good deal was seeded last fall, but the weevil fly injured that grain after it was cut, as it did the grain of every other wheat, and prevented a great deal of it from coming up. Wherever the seed wheat was good, the crop of rare-ripe wheat is good this year, and is wholly unaffected by the fly, although the adjacent fields of other kinds have been very much injured. I consider the rare-ripe wheat so exempt from the ravages of the Hessian fly, that I believe if seeded after the 8th or 10th of October, and the seeding completed in the next four or five weeks, nine years out of ten, the crop will succeed. It will do to be seeded later than this. I have very fine rare-ripe wheat now growing, that was seeded the 18th and 19th of November last, indeed I have seen good crops of it growing from December seeding. But the surest way is, to begin so late as to avoid the autumn fly, and then get your crop seeded in the shortest time after that; the earlier the better with all wheat, provided you can escape the fall fly. But the rare-ripe bears late seeding better than any other wheat that I have seen.

The advantages of the rare-ripe wheat then, are these: it will bear as late seeding as any other wheat; its early & rapid spring growth puts it out of the way of the spring fly; it is always jointed by the 1st day of May, often before, it is never subject to rust; it produces as abundantly as other wheat, the grain is generally heavier than any other sort; it is as productive a wheat to the miller as most other kinds; it stands well throughout harvest, and is easily cut and saved. I have never known an instance of the spring fly destroying it.

There was a good deal of this wheat seeded in Talbot last autumn, and if the farmers will keep it separate from their other wheat this season, a considerable quantity of seed wheat may be procured.

It has been supposed that the early harvest of this wheat will embarrass the farmer in his corn crop. I do not find this to be the case. Knowing that your harvest will be a fortnight earlier, you make your arrangements to meet it, and that early and rapid cultivation is a great benefit to the corn crops. I expect to begin my harvest by the 12th of June.

Your obed't serv't,
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

From the Bucks County Patriot.

Political Indecency.—It has often been urged in justification of the many violent and slanderous articles which every election calls forth, that any thing is fair in politics. Like the magic mantle of charity, it covereth a multitude of sins; and the unfairness of such a course is proved by the flippancy of the argument advanced to support it.

Some of Mr. Adams' papers have taken up a stale story of General Jackson having seduced the wife of a Mr. Roberts, and carried her off to live with him, leaving her husband to die of a broken heart.—This story, to the shame of many Editors has been run thro' a large number of the papers which support Mr. Adams; a poor compliment to the delicacy of their readers, and a most lame and disgraceful endeavour to bolster up the President, by the wanton preference of a charge against his opponent, that has nothing to do with the dispute in question. What good, we ask, can the belching forth of such a vile effluvia in the faces of the people do to Mr. Adams' cause? Can it be supposed that Americans prefer to breathe, or that they will even endure, an atmosphere polluted by such intolerable corruption? They will rather shun it, as they would the blasting of the pestilence. We express it as our opinion, that if this idle and unmanly attack is persisted in, it will do more harm to Adams than all the (asserted) long catalogue of his political sins. This paper has always given him a moderate support; but we think he and his friends should be ashamed to see him supported upon grounds so feeble & fallacious. What have we voters to do with General Jackson's wife, or with his domestic quarrels? Are our propensities debased into the measure of a village gossip's, that we thus greedily seize upon every family occurrence, to trumpet it forth to the next man we meet? No, no. Let a path be chosen more befitting the intelligence of Americans for us to walk in. We do not mean to soften the obloquy which has been heaped upon Jackson for his alleged seduction. There is a higher tribunal before whose dreadful judge if guilty, he will one day be summoned. Neither do we stand up as the defenders of the wanton violator of the sacred precincts of domestic happiness. But we object to its being made so principal a charge against him. Has he committed no other crime—no other fault?—is this his only failing? Really it would appear so, or why do his enemies cling to it with such disgusting pertinacity?—Let those who have time and talents to defame him for an act which no one but those immediately interested have any right to look into or publish, let them search the history of his political career, and if ought be found there, let it be known—shall it be said that the man who was illustrious enough to be even proposed for the Presidency, was driven back into retirement, covered with confusion and disgrace, because his private character was unable to stand that scrutiny which few characters can withstand—the microscopic power of a political adversary's optics? Let not the American people witness a scene similar to that which made half England blush for her royal duke. Let us not trumpet forth the failings of our great men. Their reputation is public property, and we should feel a pride in keeping it unstained and bright.

