

EUROPE.—The arrivals from Europe bring but little news of importance. The sieges of Rutschuck and Giurgevo were to commence immediately, & part of the army of operation at Silistria had marched in that direction. A corps of observation of 30,000 men remained before Choumla, and general Diebitsch was making preparations to advance on Adrianople. The reinforcements on their march had orders to rendezvous with all speed at Bazardschik.

A Russian and Turkish commissioner had an interview in the camp at Choumla, to understand each other as to the negotiations, which it was proposed to open. Russia, it was said, proposes as a basis to open the treaty of Ackerman, and an indemnity, to be subsequently discussed, for the expenses of the war. It was doubted at Constantinople, whether the porte would nominate commissioners, until all the conditions proposed by Russia were positively known. The porte was by no means disheartened.

A party of French prisoners who fell into the hands of the Bedouins, in the last engagement on the coast, have been mercilessly massacred and their heads carried to Algiers. The dey has endeavored to mitigate this barbarous mode of warfare, by offering 200 piastres for prisoners, and 100 for the heads of his enemies.

COLOMBIA AND PERU.

On the first of May Guayaquil was in the hands of the Peruvians, under gen. Nicochea, who had about 2500 soldiers.

Gen. Lamar was at Puire, but soon expected at Guayaquil. Bolivar was at Quito with 500 men—it was thought he would go to Lima, after the treaty of Tarqui was broken by the Peruvians, and make the capital suffer for it.

A revolution was looked for, says a later account, and it was expected the prohibitory laws would be repealed. Gen. Salazar, the vice-president of Peru, was taking active measures for the increase of the army and for supplying it with arms, ammunition, horses and mules.

The government had resumed, with spirit, the working of the mines, and the papers say steam machines for hoisting out the water, &c. had been conveyed to the mining region.

One of the papers in quoting that part of Mr. Adams's last message in which he says, that the aspect of the South American states was one of approaching rather than established tranquility, makes this observation—"Mr. Adams does us too much honor; tranquility instead of approaching, is every day flying more precipitately from the unhappy soil of America!"

The above is not so late as the advices in the "Register" of last week; but it is probable the capture of Guayaquil was effected on the last of June or first of July.

The election has just closed in Chili; Pinto is re-elected president, with the congratulations of every peaceable, well disposed person. He is said to be very favorable to making Valparaiso the Gibraltar of the Pacific, by lessening the duties, storage, port charges, and doing away the transit duty.

MEXICO.—The Spanish force which landed at Cabo Rosso, and took possession of Tampico, amounted to about 3,000 men, many of whom are said to be negroes and mulattoes. There were but 500 Mexican troops in Tampico at the time of their landing, 300 of whom made some resistance while they were crossing the bar, in which the Spaniards lost about sixty in killed and wounded, principally officers, and the Mexicans about 15 wounded. On the 5th of August, a party of fifty went out to explore, and were nearly cut to pieces; a captain and three soldiers being taken alive. The Mexican troops are marching toward Tampico in great numbers, and were incited to repel the invaders by the most spirited proclamations. It is said the Spaniards had lost a great number of men by sickness. The rumor in our last, that four hundred mounted troops had gone over to the invaders, is unfounded.

Up to the latest dates all neutral houses and property had been respected; but before the Mexicans retired they obliged all the merchants of Tampico to deliver up the bills of lading of moneys received by them in the last conducta from San Luis, and insisted on the delivery of the amount to be sent into the interior, which was effected, notwithstanding the remonstrances made by the American, British and French consuls to the contrary, by threats of carrying that measure into effect by means of an armed force. Another expedition of 4000 men was preparing at Havana, to sail in a short time.

A motion in the Mexican senate to give Mr. Poinsett his passports to return to his country was lost. A motion to clothe the executive, with extraordinary powers for five months, was lost in the senate—ayes 21 noes 30. Commodore Porter was said to be under arrest at Mexico.

The embargo was raised. Vera Cruz on the 31st July, but was again established on the 1st of August, and continued until the 14th.

