The NATIONAL JOURNAL is published by PETER FORCE Thursday, and Saturday, in each week. The price per annum is Five Dollars; for six months three

dollars-payable in advance.

num; Six Dollars for six months, Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

WASHINATON.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1825.

· COURT MARTIAL.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY-Thursday, August 4. 11 o'clock to morrow

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock to-

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Mediterranean, to his friend in this City.

66 This Bay exhibited to-day a scene novel in nor and Commander in Chief of the Military For- both. ces of the Province of Andalusia, proposing to exchange twenty prisoners or upwards, which he had that he might meet with from Algesicas to Barcelona, and dispose of the prisoners taken in them ing:in such manner as he might find most convenient It appears, that O'Donnell this morning sent his reply, informing the Colombian of his determination not to accede to his demand: on receiving which, about 12 o'clock, the brig and two sch'rs got under way with Colombian colours hoisted over the Spanish, and proceeded over towards Alegesiras, where there were a number of Spanish gunhoats and with which that about 2 to 6 o'clock this evening, without doing any injury on either side, as the gun-boats never ventured farther from the Spanish batteries than about four or five hundred yards.

"As an addition to the novelty of the scene, a Sardinian corvette, of 22 guns, lying here, got under way also, for the purpose of protecting two future progress of Mankind"-"The Cultivation through the woods; Sardinian vessels from a search the Colombians in- of Moral Excellence"—"The inexhaustible sources tended to make for Spanish property, supposed to of Knowledge"—"The Love of home and countbe on board of them. At the close of the day, the ry last that was seen of this group-Colombians and Sardinians-they were steering towards Malaga, and it is not unlikely that by this time some Liberal Principles"-"The Mutual influence of Edublood has been spilt; for, notwithstanding the Sar- cation and Liberty," &c. cannot be too often con- with blood. They might rely with confidence on the dinian ought to be more than a match for the whole
Colombian squadron, it is thought that the latter

made the subject of reflection and discussion among

made the subject of reflection and discussion among

movel from a country where the bones of one's ances
movel from a country where the bones of one's anceswill persist in searching the two Sardinian merchantmen, in which event an action will most likeiy ensue; and, if so, that the Sardinian corvette
will come off second best.

and tendency of our peculiar institutions will be for their advantage, as from a desire on the part of our government to possess their lands. We are a numerchantmen, in which event an action will most likewill come off second best.

"It is reported here to-day, that a Colombian vessel has taken some one of the smallest of the Canary Islands, with a view to the establishment of ject worthy of our congratulations and good wishes; of our nation, and must be carried into complete effect. a Court of Admiralty there."

In spite of all our lectures upon diet and regimen, in these dyspepsic times; although we have striven to paragraph into favor and practice the virtues of temperance; and although Mr. Holmes has been eloquent on the same subject, to the edification of, at least, those who are prohibited by circumstances from faring sumptuously; yet, festivity holds its unobstructed march from North to South, and from the East to the West. We repeat it-even to the West, where the recent rivalry in dinners and barbecues seems to prove to us who dwell on the bays, inlets, and rivers, of the Atlantic, that the aldermanic propensity of dozing over spiced viands hath reached even to our western waters; and infected the re- sity was held at Philadelphia on the 28th ult when previous, from the southern counties of the terri gion where, until lately, the whole range of the wilderness must be traversed before the hunter could sit down to his solitary meal. Our fellow-citizens beyond the mountains, brothers in country and in climate, are determined also to be brotherly in their red on Major-General LA FAYETTE. . . habits; and as we cannot dispute their right to partake of the good things of life, and have no serious inclination to abridge it, we see no reason why their nectady, (N. Y.) the degree of Bachelor of Arts so late in the season, as to prevent the possibility an envoy shows that the institutions of Greece are exploits in the science of eating and drinking should were conferred on 62 students; of Master of Arts of replanting, and great suffering was anticipated not be made manifest, as well as those of our turtle- on 31 students; the honorary degree of Master of by the settlers in consequence of the loss of their loving citizens of the sea-board. To give our Western brethren their due, they can show better Divinity on 2 gentlemen; and the degree of Doc- of the inhabitants were obliged to subsist on wild cause for their festive indulgences, than some of tor of Laws on one gentleman. our Northern brethren, who devour calipee and calipash, for the mere pleasure of mastication, and of showing their utter contempt of fever, indiges- of Ohio have been, to a certain extent, made on tion, and apoplexy. An elevated hospitality has very advantageous terms. Forty-two sections, cominduced the sober cits beyond the mountains to cast prising 21 miles and upwards, have been taken by den, of Yellow Banks, Davies County, Kentucky aside their accustomed practice of temperance, and about 18 contractors, and generally at 8 or 10 per are informed that William Boundtree, of whom they to crowd the smoking board; and when we see in cent. below the original estimate. Most of the are desirous of obtaining intelligence, is still alive to crowd the smoking board; and when we see in their guests such men as LA FAYETTE, CLAY, and contractors are citizens of New-York. The line Pits, Henrico County, Virginia. CLINTON, we are not at all disposed to quarrel with contracted for extends from above Abner Enoch's CLINTON, we are not at all disposed to quarrel with the spirit which prompted the feasts, or participated in them.