Aside from these considerations, respect for female modesty should keep the public press from sending out such indecent tales. Has Mrs. Jackson offended them, that they must drag her into public notice in so unfeeling a manner? Is it her that the people are to elect for their President? But the charge has been declared to be utterly false: and it is asserted that Jackson had never seen her until after Roberts died. Be the fact as it may, we care nothing about it, further than to remind our respectable editorial brethren, that they are injuring the cause they mean to serve. For ourselves, if it can be supported on no better grounds, we shall speedily abandon it.

From the Fayetteville, (N. C.) Journal.

Martial Law.—One among the many charges against general Jackson is, that during the siege of New Orleans, he proclaimed martial law. This measure can indeed only be justified on the principle of necessity.—Its necessity was obvious from the nature of the existing circumstances, and is still more apparent from the following facts:—that the Legislature of Louisiana, at that very time, having no Constitutional power to regulate or restrain commerce, passed an act laying an embargo—that the Executive sanctioned it, and, from a conviction of its necessity, it was acquiesced in. The same Legislature shut up the Courts of Justice for four months to all civil suitors—the same Executive sanctioned that law, and the Judiciary not only acquiesced, but solemnly approved it:—That the Governor undertook to inflict the punishment of exile upon an inhabitant, without any form of law, merely because he thought that an indiviual's presence might be dangerous to the public:—& that Judge Hall himself, duly impressed with the emergency of the moment, and the necessity of employing every means of defence, consented to the discharge of men committed and indicted for capital crimes, without bail, and without recognizance; and, under the impression that the exercise of his judicial functions would be useless, absented himself from the place where his court was to be holden, and postponed its session, during a regular term.

Thus the conduct of the Legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government of Louisiana—bore the fullest testimony of the existence of the necessity under which Gen. Jackson acted when he proclaimed martial law.

Biographical Sketch of Jackson.

Andrew Jackson was born on the 15th day of March, 1767. His father, (Andrew) the youngest son of his family, emigrated to America from Ireland during the year 1765, bringing with him two sons, Hugh and Robert, both very young. Landing at Charleston, S. C. he shortly afterwards purchased a tract of land, in what was then called the Waxsaw settlement, about forty miles above Camden; at which place Andrew was born. Shortly after his birth, his father died, leaving 3 sons to be provided for by their mother. To the lessons she inculcated on the youthful minds of her sons, was no doubt owing in a great measure, that fixed opposition to British tyranny and oppression, which afterwards so much distinguished them. Often would she spend the winter's evenings, in recounting to them the sufferings of their grandfather, at the siege of Carrickfergus, and the oppressions exercised by the nobility of Ireland, over the laboring poor; impressing it upon them, as a first duty, to expend their lives, if it should become necessary, in defending and supporting the natural rights of man.

At the tender age of fourteen, while fighting in the ranks of his country in the holy cause of freedom, he was taken by the British; and while under confinement, received a sabre cut on his arm, the marks of which he carries to this day, because he refused to do the menial duty of a servant and clean the boots of an officer. His brother, a few years older than himself, and also a prisoner, taken at the same time, for refusing to perform the same office, was so brutally cut and maimed, that he died a few weeks after, of his wounds.

The poor widowed mother survived this shock but a few months, when she too died, leaving this orphan to God and his country.

Left alone in the world, with a small patrimonial estate, barely sufficient to support him while he should obtain the first elements of an academic education, he began life without a guide or an adviser. Fortunately for him he directed his attention to the study of the law, and in the year 1786, received his license as an attorney. The country affording but little prospect of present business, he left his native place for Tennessee, and settled in Nashville. His intelligence and enterprize soon became known, when sometime between the years 1790 and 1793, he was appointed by Gen. Washington, United States' Attorney for that district; and in 1796 he was chosen a member of the convention which formed the constitution of his State. His reputation for probity and abilities still increasing, he was in 1797 sent to the Senate of the Union.

After his resignation in the Senate, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, which office he held with great credit to himself for several years, when he resigned it, and accepted shortly after of a Major General's commission in the militia of the State.

