bloods"that her revolutionary stock has not degenerated, has been manifested to the world by your thorough-bred Virginia representative from Accomack. It is time for Virginia to show her blood in these days of venality, hypocrisy, and corruption; she owes it to herself, to her sisters of the South and West, who are struggling to maintain her ancient doctrines; she owes it to the whole country, and its dearest interests. Pennsylvania has broken the manacles which were prepared for her giant limbs. Will Virginia wear them? If you break the wand in Virginia, the "Magician's occupotion's

I beg leave, gentlemen, to offer through you a sentiment, which I enclose, and give assurances of my very high regard.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, BALIE PEYTON. [N. B. The toast referred to in Mr. Peyton's letter was, by mistake, no doubt, omitted to be enclosed in his letter.]

LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN TYLER. Gloucester, July 3, 1836. Gentlemen: Your letter of the 28th lune, inviting me to a public dinner to be given by a large number of the citizens of Accomack to Mr. Wise, at Drummond Town, on the 14th inst., was received on yesterday, and it is with no little regret that I find myself compelled to forego the pleasure of being with you on that occasion. No one would more cordially unite in ve proposed manifestation of respect to a myself. I was an eye-witness, for a part of the late session of Congress, to the bold, fearless, and independent course of our mutual representative, which attracted to him the attention of the whole country, and placed him in the foremost rank with the advocates of truth and justice. It is no light affair for a man to assail the ranks of a dominant party, or to beard a popular Administration and expose its errors; this, however, was the work of Mr. Wise; and as a voter of a free electoral District, he has my most unqualified support.
In substitution for my personal pre-

sence, I beg leave to tender the sub joined sentiment, which I hope will prove acceptable to yourselves and hose you represent.

I am, gentlemen, truly and faithful ly, yours, &c. "The faithful repre-ple, clothed in the arm violated rights, and, izement, sursins with

stand that many of the people are incredulous on the subject of Col. John-son's bad moral character. They cannot believe that a party, having any pretensions to decency, or even to civilization, would put up a man for the second office in the nation, and with a succession to the fest in case of the death of the incumbent, of such desperate moral character as that imputed to him. Such is the fact, however. There is not the shadow of violence against those who would str doubt, that Col. Johnson has raised a their desecrating course. family of mulatto children, that he has educated them, that he has endeavored to force them into society, that he actuone of the cities of Kentucky, when the ladies in the room very naturally and very properly retired, until the mulattoes were compelled to withdraw, in company with their father. That he has married two of these girls to WHITE MEN, in each case giving a valuable farm as the price of the degradation to which the men submitted. We recollect distinctly seeing the facts stated in the Lexington Observer, published in the vicinity of Col. Johnson's residence, along with the following notice of one of the marriages, and accompanied by a call upon the Judicial authority of the State to punish this infraction of the law against the marriage of white persons and negroes: "Married, in Scott county, on the 8th is

stant, (1832) by the Rev. —, Mr. Thomas W. Scott, a white man, to Miss Adelina J. Jounson, a mulatto girl, and reputed, or acknowledged daughter of the Hon. RICHARD M. Jounson one of the Representatives of the State of Kentucky, to the Congress of the United States.' These facts have never been denied,

so far as we have seen or heard; notwithstanding they were published at Col. Johan's own door. Will any one in this State venture to deny them? If they do, we will take the trouble to write to Lexington for the proofs.

These facts were so revolting to the feelings of the people of Virginia, that the party there did not dare to place Col. Johnson on the Van Buren Tick et, notwithstanding he was nominated by the Baltimore Convention. The Legislative Caucus of the party in that State nominated Wm. Smith of Alabama, as their candidate for Vice President, and their Electors are pledged if elected to vote for him. But how is it in this State? We call upon the decent portion of the party to observe, that they are expected by the leaders to do what the Virginians scorn to do. It seems to have been thought by your Legislative Caucus last winter, at Raleigh, that you would have no scruples against voting for a practical amalgamator, that all the decencies of society might be outraged by your candidate without incurring your condemnation. Will you justify an expectation so degrading to your moral character? Recollect, that you cannot vote for Van Buren without voting for Johnson along with him. The Ticket of Electors is pledged to vote, if elected, for Van Buren and Johnson .-Will you, can you, countenance such a man? Will you place him at the head of the government, that your nation may become the scorn of the foreign ministers who reside at the capital; that vice may be promoted; and virtue put to shame? We will not bebelieve it. Come forward then, to the polls, and strike the first blow against Johnson at the August Election; let us carry the day then, in favor of Dudley and a White Legislature, and the victory over the mulattoes in November will be easy .- Fay. Obs.

