The following we extract from Col. Orne's publication (a leading Jackson man.) respecting Duff Green.

As events' says Colonel Orne, which he [i. e. Duff Green,] in conjunction with others, has had an active share in effecting I will mention a few—the removal of Mr. M'Lean from the post office, a measure which, notwithstanding the favourable estimate of the character of the incumbent has been viewed by the whole Jackson party with profound regret. In D. Green's recent visit to Boston, he boasted with admirable complacency, that the credit of this measure was due entirely to him.

The appointment of Isaac Hill to be a comptroller—a measure deeply injurious to the party, and especially to our New England interests.

The disappointment of the wishes of an immense proportion of the Jackson party (the original Jackson party) of Pennsylvania, in regard to Mr. Baldwin, and the defeat of the expected nomination of Gen. Bernard as Governor of that state. The Jackson party in Pennsylvania, I am respectably informed, regard *any* connection of such a man as Duff Green, with the government, as one of the severest trials which their fidelity can be taxed to endure. *It will be apparent before long.*

The policy on every other ground inexplicable of the government towards the Jackson republican party of this State. And, on this point, the facts are remarkable. Immediately after the result of the election was known, Duff Green sought a quarrel with the Jackson Republican, (his motives will soon be adverted to,) and proclaimed that the party should not be recognized by the government, but should be driven into the opposition. It has not been recognized by the government, and though it be not in opposition, no measure has been left undone which Duff Green could effect, or influence to place it there.

As early as January last, long before General Jackson reached Washington—long before his cabinet was anticipated—Duff Green proclaimed through the Telegraph, that Col. Orne should receive no appointment under this administration.—He has received none, although presented as a candidate by almost every respectable supporter of the President in this state and supported by many of the highest and most influencial members of the Adams party. He was the candidate of the Jackson republican party; a party respectable in numbers, & as respectable in standing and character, as any party that was ever formed in this commonwealth. *But Duff Green determined that the party should be destroyed.*

Before General Jackson reached Washington, Duff Green pledged himself to support Mr. Dunlap as district Attorney, Mr. Green as post Master, and Mr. Henshaw as collector; and they have all been appointed. The means by which he has effected his object I do not know, and I cannot comprehend—but he has succeeded in spite of the President's known determination to keep Duff Green from meddling with such subjects.

For now nearly one year he has denounced the Jackson republican party, and the Jackson republican paper, united as it now is, with the Bulletin. He has endeavored to interrupt confidence between that party and the government—and has succeeded. A confidential intercourse has not been kept up. The party have felt their wrongs—They have looked with confidence to the President for redress—*and they still look.* Duff Green is at the bottom of this mischief. The wretch has taken advantage of the determination of the party to bear every thing rather than incur the risk of a schism. For a year he has denounced the party, its candidates and its paper. We have borne it in silence; endured *meekly*, his contumely and his slander & yet despised him as heartily during the whole time, as we despise him now. But the power of endurance is limited—there is a drop which will make the waters of bitterness overflow,' and he has poured it into our cup. Let him now taste it himself.

The election of the President by an overwhelming vote, gave Duff Green such confidence in his strength, that he was willing to spare a large portion of his friends—yet, as long as the contest was doubtful, or the strength of the party uncertain, he invoked their forbearance by every motive of party discipline, or patriotism. Before the administration was fairly in office, he began to electioneer for Mr. Calhoun, & to bargain with one portion of the friends of General Jackson to effect the dowfall of another. His object has been to sow dissention, and effect disunion. He insults the President; treats his cabinet with rudeness, and attempts to dictate, to the representatives of the people. He wields the great engine which has been put into his hands, against the Congress which placed it there, the government which gave it authority, and the party who support it. He has abandoned the Jackson cause to take up that of Mr. Calhoun, and strive to destroy the present party to build up another. He is ruining the party which made him *and will ruin the candidate he supports.*

Duff Green obtained, it is well known, a sufficient number of votes to procure the printing of Congress. This might imply some degree of confidence on the part of the Jackson party, in his own talents or character. I however am satisfied that such an implication would be at war with the fact, and would do gross injustice to the high minded leaders of the Jackson party. The writer is personally acquainted with many members both of the senate and house of representatives, who were supporters of General Jackson, and who stand, in public estimation, second to none among his friends. These men spoke of Duff Green without reserve. Their detestation of him was beyond any thing I had ever known of the feelings of statesmen towards a party printer. The Journal or Intelligencer at Washington do not speak of Duff Green with half the contempt and abhorrence, that was openly manifested by the most eminent Jackson men in Congress. I shall vote for that contemptible man to be printer," said they "as a party act—but never before have I been called upon to offer on the altar of party, a sacrifice so revolting to my feelings."