Editors of Newspapers throughout the United States who published the advertisement of David Chancellor, will confer an obligation on that old Revolutionary soldier, and perhaps on others, by given this notice an insertion.

e Proprietor and Editor,) on the mornings of Tuesday, General La Fayette, and those which have more Engineers, under the command of Capt. M'NEILL, For the Dally National Journal, Ten Dollars per an enterprising and talented Governor of New-York. Pittsburg, to examine the rouge from that place to larly distinguished for his kindness to Americans, ven us sincere pleasure to see the cordiality of feel- creek route. The Court met at 10 o'clock, when Commodore ing which exists between Mr. Clay and Mr. Clinton; The Deep creek route would require 100 more and which has shewn itself whenever circumstances locks—each lock, it is said, and cost in its conhave thrown these two eminent men into each struction 16,000 dollars; thus, in lockage alone, others company. Both of them stand on elevated, the difference would be 1,600,000 dollars; bewith, and overturned it. The whole party, eight Porter stated that his defence would be prepared by and which has shown itself whenever circumstances locks each lock, it is said, wild cost in its conyet distinct ground. Mr. Clay is conspicuous as sides, the loss of time in passing them, and the the champion of Domestic Manufactures, and the constant employ of hands for their management. advocate of an American policy. Mr. Clinton is On the Deep creek route, there wil be 391 miles the primum mobile of our system of Internal Im- more canal to make, estimating each mile at 8000 provement. By his efforts, and under his direction, dollars, the amount will be 316,000 dollars; this the extreme, but exceedingly humiliating to the the first and greatest experiment has been made; an sum added to the 1,600,000 dollars or additional Spaniards; the particulars of which, are as fol-experiment which has immortalized its projector, lockage, will amount to the enormous sum of lows :- About seven or eight days ago, a Colom- and enriched the State through which it runs. As 1,916,000 dollars .- Somerset Whig. bia brig of 16 guns, arrived here, bringing in with the two systems-Domestic Manufactures and her about 80 prisoners, taken from a Spanish brig Internal Improvement-must go hand in hand, susof rather inferior force, that she had sunk in an taining each other; so it is pleasant to see their action some few days before, off Cadiz. This brig, great founders reciprocating esteem and confidence shortly after her arrival, was joined here by two and it was a memorable day for Ohio, and one small schooners, one carrying nine guns, and the which deserve a festive celebration, when these useother four-when her commander set at liberty fif- ful and patriotic citizens met together, and together ty or more of his prisoners, and the day after open-enjoyed the hospitality of a State which is destined ed a negotiation with Gen. O'Donnell, the Gover- to be so extensively benefitted by the labours of concluded by them, by which they caled all their

The Fourth of July was celebrated in New-Orstill detained, for one lieutenant and four sailors, leans with much devotion and glee. An entertaintaken in one of his recaptured prizes about a week ment took place on board the splendid steamboat before, threatening O'Donnell at the same time, Helen M'Gregor, Captain Vail, at which many of that if he declined an exchange, to capture and the most respectable citizens attended; and at 4 destroy every Spanish vessel, and even fishing-boat, o'clock a splendid dinner took place. From the toasts given on the occasion, we select the follow-

The President of the United States: The constitutional hoice of the people, and entitled to their support.

The Heads of Departments: Able counsellors, and safe desitories of the principles of freemen.

The Eighteenth Congress: Their wisdom in adopting the solicy of Internal Improvement will form an important epoch in the history of our country.

The Lexington Gazette, of the 15th instant, gives the particulars of the commencement at the Transylvania University, which is said to have been very brilliant, both as regards the respectability and talent displayed by the young competitors for distinction. The subjects appear to us to have been judiciously selected; and well calculated to instil and cherish sentiments the most suitable to our condition and our institutions. Such topics as-" The "-" The Interests of the West"-" The influ- purpose of giving him protection against any injury ence of Education and Happiness"-" The Love which might be offered by white pren. of Life"_" Literary Pursuits"_" The progress of the rising generation. It is thus that the character tors repose, is alway a painful measure, but in the preto come will be qualified to preserve and extend ous and increasing people, and when our countrymen the blessings which they will receive from their an-cestors. An University beyond the forest is an ob-November, had been ratified before the Great Council and one conducted as the Transylvania University appears to be, demands, on the ground of its intrinsic utility, our particular favour and assistance. We were also granted, which, with the degrees granted | tect them from harm while going and returning. at the Law and Medical commencements, make a

Divinity.