He continued to hold his situation to the great advantage of the state, until 1814, when his services were transferred to the Union, and with what benefit to the country at large, we have already seen.

In person, Jackson is tall and slender, but erect and commanding. In his deportment he is uncommonly dignified; in his address courteous and conciliating; and, in his manners, mild and prepossessing. No man's manners and character have been more misrepresented or less understood. In place of a rough exterior and discourteous air, which have been attributed to him, strangers, when introduced, find themselves in the presence of one of the most accomplished and commanding men of the age; surpassing almost all men, in the dignity of his external appearance and in the liberal greatness of his soul.

Although a man of most immoveable firmness, yet his disposition is one of great benevolence and kindness. It is recorded and avouched of him, that none ever approached him in distress that he did not relieve. That no one, however humble, ever seeks his advice that he does not patiently hear him and frankly impart it.

He is just in all his actions; honorable in his engagements; temperate in his habits, benevolent in his sympathies.—*He loves his country more than he does his life!*—And, in the great cause of that country, he never yielded where he should contend; never petitioned where he should resent; never supplicated where he should impose. With justice on his side, he never sued for right; with vengeance in his hands, never implored for mercy.

In politics he has always acted with the democratic party. In war defending, and in peace upholding, the republican institutions of his country.

He is a believer in the purity and stability of the government, so long only as the agents derive their authority directly from the people. Adopting this as his standard maxim, that every public servant, however exalted his rank or character, is, and ought to be, amenable to that high source of power.

FOREIGN.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The advices by the packet ship Britannia, are to May 16. The chief subject of interest continues to be the discussions in Parliament which, on the side of the opposition, are conducted with no combination. It is obvious, indeed, whatever difficulty Mr. Canning may have met in forming his Cabinet, that there is no less difficulty on the other side, in rallying forces to oppose him. Earl Grey has been mentioned as an opposition leader; but though determined to remain on their benches, he declares that he is not inclined to embark again on the sea of politics. If the Cabinet has any thing to fear, it must be from its own heterogeneous character. The French prints ascribe the disbanding of the National Guard, to a concert among the sovereigns. —*Balt. Amer.*

The packet ship Britannia, at N. York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th May, brings regular advices to the time of her sailing. The Act of Abdication of the Emperor Don Pedro is published in the London papers, in which he transfers the kingdom of Portugal to his dear daughter Maria de Gloria, "it being incompatible with the interests of the Empire of Brazil, and with those of the kingdom of Portugal, that he should continue to be the King of Portugal.

A London paper of the 14th says—The three vacant ribands of the Garter were, on Thursday last, bestowed on the Marquis of Exeter, and the dukes of Devonshire and Leeds.

Paris papers of May 9, state, that in the Champer of Deputies, great agitation had been manifested at the disbanding of the National Guards, and it was proposed to impeach the ministers.

The Globe of the evening of the 14th says—"At a late hour we received the important intelligence, that Amsterdam will immediately be proclaimed a free port, and in the expectation that it will be a great entrepot for goods, government are about erecting warehouses.—The first estimate is one million six hundred guilders."

Advices from Dresden, announce on the 5th of May, the death of the King of Saxony, aged 77.

A British man of war, on her way to Smyrna, is reported to have been mistaken by some Greek pirates for a large merchantman, and the greatest havoc was made among these marauders.

Judgment against the Wakefields.—E. G. Wakefield and his brother, W. Wakefield, were brought up this morning for judgment. Mr Justice Bailey delivered the judgment of the court, in doing which the learned judge recapitulated the evidence, and commented on it as he proceeded and pointed out the total disregard for truth manifested by both defendants, and concluded a very feeling and impressive address with the following words: "This is a case in which a person not young, acquainted with marriage duties, acquainted with what ought to be expected from a husband, and what may be expected from a wife, proposes to marry a wife infinitely younger than himself. The Court has carefully considered the circumstances of this case and it does order and adjudge, that for this offence, you Edward Gibbon Wakefield be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate, for the space of three years; and that you William Wakefield be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Lancaster for the same space." The prisoners were then led out of the Court.