The public, however, would naturally ask why not select some other party printer instead of Duff Green? The answer is, he was without a competitor. The most ardent, and to the parties the most generous and honorable efforts were made by some distinguished supporters of the president, to establish at Washington a respectable and dignified Jackson print. A large annual sum was proposed by a few persons to be guaranteed, to a proper editor, *out of their private estate*—a circumstance which establishes as well their liberality of feelings, as their sense of the importance and necessity of the project. Those efforts however, were unsuccessful; several who were properly qualified for the object, declined the proposal, and among others, the editor of the Richmond Enquirer. "We could obtain sir," said they, "no decent editor to commence the enterprise, or we should not have been left, at this hour, with so small a dependence as Gen. Green. We must vote for him as printer, and try the experiment therefore; but we tremble with apprehension that he will destroy the party."

"To what a remarkable extent," he adds, "Duff Green has departed from this judicious course, is, in general, a matter of notoriety; but some instances are within our knowledge, which the public cannot be supposed to know, or perhaps, without difficulty, to be able to credit.

It was, I think, in August, 1829, that this notorious gentleman first made his appearance in Boston. The division in the party had then taken place, the line of disunion been distinctly marked, the new paper established, and the alteration checked from a conviction that any effort to induce the Statesman leaders to abandon their profligate course would be unavailing. Duff Green had access to both divisions of the party; and professed to be well informed on all the subjects of discord. Towards Col. Orne he manifested the kindest feelings, and the most marked respect. Of the statesman newspaper, he spoke slightingly affecting to regret the coarse, abusive and degraded tone of its discussions. Towards Mr. Henshaw, particularly he seemed to feel much resentment, and spoke of him with great severity. The discord in the Jackson ranks he regretted; but applauded, in the highest terms the forbearance of the Jackson Republican party and urged the sacrifice of every object to prevent, at least to the world, the appearance of discord. The union of the federal supporters of General Jackson with the republicans, on republican ground, he spoke of as a party desideratum, and as the object to which the main efforts of his paper were directed. Not knowing the character of Duff Green, the Jackson republican party had many reasons for forming a favorable estimate of his sentiments, and of his intentions.

But he was not long without exciting distrust on the part of a few in whom he most extensively disclosed his objects.—They early perceived that the man was destitute of judgment and discretion; but it was not at first that they had so much reason to doubt his integrity. We were struck at once by his overweening vanity and self importance which rendered it difficult to converse with him with gravity, and without violating the rules of the decorum practised by gentlemen with strangers. To listen to Duff Green, one would suppose he viewed himself as by far the most important authority in the republic, and was to play, after the election of General Jackson a game much superior to that of the President and Congress He spoke of having put down the party in Congress who wished to censure Colonel Jarvis for his affair with Mr. John Adams by threatening to appeal to the Jackson public to decide between *his services and their own.* He had he said, digested a system for the government of the press of this country, which would require many years to be matured, but which would present one of the grandest features in the science of government and give him an eminence which the proudest career of the mere statesmen could not hope to reach. Young men of the most respectable connections were urged on him as apprentices, by members of Congress from all parts of the country. These he received with a proper regard to their local distribution. They were taught thoroughly the trade of printing, and besides, he himself paid the strictest attention to their mental improvement, and superintended particularly their study of the law which he connected with his system, and for which his law library gave him great facilities.—After being properly initiated into all the mysteries of the press, these young men were to be recommended by him, and placed by his influence as editors in the various quarters of the republic, when they would exercise a most important influence over the public sentiment, would perhaps take a prominent lead in public affairs, but at all events, would act in the strictest subordination to, and harmony with him the guide and centre of the political system. Thus to procure him a power and a fame in comparison with which the highest authorities and dignitaries of the republic were frivilous and puerile."