University during the present year.

The contracts for the Miami Canal in the State

The honours which the State of Ohio paid to | Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The U. States' lately been offered to Mr. Clay, we have already have finished their surveys or the Casselman's ri-of three persons. Mrs. Bastien, the wife of a resrecorded. Hospitality has rallied again round the ver and Wills creek route, and have proceeded to pectable merchant in the Havana, and one particu-At Cincinnati, Lebanon, and Chillicothe, festivity the lakes. From the conversaion of the Engineers, having arrived with her children and servants at has been the order of the day. Every step which on completing their examinations on the Wills at quarantine, was advised, instead of spending the this distinguished individual has taken, has been creek route, it would appear that it is practicable, probationary time imposed by law on vessels and marked by some evidence of public favor; and the 39\frac{1}{2} iniles shorter, and 405 feet lower than the to New-Haven. For this purpose J. Fowler, Esq. wine-cup has been repeatedly filled to do justice to Deep creek route, and by leigthening the tunnel, the correspondent here of Mr. Bastien, sent down his merits and confer distinction on his name, thereby lowering the summitted the canal, an about his clerk, Mr. Smith, to escort the family up in the These tokens of approbation, under popular gov- dant supply of water can be obtained consequenternments, are the highest reward of past, and the ly, on an impartial view of the matter, no other strongest inducements to future service. It has gi can compete with the Casselhan's river and Wills Whitehall slip, where the Nautilus arrives, to

THE QUAPAW INDIANS.

On Monday, June 20th, Gov. IZAR was visited. at Little Rock, Arkansas, by Heckatonind Saracen, two of the principal Chiefs of the Qupaw Nation, for the purpose of holding a Talk with him, the principal object of which was to ende vor to effect a modification or suspension of the late Treaty lands in the Territory of Arkansas, to the United States. By this Treaty the Quapawsare required to remove before the 20th of January, 1826, to the form a part of that tribe.

The Talk was commenced by Heckaton, in a speech of nearly an hour, of which the following is, given in the Arkansas Gazette, a brief outline:

He commenced with the usual assurince, that his nation had always been friendly to the White people, and wished to remain so;

That they intended to have reserved a portion of their

lands for their children, but had not the means of do-

ing so;
That it was painful for them to have the land where the bones of their ancestors reposed, and that they would for that word." feel grateful to their Great Father br permission to re-

main a few years longer on the land of their fathers; That their nation were frank, andwould do no harm. but that the nation to which they wee going (the Cad does) might be otherwise, and his lation be censured

That he had come to request the execution of numbers of the audience which assembled, and the the Treaty might be delayed for few years, so far as

That they wished the Governor to write to their great father at Washington on the subject and communicate his answer to them; That if he could grant them to indulgence, they

yould submit to his decision; That he feared his people would affer in their march

That he wished to visit the Caddoes before his nation

To which the Governor replied, in substance:

That he was aware of their frendly disposition towards the whites, and that their hands were unstained

believe Mr. Caldwell, who lately lectured in this request; but that he knew his answer would be, that the city on Phrenology, is one of the Professors at this institution. Mr. Caldwell is not unknown in the which they are to join, but assured them that no delay literature of our country. The degree of Bachelor of their removal could be granted. The Governor ac of Arts was conferred on 33; and that of Master does previous to the removal of their people, and proof Arts on 18 students; some honorary degrees mised that a person should accompany them to pro-

The Chiefs'seemed satisfied with the Governor's total of 127, which have been bestowed by this reply, and immediately after retired.

From Texas.-The Arkansas Gazette of June The Commencement of the Pennsylvania Univer- 28th, says, "A gentleman who returned a few days 14 students received the degree of Bachelor of tory, informs us, that very late advices had just Arts; 25 of Master of Arts, and 3 of Doctor of been received there from Mr. Austin's settlement on the Colorado, in the Province of Texas, stating, The degree of Doctor of Laws was also confer- that a great and unusual rise of that river had taken place, this spring, which had overflowed and destroyed nearly all the corn and other crops of Hellenian government is about to send to Paris M. At the Commencement of Union College at Sche- the settlers. This distressing calamity happened Calergis, one of its members. The choice of such Arts on 7 gentlemen; the degree of Doctor of crops. Game was exceedingly scarce, and many horses or mustangs. A large portion of the settlers were in indigent circumstances, and the prospects of all by no means favourable."