A list of Spaniards is published who have taken part with the expedition, after having been expelled from Mexico.

The president delivered a speech at the extra session of the congress, in which he states that on the 23d June he issued a notice to all the departments of the anticipated invasion, and treats it with great contempt.

An order was issued on the 7th by the Gefe Interino of the canton of Vera Cruz, commanding all the Spaniards resident in towns, villages, and other places, to retire 25 leagues in the interior, according to the provisions of the law dated 20th March, 1829, in case of a foreign invasion.

The Red Sea.—Mr. Madden a late traveller in Syria, and Egypt, says—“One of my first objects at Suez was to ascertain if the sea was fordable opposite the town at ebb tide. All, whom I asked assured me of the contrary.—I inquired for an Indian sailor, who wished to earn a dollar by crossing the gulf. At eight in the evening a man came to me, and offered to make the attempt. I directed him to walk straight across, as far as it was possible to do so, & to hold his hands over his head as he walked along. He was in the water forthwith; he proceeded slowly and steadily, his hands above his head, and in nine minutes he was on the other side of the Red Sea. On his return, he told me what I knew to be a fact, that he walked every step across—the deepest part being about the middle of the gulf, where the water was up to his chin. I proceeded now to follow his course, and gave him another dollar to cross over before me, and as I was about eight inches taller than my guide, where his chin was in the water, my long beard was quite dry.—The tide was now coming in fast, and by the time we reached the middle of the sea, my Indian thought it imprudent to proceed further, as I was not an expert swimmer. Had we remained ten minutes longer, we should inevitably have shared Pharaoh's fate; for the opposite bank was perceptibly diminishing; and at ten o'clock the sea, which two hours before was hardly more than the breadth of the Thames at London bridge, was from two to three miles broad: the difference between the ebb and flow I ascertained to be six feet two inches.”

Mr. Madden goes on to say, that he is the only European who had walked across; in which he is mistaken. Napoleon and some French officers crossed the Red Sea higher, and very narrowly escaped drowning on their return.

A Man of War.—There does not perhaps exist a more prodigious and wonderful combination of human industry and is visible on board a first rate man of war.

A vessel containing 1,000 men, and a 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and bearing them safely to distant shores. In twenty-four hours a man consumes about eight pounds of solids and fluid, consequently 8,000 lbs. provision are required daily in such a ship. Three months then, require that she be laden with 720,000 lbs. of provision. A 42 pounder weighs 6,100 lbs. 30 of these are generally on board a ship of 100 guns, the weight of which exclusive of carriages, amount to 183,000 lbs.; 30 twenty-four pounders on the 2d deck, each weighing 5,100 lbs. all weighing 153,000 lbs.; on the lower deck 28 twelve pounders, amounts to 75,400 lbs.; on the upper deck 14 six pounders to about 26,000 lbs.; besides on the round tops 3 pounds and swivels. If to this, we add, that the complete charge of a 42 pounder weighs about 64 lbs. and that a hundred charges to each gun are required, we shall find this to amount nearly to the same weight as the guns themselves. Against exigencies, every ship must have another set of sails, cables, cordage and tacklings, which altogether, amount to a considerable weight. The stores also of plank, pitch, and tow; surgeons and sailors' chests, small arms, &c. make no inconsiderable load: to which we must add the weight of the crew, so that one of these large ships carries at least 2,152 tons burden, or 4,324,000 lbs.; and at the same time, is steered and governed with as much ease as the smallest boat. [This is the description of a first rate man of war in the last century, since which the wonder has grown.]

An important operation.—We learn by the New York Medical and Physical Journal, for July, that Dr. Abner Horton, has succeeded in forming an artificial eyelid for a black boy. This important operation was performed in a short time; and in a few days afterwards the boy had a very slightly eye, answering all the purposes of a natural one. The ball of the eye had been gored by an ox, and several attempts had been made to unite or restore the detached eyelid by other physicians, which all proved abortive.