Mr. Green's main object in coming to Boston, he said was to procure a loan of money He was embarrassed every moment of time, for the want of the necessary capital to conduct his press. Without uncommon financial skill no man could keep his workmen together a week He wished to procure a loan of fifteen-thousand dollars as this amount, in addition to his other means would constitute a capital adequate to his establishment; and he gave the Boston friends of Gen. Jackson the preference in this mark of his confidence and esteem. His applications was made to both portions of the Jackson party, but particularly to Dr Ingalls, General Layman, Mr. Henshaw, and Col. Orne. From Dr. Ingalls, he obtained promptly the promise of five thousand dollars, which was soon after advanced him on the security of his naked note. His application to the other gentlemen was not equally successful. Gen. Layman politely but firmly declined. Col. Orne informed Mr. Green that there was in no part of the Union where the Jackson party was so weak as in Boston, and none, certainly, where the contest involved a tax so heavy on the resources which the party could command. The establishment of a single newspaper had cost himself and his associates, each, at least $500, which was necessarily a sacrifice in the cause. There were besides many other occasions of heavy expense, and before the campaign could be ended, the pecuniary sacrifice of each of these gentlemen could not fall materially short of one thousand dollars. Yet, weak as the Jackson party in Boston was, compared with the parties in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, still, if the support of the central Jackson press required the aid of the party we, in Boston, would furnish our equal share. Let New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore do the same, and the capital which is deemed to be requisite, will probably be had. This suggestion was not received by Mr. Green with a very good grace, and the subject was not again renewed. The only loan, therefore he obtained at that time was the $5000 from Dr. Ingalls. From the whole statesman party he could not obtain a dollar, and left them apparently with no friendly feelings.

The extraordinary nature of this application excited surprise, and gave rise to much reflection, on the part of some of those to whom it was made. Why should General Green come to Boston, when there were so many in Washington friendly to the cause, and able to assist him? Why come such a distance here, when other cities were so much nearer? Why apply where the party was comparatively the weakest, and most heavily burdened already? And why, above all, insist that the most remote, the weakest, and the most heavily burdened should furnish not only its proportion, but the whole loan? The disinclination to apply to Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York, was obvious. What was the motive?—Having little knowledge of Mr. Green's character, we were not much open to suspicion, but the circumstances struck us forcibly. He applied first to the Statesman party, but meeting with no encouragement, he tries next the Jackson Republican party. The amount was very large—the credit of the borrower here little know—the public papers spoke of his embarrassments and the pressing nature of these embarrassments was the ground of his strong claim on the sympathies of the party. A loan of fifteen thousand dollars to aim on any security he could offer, would not have been worth five thousand dollars the next moment, in our market; and, we had strong reason to think in no other market in the country. I doubt, sincerely, if Dr. Ingalls had offered to sell the note of five thousand dollars, for one thousand, whether a purchase could have been obtained.—The sacrifice Duff Green asked, was large, heavy, and appalling; and on what ground could he have calculated we should make them? Was it possible he meant to take advantage of the division of the party; and sell his influence for the most it would bring? The motives of a man is hid in his breast, to all but the omniscient eye; and we must be cautious in imputing them to any one. But circumstances sometimes indicate the thoughts—the course of events sometimes marks the characters of a policy or project, as distinctly as language can express it."

A new map of the United States, by Abraham Bradley, Esqr. late assistant postmaster general, is nearly ready for publication. It is prepared chiefly with a view to show the Post Offices, Post roads and the distances from office to office, the counties and their boundaries, with the principal mountains, rivers &c. and the township lines, of the surveys of the Public lands, made by authority of the General Government.—These particulars must be of great utility to the merchants, and are not to be found in any other general map. It is on a larger scale than any recent map of the U. S.; & contains also a general map of America, north of the Equator, including the West Indian Islands, with as much other useful matter as the scale will admit. The map is 5 feet 2 inches long and 4 feet wide. The price is eight dollars mounted and varnished, or seven dollars without varnish.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The declaration of war by Russia, was issued on the 26th of April, 1828. In that document, the Emperor declares that he will not lay down his arms till he has obtained the results which it sets forth viz. all the expenses and losses occasioned by the war defrayed by Turkey; past treaties acknowledged and enforced; inviolable liberty to the commerce of the Black Sea, and the free navigation of the Bosphoros; and finally, the fulfilment of the Convention of July 6th for the pacification of Greece. Present prospects indicate that he will be able to enforce these conditions. The principal events of the war, so far as we have been able to collect them, are briefly as follows:—

May 7th 1828—Campaign commenced.