PERU.—The editors of the New York Gazette, are indebted to an intelligent gentleman just arrived from Peru, for the following interesting sketch of the events prior to and during the late revolution in Peru. A vessel arrived at Guayaquil on the 9th April, from Lima, whence she sailed March 25, with information that the Peruvian government was about marching an army against Gen. Sucre, in Bolivia. The news of the events in the capital (Lima) was received with great enthusiasm in all the provinces.

From the period of the dissolution of the partial congress in 1825, which continued Bolivar in the dictatorship of Peru, the people looked forward with hope and interest for the fulfilment of the promises so often made them, of assembling a fair representation and of resigning the dictatorial power. Orders were at last given for the election of representatives throughout Peru, and having been chosen, they assembled in the city of Lima, the beginning of 1826. Some preliminary meetings were held prior to declaring themselves a congress of Peru; but the liberal opinions expressed in their debates, and the known abilities of the leading members, gave Bolivar but too plainly to understand, that they aimed at nothing short of forcing a resignation of his unlimited power, & partly by threats & force, & partly by promises, the assembly was induced to declare itself dissolved. Fifty-two of the members signed a petition to Bolivar to continue in the dictatorship, which he of course accepted, and at the same time promised the people another congress. The remaining eighteen would not come into this measure, and one of their number, Don Francisco Xavier Luna de Pizarro, a man whom all his countrymen join in eulogizing for his patriotism and talents, was banished. Much as the Peruvians were dissatisfied and disgusted with this proceeding, they had no remedy but submission—they had hoped every thing from this assembly—had for some time previous looked with distrust on the large Colombian force in the country—and groaned under the despotism of its leader. Many were the conjectures formed as to the ultimate intentions of Gen. Bolivar, but none dared to mention what, perhaps, was most feared and believed, viz: that he aimed at the continuation for life of the absolute power. But they were not long in doubt, for shortly after the project of a constitution for Peru was published—Bolivar being its avowed author. The principal features of this project were, a president for life, without any responsibility, and a power to choose a successor—the command of the military and naval forces, the control of the treasury, and the appointment of civil and military officers.

On the 26th July, shortly before the departure of Gen. Bolivar for Guayaquil, all the Buenos Ayrean, Chilian and many Peruvian officers, residing in Lima, [among them was General Nicochea, a Peruvian, who signalized himself at Janin,] were arrested in one night, and all the Buenos Ayrean aud Chilian citizens in the interior were ordered to be arrested, and within 24 hours to be conveyed to the capital. The most influential among them were banished, and the remainder, on giving bonds for good behaviour, allowed to remain. The pretext for their arrest was alleged to be for a conspiracy against the life of the dictator, but nothing was ever proved, and the whole was looked upon as an attempt to strike terror into the people, and thus prevent any serious opposition to the approval of the constitution.

After the departure of Bolivar, orders were given to the prefects of the different provinces for the appointment of electors to approve of the project, and also to name a president. Every means were employed to secure the election of such men as were known to be favorable to the views of Gen. Bolivar—in most instances the names of the persons to be chosen as electors, were given the people by the prefects, and blank forms of an approval of the project, to be signed by the electors, were forwarded to the different provinces from the capital.—The electors of the city of Lima assembled in that capital in the month of September last—a majority of them were obliged by threats (made use of in their Hall of Sitting by a satellite of Bolivar's) to approve the instrument and name Simon Bolivar, president. Similar means were resorted to in the provinces, and at Arequipa, one of the electors having offered some amendments to the project, was informed that his safety would be better consulted by saying nothing. This constitution was finally publicly proclaimed and sworn to on the 9th of Dec. the anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, by most of the persons in the employ of the government throughout Peru. At Lima a stage was erected in the public square, when the document was read, but although there was a large concourse of people, a few 'vivas' were only heard.

About this time the designs of Bolivar were more fully developed by the proceedings of his satellites in Guayaquil, Cuenca and Quito. From these places information of their movements, as well of the disturbances in Venezuela, were received, which made but too apparent his intention of putting on Colombia a similar constitution to that of Peru, and under the modest title of president, to dominate over both with the rod of a despot.