A good day's work.—The Fayetteville Observer says, Miss Ann Davis, of Bladen county, during one day in the month of July, wove twenty seven yards of good cotton cloth, in a common loom. If any of the ladies in our county can beat this, we should take pleasure in making it known.—N. C. Star.

The following permanent remarks are from the Worcester, Massachusetts, Republican.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

It is a fundamental & salutary principle in our constitution, that gives the people the power of holding elections and making frequent changes in their public servants. It provides a corrective for every abuse that may occur in the body politic from incompetency or unfaithfulness in the public functionaries, and guarantees a never failing safeguard, that will preserve the purity, strength and duration of our Republican Government.

The doctrine that “men enter upon Public employments with the implied understanding that they shall be restrained as long as they shall continue to discharge their duties to the public” apparently with honesty, fidelity and ability, is a dangerous one. We say apparently, for this is all that can be known of many officers under the general government, until an investigation into their official conduct has taken place; and this under present circumstances cannot well be effected while the old incumbent remains in office.

It is dangerous because it throws off the restraints which arise from the knowledge that the tenure of office is uncertain, and that a severe scrutiny will be instituted into the official acts of the incumbent by his successor. It is pernicious, because it has a direct influence to lead to a loose exercise of power, to negligence, defalcation and speculation. Let such doctrine once be established, and it will hold out inducements for public servants to become neglectful of their trusts, and in many cases to commit the grossest abuses.

It is in accordance with the spirit of our constitutions that there should be a check to influence the conduct of every person in power.

And if it is conducive of the well being of government that those who enjoy the highest offices in the gift of the people, whose acts are open to the inspection of the whole community, if in such cases, it is considered that changes should be made once in four or eight years, why not much more in the subordinate officers, where concealment of malpractices is much easier to be effected?—Why then should it be thought necessary to remove from office persons who have executed their trust with fidelity, so long as there are others who will serve the public with no less zeal and fidelity?

So vital a principle is rotation in office, that it can in no instance be dispensed with, where there is danger of fraud or any other abuse from concealment. Those officers whose acts and doings are all spread before the public, can never wantonly usurp or abuse the power entrusted to their hands without exposing themselves to the displeasure or indignation of the community. But it is not so with clerks and agents of the departments and farmers of the revenue. They may misuse their power and escape detection. And if it is once established that they shall hold their posts till they are exposed in some malpractice in office, it will often so happen that unworthy men will creep into office who will corrupt the channels of truth and abuse the confidence of the public.

From the Indianapolis Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—I notice in the Lexington Kentucky Reporter, a letter from Louisville, complaining of the late removals in Indiana, & stating that, “the removal of Mr. Samuel Gwathmey and of a Mr. Whitlock, has caused a good deal of marmuring and dissatisfaction, even among Jackson-men.” Those two gentlemen have both of them been in office only about twenty years, and should of course be continued for life. It is but reasonable to suppose that the complaints relative to Mr. Gwathmey would come from Kentucky, where his property and affections have long been placed

—but the Jackson paper in Louisville

justifies his removal, and after paying a compliment to Mr. Gwathmey, states that twenty years is quite sufficient

length of time for him to remain in office.

With regard to Mr. Whitlock the letter writer might probably have alluded to the gentlemanly reception he gave Dr. Canby, on being introduced to him in Crawfordsville, as a reason for dissatisfaction, and some of the complaints, the imprecations he uttered, beginning at Jackson and his cabinet, down to the village Post-Master; and feeling for this gentleman, is probably on account of his spirited conduct in having the Land Office shut up for a week, in consequence of some trifling omission in Dr. Canby's bond, which could have been productive of no evil, & remedied without this discourse being pursued; thereby detaining many persons on expenses who wished to purchase land, to gratify his revenge for his dismissal. The Louisville letter writer does not state where the murmuring has taken place—it is therefore presumed it is confined to the vicinity of Louisville, as in Indiana, Jackson-men and many of the friends of the late administration are well pleased with the new appointments.

not TOBY WATKINS.