June 8th—Passage of the Danube, and capture of Satounowa, with 12 pieces of cannon.

June 9th—Engagement between the Russian and Turkish flotillas near Brailow; the former consisting of 17 vessels of different sizes, and the latter of 32. Of this number, 26 were taken, sunk, burnt, or stranded. Same day, a Turkish flotilla, with arms, ammunition, &c. was captured off Anapa, on the Asiatic coast: 1200 persons and 6 standards were taken.

June 11th—Surrender of Isaktscha to the Russians, together with 87 pieces of cannon, 17 stands of colors, and a large quantity of ammunition.

June 15th—In attempting to carry Brailow by storm, the Russians lost 640 men killed including Major Generals Wolf and Timoth, and 1340 wounded.

June 20—Brailow surrenders to the Russians, on condition of the garrison being permitted to retire to Silistria: 273 cannon, 612,000lbs. of powder, and an immense quantity of balls were taken.

June 23—Surrender of Anapa (Asiatic Turkey) with 85 pieces of cannon and a large quantity of ammunition. The garrison consisted of 3000 men.

July 2—Previous to this date, the Russians had taken seven fortresses, viz. Brailow, Matschin, Toultscha, Hirsova, Kustendji, Keuzgon, and Managalia—besides Anapa on the coast of Asia. Toultscha was garrisoned by nearly 2000 men, and had 91 cannon on the ramparts.

July 15—The fortress of Kars (As. Turkey) taken by storm. The garrison, it is said, amounted to 11,000 men 2000 of whom were killed, and 1500 made prisoners, including a Pacha of two Tails: 151 pieces of cannon were taken.

July 21—Silistria invested by the Russians.

Aug. 7—In the night following this day, the Russian flotilla before Varna made an attack upon that of the Turks and captured fourteen vessels.

Aug. 20.—The Grand Vizier left Constantinople for the army.

Aug. 22.—The fortress of Ardaghane (As. Turk.) surrendered to the Russians,

Aug. 25.—News arrived at Odessa of the capture of Achaschil and Topsachale, (As. Turk.) together with 34 standards, and several thousand prisoners.

Sept. 26.—The Seraskier of Widden having crossed the Danube near Kalefat, and being on the advance, was attacked by Gen. Geismar, and after an obstinate engagement was compelled to retreat. His lost is represented to have been very severe. Same day a manifesto was issued from St. Petersburg, ordering a new levy of four men in every 500 of the population.

Oct. 7.—Varna carried by assault Garrison, including the armed inhabitants, supposed to have amounted originally to 22,000 men. When captured, was reduced to 6000. This was one of the most important fortresses of the Turks, and its capture secured to the Russians a permanent footing on the western coast of the Black Sea The Emperor, in a letter to Count Diebisch of Nov. 20. speaks of it as "that fortress which had never seen a conqueror." From this date the active operations of the campaign may be considerd as ended.

Oct, 15.—Blockade of the Dardanelles officially announced by Admiral Heydon.

March 5th, 1829.—A battle was fought near the river Natonebi, (As. Turk.) in which the Turks loss 1000 men in killed & wounded, & the Russians about 200.

March 20.—About this date Sizeboli was captured by the Russians, and immediately fortified for a permament position.

April 11. Three detachments of Turkish troops cross Danube into little Wallachia, but are driven back, after suffering considerable loss.

May 17.—Silistria again invested, after an engagement about two miles distant in which the Turks lost 400 or 500 men, and the Russians about 150.—On the same day a battle was fought near Paravadi, the Turks being led on by the Grand Vizier in person. Turkish loss in killed, 2000; Russians killed 501, wounded, 627.

June 11.—Great battle near the village of Kulawtscha, not far from Schumla, in which the Grand Vizier commanded in person. In this engagement and the subsequent flight, the Turks lost 5900 men killed, a great number of prisoners, 43 pieces of cannon; 6 standards; all the ammunition waggons, baggage, &c. and suffered a complete dispersion.

June 20.—Surrender of Silistria to the Russians. The garrison, consisting of 8000 men, and the armed inhabitants consisting of 10,000 were made prisoners of war; and among them, two three-tailed Pachas; 250 pieces of cannon, and 100 stands of colors were taken.