From the time of the promulgation of the Constitution, when the intentions & designs of Bolivar, were made manifest the public mind was in a continued ferment. The patriotic and meritorious citizens saw with regret, that those principles for which they had so long contended, and for which many of them had sacrificed their fortunes, were about to be annihilated—and all their exertions and sacrifices rendered null. They found themselves without any resource—with foreign bayonets at their breasts, they could only submit in silence and patiently wait events. Yet notwithstanding the apparent submission of the Peruvians to those of us who knew the actual state of the public mind, it was very evident that an explosion must soon take place, but it came from a quarter least expected.

On the night of the 26th of January, 1827, the commanders in chief of the Colombian forces, Generals Lara and Sands and all the Colonels and Lieut. Colonels who were suspected of favoring the views of Bolivar, were arrested by a subaltern officer and about 50 Colombian soldiers—early the next morning they were safely lodged in the castle of Callao, and about a week after sent down to Buena Ventura, in the province of Choco.—The city of Lima was thrown into great commotion; no one was aware of the object of this arrest—of its authors, nor where it would end—every one dreaded the excesses of a soldiery apparently without chiefs—all was mystery—but in the course of the day, a Colombian officer (Bustamenti,) in behalf of himself and coadjutors, issued a proclamation informing the people that the late movement was dictated by a regard for the interest of their country, & that the citizens of Lima had nothing to apprehend. This was followed by another in which Bustamenti and his companions stated "that being entirely submissive to the laws and constitution of Colombia, they are determined to support them at every risk," "that frightened at the ominous situation in which that republic is placed by the criminal proceedings of Gen. Paez, and the municipalities of Guayaquil, Cuenca, Quito, Carthagena and Panama, against the constitution and actual government in favor of a dictator and an unknown code, it was impossible without being guilty of treason to Colombia for them to remain indifferent in an affair which concerned the welfare of all; and that they had offered their services to their government to support it against the pretensions of any innovators." At the same time they declared to the Peruvians that they would not interfere with any form of government they might wish to adopt.

The joy, as well as surprise, of the people on finding themselves at liberty to act according to their wishes, by those whom they had long looked upon as their oppressors, was great in the extreme.—The principal inhabitants of Lima immediately assembed: Peru was declared to be an independent nation, and not the patrimony of any man of family; the Bolivian Constitution was abolished; and it was resolved new representatives should be chosen for a General Congress, to meet as soon as possible.

A deputation was sent to Gen. Santa Cruz, then at Chorillos, with the other members of the provisional government, to request his acceptance of the Presidency, until the new congress could assemble, and couriers were despatched to the different provinces with the happy tidings. The ministers of state and of the interior resigned their posts, and others were appointed in their stead. The minister of war and Marine, Herez, formerly secretary to Bolivar, and one of his principal agents in Peru, not thinking himself safe at Chorillos, took refuge on board the French brig of war Cesne, whence he went to Guayaquil.

What is very remarkable, the revolution was effected without any bloodshed, and within 48 hours all was quiet. The true sentiments of the Limenos were strongly manifested by their mutual congratulations, and by their demonstrations of joy—all were pleased and happy in the change.

Up to the 1st March, intelligence from the provinces states that the late event in the capital had met with a correspondent feeling, and enthusiastically approved of. The election of representatives for the congress was going on rapidly, and it was expected the new congress would assemble in Lima, in the beginning of April.

The movement of the troops was generally thought to have originated with Bustamenti and his friends, influenced by patriotic motives alone, and without the sanction of any superior authority; but subsequent events induce the belief that the Vice President of Colombia was the secret mover of the whole. The joy he publicly manifested when the intelligence reached Bogota, and his *official approval and condemnation* of the act, are strong grounds for this belief.

BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

FROM THE PATRIOT OF MONDAY.

Flour—Howard st. per bbl.		$5 00
City Mills, stan. qual.		4 62½a4 75
Susquehanna,		4 87½a4 50
Grain—Wheat, 1st qual.	pr. bus.	90 a 93
" 2d qual.	"	85 a 90
" inferior	"	70 a 75
Corn, white,	"	45 a
" yellow,	"	44 a
Rye,	"	55 a 60
Oats,	"	41 a 43
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1,		$5 75
Do. " 2,		5 00
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Herrings, Susq. " 1,		2 37a2 44
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SATURDAY, JUNE

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