Witchcraft, come again!—We have frequently read, (says the Western Times,) that in early times there were witches.

Indeed, our pious puritan ancestors have left record evidence in abundance, to prove that they were very troublesome to the good people, even in their day. But as Irving, in his authentic history of New York, assures us that every ugly old woman in New England, who was even suspected of holding communion with evil spirits, was killed off, we did not suppose that such a thing as witchcraft existed at the present time. A Pennsylvania paper, however, copies the

Indictment in a case that occupied the time of the jury, at Sunbury, Pennsylvania, at the August Term, 1829, which very much resembles some of the early records of our ancestors, except that it is much more technical. We give the last account of the Indictment—

“And the inquest aforesaid, on their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further present, That Mr. Harrington, Mr. Downie, Master Downes, Clown Stokes, Mr. Bacon, and Sergeant Andrews, possessing the power of Witchcraft, Conjuration and Sorcery, and being moreover persons of evil and depraved dispositions,

and as magical characters having private conference with the spirit of darkness, did at the borough of Sunbury, in the county aforesaid, on the nineteenth day of August, in the year aforesaid, expose to the view of divers and very many people of this Commonwealth, various feats, acts, deeds, exhibitions and performances of magic, and witchcraft, such as “Grand parade, by the whole stud of Horses;” “Young American hanging from his horse;” “Leaping over a horse; through hoops, over garters, through a barrel;” “Roman attitudes;” “Comic stilt dances;” wherein the cloven foot was palpably displayed;—“Flying by the whole company;” “Master Bacon riding on his head;” “wonderful somerset from a horse at full speed, by Mr. Downie;” “Dropping from the rope and coming to life;” to the great mortification—“Battue ‘Leaps;’ ‘Vaulting;’ ‘Pleasant Frolics;’ ‘Officer and R. cruit, or Double Transformation;’ ‘Flip flaps;’ and ‘Cobler's frolick,’ to the evil example of all kindred spirits, for the promulgation of the infernal arts, to the great scandal and delusion of the human species, contrary to the act of 33d Henry the Eighth, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

AMOS ELLMAKER, Atty Gen.

Texas.—Many rumours have been afloat as to a project entertained by the executive to acquire the Mexican province of Texas, by purchase or in exchange for other lands. The Richmond Enquirer, of Saturday last, has the following paragraph on the subject:

“We hazard very little in asserting, that when the facts come out, this administration will be found equally vigilant in watching over the southwestern border of our country. We have so much confidence in the sagacity and good sense, which now presides over the government, that we shall not be surprised to see, from the public documents, that prompt attention has been paid to the situation of Mexico. It will be seen by the latest intelligence which was received last evening, how much the invasion of that republic has attracted the notice of the British government. Has our own administration been less upon the alert? The statesmen who are at the head of our affairs, are not the men we take them to be, if they have not already pursued the proper steps for obtaining the cession of Texas, even before the able Nos. of Americanus saw the light. But *nous verrons!*”

The National Intelligencer expresses a decided opinion, that “it has been determined to obtain possession, by purchase from Mexico, of the province of Texas, embracing a domain of something like 300,000 square miles, west of the western line of Louisiana.”

Various publications in other papers, especially in those of Nashville, strongly indicate that such determination has been formed; and the embarrassed situation of Mexico is urged for the immediate accomplishment of the project.

In the present state of this matter, we shall suffer it to rest without further remark than to say—that we regard it as pregnant with more important events, (being accomplished,) on the domestic and foreign relations of the United States, than any other that has yet happened—Involving many of the most delicate as well as most important political considerations, and tending to have a mighty influence over the population and production of the cotton-planting and sugar-making states, on the various relations which exist between the different states, and upon the affairs of the union generally.—[Niles.]