The Boston outrage-let the Union ponder.-We publish in extenso the account of the outrage committed in Boston by the rescue of two slaves belonging to Mr. Marris, of Baltimore, by a posse of negroes, who took the prisoners from before the Court, where their trial of ownership was going on. and when it was likely to terminate, as unquestionably it should have done. in handing them over to their masters. It seems that the principles of the fanatic and disunionist (the terms are synonimous) have acquired a new force, and captains of vessels trading between Baltimore and Boston are cru sades in the holy cause. Two slaves obtain passage in a ship bound to Boston, are followed by an agent of Mr. Morris, demanded as his property-the trial is granted-the two female slaves brought before the tribunal of Justice!!!-the lawyer, Mr. Fiske, and the sheriff, make arrangements for the rescue-the blacks rush in, seize upor the property of the law, defile the halls of justice, and rescue the property of a southern gentleman and commit an offence against the decency of common life, the constitution and the laws of Massachusetts. How, in the name of heaven, do these things hap pen? Would the blacks dare lift their hands against the holy enactments of the legislature? Would they dare rush into a court where a judge presides, and seize upon a prisoner, and rescue him or her or them from his authority, unless there was a deep and tremen-dous current of white support to prompt them to such deeds of deadly misconduct? No! no! There is a terrible feeling to the East. A few years ago and the midnight hour was startled by the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses an nounced to God that his children could not worship him in this land of freedom according to their favourite creed. N: J. waiting the manufacture of the country of the country of the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses and not worship him in this land of freedom according to their favourite creed. N: J. waiting the country of the country of the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses and the midnight hour was startled by the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses and the midnight hour was startled by the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses and the midnight hour was startled by the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses and the midnight hour was startled by the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses and the midnight hour was startled by the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses and house and the midnight hour was startled by the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses and house and the cries of females. New York American save: Genet house flash of the cries of females, and flash after flash of burning houses and house flash of the cries of females. The cries of females and the cries of females and the cries of females and the cries of females. The cries of females and the cries of females and the cries of females and the cries of females. The cries of females and the cries of females. The cries of females and the cries of females and the cries of females and the cries of females. The cries of females and the crie

the night, and cowards, dastards, stored by and glutted themselves with a spectacle. A court of justice of comparatively nothing. rests like an incubus upon the sh ders of the dastardly perpetrators, they who they may. And now, aff assurances have been made to South, we witness the horrid and fear ful sight of a licensed mob of black ; ple trampling under foot the statut of the land, and lifting their hands In Boston! the shrine of education

the favourite haunt of literature

where the dulcet Woods suited

well the sentimental harmonies of the

people's hearts-where science holds

her court in every parlour, and philo-

ophy sits en famile by the domestic hearth; and where philanthropy and justice hold the balance of power and distribute their portions to a world in sin and bondage. In the name of God, where is the evil to stop? The funcwaves upon our vision, her hand black with blood! Imagination takes the wings of prophetic power, and stands (a' few years hence in Boston) in a hall wherin is held the tribunal of the laws. Anxious faces are grouped around—a strange and exciting topic seems to engross the attention of the court—a tall and swarthy negro stands erect in bold defiance at the barfigure bent almost to the earth, supported by a man with gray hairs and tearful eye, in a retired corner, arrest the notice of all—a lawyer is upon the floor pleading—the judge looks a round in nervous anxiety—at the door no guard is stationed, and suddenly large concourse of blacks enter and crowd the room! A rush is made to wards the aged man and the droming upon the female! In vain she lifts be hands in supplication! In vain the tear flows from her distracted eyed. In vain the gray bairs of the old faller mingle with the raven tresses of he child! The furious passious of a blacks are aroused. "She is his pro-perty, his affianced wife! he shall have her?" they cry alound. The july, the jury, the people fold their and A constable approaches toward the contending parties. He is strated in the sacred hall! The crazed can and parent are borne away by the me isher, and scarce a murmur of indigh tion marks the atrocious deed as un common. And what was the sen which we have anticipated? A blace man takes by force a white girl from Baltimore? He seeks the eastern of He claims her as his bride! Her! ther follows the fiend, and successin obtaining a trial. The daughter crazed! The forms of a trial w gone through. The lawyer winks the black people. They seize her the presence of the judge and cou and in defiance of every thing I moral law, bear her away in trium Have we painted our picture bright? No, indeed. The time w if possible-will be enacted in the same seat of the Muses and Educ tion, Boston!

The mind shudders and turns pa at the awful prospect! The Soul should awaken its dormant energie That, which has occurred in Bosto has been "done because there was great under corrent that buoved up it foul mob, and every thing like Sout ern rights, secured to them by ever law and compromise, is scoffed at an defied. We may, at some future tim comment further upon this most start ling and extraordinary event. W hope the whole Southern press was speak out their minds upon this co sion; and let them tell the East it truth, that there is no law among the and the blacks knew it, else they use er would have had the hardihood! have conceived, much less accomplish ed, their high-handed purpose.
U. S. Telegraph

GEN, JACKSON & SANTAIS The Washington Globe, afluding a paragraph in the Georgetows tropolitan, says, 'so far frem an fule of the illustrious prisoner, the President has again and again declared that he deserved the most igno minious DEATH; and that the only just tification for the lenity shown him was to be found in the condition of Texas which might make it proper to subject the demands of justice to the policy of getting rid of the armies of Mexico through the influence of the chief. That GENERAL JACKSON should have thus expressed himself is not reexpressing himself should be annualled through the columns of the Gover ment paper, is indeed surprise.
When the President of one Repulsion publicly declares that the President of another ought to be hanged, o they intend should exist between

In reference to the remark of b National Intelligencer that Gener The numbers of Charlestown was shall be some portion of the Gove burned to the ground—its innocent ment found competent to have just and helpless inmates driven forth in done in the matter of his recall."

them?-National Intelligencer.