June 27.—Erzeroum captured by the Russians. Among the prisoners were the Seraskier and four Pachas; 150 cannon were taken, 29 of them at Hassan Kael.

July 19.—Choris and Berbust, (As. Turkey) occupied by the Russian.

July 15—Two divisions of the Russian army left Shumla to undertake the passage of the Balkan.

July 17-18-19.—the principle obstacles overcome,—and 10 cannon, 14 standards, with nearly 400 prisoners taken from the Turks, who also had many killed.

July 22.—In descending the Balkan, the Russians encountered a Turkish division of 6000 or 7000 men under the Seraskier Abduhl Rahman, and defeated them, taking two batteries of four guns each, and four other pieces of cannon, 400 prisoners and 7 standards.

July 23.—Capture of Mesembria, with 20 standards, 15 cannon, and 2000 prisoners. Same day, Achioli was captured, containing 14 pieces of cannon, two powder magazines, &c.

July 24.—Capture of Bourgas, containing 10 pieces of cannon, and abundance of military stores.

July 25.—Capture of Aidos, with the whole Turkish camp; 600 tents, 500 barrels powder, 4 standards, 4 cannon a great quantity of small arms, & 220 prisoners.

Horrors of the Slave Trade.

Halifax papers received by the Editor, of the Boston Daily Advertiser contain the following account of a horrid act of piracy, committed in the course of the inhuman traffic in slaves, which of all other systems of depravity may be ranked as the most debasing and inhuman.

DEMERARA, Sept 2.—*Horrible*—Reports equally singular and shocking are at present in circulation here; and we give them publicity on the veracity of a respectable gentleman from Surinam. It would seem that about 4 months ago a Dutch sloop of war, whilst cruising off the Island of Saba, fell in with a ship, the crew of which could not give any account of her destination, or whence she came; and having no papers to show, she was immediately taken possession of by the Dutchman. Shortly after a schooner; strongly armed and manned, made her appearance spoke the Dutch sloop of war and claimed the ship as her prize. The schr. professed to be a Beunos Ayrean privateer and produced a commission in support of her pretensions. On examination, however it was found that the commission was limited to a given period; and that that period had expired for some time. The Dutchman of course very properly took possession of the schr. also as a pirate, and along with the ship, carried him to Saba. But the authorities there being incompetent they were subsequently carried to Surinam for adjudication; and on investigation it turned out that the ship, came from Brazil; that she was fitted out as a slave ship, and was proceeding to the African coast for her unhallowed traffic; and that she was captured by the brigantine a few days after leaving port on her outward voyage. The crew however who left the port with her are missing and no satisfactory account is given of them by the pirate.—Our informant states, that one of the crew of the schr. offered to become king's evidence, but such being inconsistent with the Dutch criminal proceedings, the testimony of this man was rejected. From him however it has transpired that the whole crew of the Brazilian ship were put to death, having been first put in a boat, & then fired at & sunk by the pirate.

The most horrid and disgusting part of the tale remains yet to be told. The ship was condemned at Surinam, in consequence of having a slaving cargo on board; amongst other things the cargo consisted of a considerable quantity of pork in hogsheads; these were publicly sold, and when opened by the purchasers were found to contain human carcases cut up into pieces, and salted amongst the pork. On many part of these human remains was distinctly traced that species of tattooing with which seamen often mark their bodies. The authorities on learning these horrible details, took every possible precaution to prevent them from being made public, whilst the captain & crew of the schooner were *sub judici.* It is not yet known whether the human flesh was originally mixed up with the pork, or whether it was the work of the pirates. It is greatly apprehended that these monsters will get off; the Dutch criminal proceedings are extremely tedious; there is also a well known and proverbial liability, to bribery, and the jail is in a most wretched and insecure condition. The description of the pirate corresponds with that given of the vessel which in April last plundered the *Admiral Benbow*, and murdered some of the crew and passengers off the Cape Verds Island.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Wednesday, 2 P. M.

The news and the Market.—The news from Europe received on Monday, had the effect to raise the expectation of holders of Corn and Flour. One or two sales of Flour have been effected at an advance of 25 cents, viz. $5¼ for Troy. Richmond County was sold at $5 5-8. The market was flat yesterday, and continues so this morning. The price of Wheat is considerably higher in proportion than that of Flour; Gennessee having sold at 112½ a 15cts. and Virginia in bad order at 100 a 103cts.

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