State Rights.—A disagreeable collision has taken place between certain citizens of New York and the inhabitants of Perth Amboy, N. J. and its vicinity, as to the right to catch oysters near the latter place. It appears that the citizens of Amboy have planted, at great expense, a bed of oysters opposite their town and within the waters over which the state

of New York claims jurisdiction; and that the New York fishermen, amounting to about 150, armed with muskets, &c. intruded upon the premises, with an intention of making summary work of the shell fish; when they were met by the Jerseymen, and promptly repulsed, but not until several guns were discharged, which, fortunately, did no injury.

The ring-leaders in this affair should be promptly apprehended and punished, and the heart-burnings which have so long existed between the parties, settled by a definition of boundary; a question, we are sorry to say, which is not in the most flattering train for adjustment.

[Passing near the scene of this contest the other day, we noticed, perhaps, more than 250 men, having 100 small boats, engaged in catching oysters. From the manner of their operations, though we know not to what party they belonged, it was evident that the bed was to be totally destroyed.]

lb.

Whirlwinds, Tornadoes, &c.—The St. Johnsbury, Vt. Herald relates that a whirlwind commenced in Peacham, at 5 o'clock, P. M. on the 9th ult. As it advanced eastwardly, it took down an old barn, twisted off trees two feet in diameter, took up a boy and carried him some rods, and then took down a barn on the bank of Harvey's pond in Barnet. The air appeared to be full of timber, two sheep and a colt were carried into a pond, together with shingles, hay, &c. and a column of water was raised, from 100 to 200 feet in the air. It destroyed Mr. Brock's orchard, and unroofed barns and sheds. A man was carried 6 or 8 rods, and struck several times in his course by falling timber, and at last was stopped by the fence, much lamed. It is singular that the timber, &c. were carried north westerly, though the direction of the whirlwind was the reverse. Where it passed through forests, more timber fell north and northwest, than in an easterly direction.

One way to Reform a Husband.

The Westminster Intelligencer relates the story of a lady in the state of New York, who took the following summary means to avenge the frequent insults and injuries she had received from her drunken partner. She had married him with a fair prospect of enjoying competency and happiness, but in the course of a year he joined himself to a club of merry fellows, and became a toper. She bore his abuse, and even blows, for a long time, with no other complaint than her tears—but at length her situation became so intolerable, that she could endure it no longer. She resolved on a desperate expedient; and on his return from his usual haunt of dissipation, just drunk enough to leave him strength sufficient to beat her, she put her plan in execution. As soon as he was fast asleep, she sewed him up in a sheet, leaving him only a small place to breathe. She then packed up her clothing, dressed her child, saddled a horse, and waited calmly for her husband to wake from his slumber. At day-light he began to move, and finding the presentment he was in, poured forth a torrent of curses upon his wife, ordering her to release him immediately. She arose, took down a raw hide which he had often exercised upon her own person, and approaching the bed with perfect composure, recouped the injuries she had received—the ruin he had brought upon himself and family, the patience with which she had endured his suffering, and even declared that she then loved him as her own life—but she could endure his tyranny no longer—she was going to her father's house, taking with her nothing but her child and a few articles of clothing; before she went, however, she had a painful account to settle with him. Suspecting her intention he promised amendment; but she commenced the work of flagellation with all the strength she could exert; he cried for mercy, and attempted to extricate himself, but his arms were too firmly pinioned, he rolled from the bed to the floor, but his wife kept the whip moving until she thought she had pretty well repaid his kindness, when she bid him good morning, took up her child, mounted her horse and rode away. She called at a neighbor's house, made known the situation of her husband, and requested that, at a certain hour, he might be released, which was accordingly done. Shame and mortification overpowered his love of drink; he lived soberly for one year, when his wife consented to return to his house, and they have since lived happy and affectionately together, rearing up a numerous and well ordered family.

[Salem Register.]

Remarkable.—The Boston Bulletin says, the mother of the Siamese youths, who are connected together at the extremity of the breast bone, by an elastic ligament, about five inches in length and three in breadth, and who are now exhibiting in that city, has given birth to 17 children—twins at every time except once, when three healthy and now living children were born. We perceive by an advertisement in the Boston Patriot that these youths will leave that place for Europe in a few days.—N. C. Star.