David Chancellor and Col. Stephen F. Og-

A very melancholy accident occurred in the East River on Saturday, which resulted in the death passengers from Cuba, at Staten Island, to proceed Nautilus: but as the quarantine laws do not permit

[From the New-York American of Monday.]

passengers under such circumstancses to land in the city, the party took a small boat to go up to the Beekman slip, whence the New-Haven boat starts. Unfortunately, in passing the head of the pier, at in number, were precipitated into the water, and the steam-boat went over them. Assistance was promptly tendered from the shore, and Mrs. Bastien, wo of her children, her servant woman, and a Mr. Purton, were after much difficulty rescued from a watery grave. Miss Traub, a lady accompanying Mrs. Bastien, Mrs. B's youngest child, about two years old, and Mr. Smith, the clerk of Mr. Fowler,

vere unhappily drowned. A correspondent of the American, who was on board the steam-boat, states, that a black man jumped into the river, and made desperate efforts to save the third child, and had nearly reached a bench which was thrown overboard, when a boat which put off from the wharf to give assistance, passed over the child, and had nearly destroyed the man was taken on board, stunned by the blow from the boat. The writer thus goes on:

At this moment I saw at my side the frantic mother, who had been elsewhere picked up and put on board without my observing it. Her despair was enough to have melted the heart of a pirate. She had no tears, for grief and despair had drank them dry. "Oh! give me my children!" was her cry—"If you have any pity, give me my children!" She was shown one of them, just arrived with her maid servant. Scarcely observing them, the heart of the mother yearned after those that were gone; and she cried, "yes, yes! but there are three of them!" She was charitably decrived.

Is hereby given, that the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County, District of County aforemit, decaded All persons having claim against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the decived with her wouches the reof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d day of August next; they may otherwise by law, be extended from all benefit of the said Estate Given under my broads this 3d day of August 5—law3w

IGN'S BOONE. on board without my observing it. Her despair country inhabited by the Caddo Indans, and to was enough to have melted the heart of a pirate. are three of them !" She was charitably deceived with the belief that the other two were saved .-"Are you sure," she exclaimed,—"both of them?" Both, was the reply. "Then God bless your lips

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser]

viously passed the House of Deputies was adopted oy the House of Peers on the 10th, by 126 votes out of 132. On the 13th the law was presented to the King by the committee of the Peers, and subequently, on the same day, the cession of the two chambers was closed by the King's proclama-

intelligence that had not before reached

Accounts from Hydra by way of Malta, and from Corfu, confirm in their material circumstances those which we have already published of the checks met with by Ibrahim Pacha, and the Turkish and Egyptian the Journal des Debats, although not of so late a date as letters, already published from Zante, contains information deserving of notice, and wears the appearance of authenticity. The statement that Ulyses, after being abandoned by his troops, had given himself up to the Greek government, is confirmed in an article from Hydra.

Corfu, May 12 .- A barque which left Nauplia five days since, brings the following information:-Ulyses, who has never placed his wife and mother as hostages in the hands of the Turks, as announced in the Oriental Spectator and Austrian Observer, has just surrendered himself into the hands of the WASHINGTON CITY CANAL LOTTERY Hellenian Government. This artful and courageous chieftian had revolted against the authorities with the expectation of acquiring for himself the supreme authority of Attica, Beotia and Phocis, but abandoned by all his soldiers and too well informed to be igornant of the face which awaited him if he sought shelter among the Mahometans, he followed the example which Coloctroni had set him. This event may be regarded as the conclusion of the political troubles of Greece, which had been excited by the influence of foreign agents.

At this moment it is certain that Ibrahim Pacha s ruined if he has not succeeded in re-embarking. His expedition in the Morea has cost the Greeks some blood. His artillery, directed by foreign renegadoes and former son-distant Philhellenians, has occasioned the death of many brave men; but they are revenged; the people have risen in a body, a new energy animated them, and the campaign of 1825 will be as memorable as that of 1822. The Hellenian government has welcomed with the liveiest sentiments of gratitude the arrival of General Roche, who was sent by the Greek Committee of Paris, among whom are the Chateaubriands, the Ternaux, the Fitzjameses, and other illustrious personages. He immediately took the direction towards Patras, and it is probable he will be employed in the final reduction of that place.—The becoming settled.

[From the Catawba (N. C.) Journal.] Convention .- At the last county court, an order was issued to the Sheriff, directing him to summon one magistrate, as judge, and two freeholders, as managers, for each election district in the county, to receive the votes of the peo, le for Convention, or no Convention. The object of this is to ascertain the sentiments of the citizens of Mecklenburg on this interesting and important question;—and it is earnestly to be hoped that every citizen will feel it his duty, as well as his pleasure, to give in his to receive the votes of the people for Convention, it his duty, as well as his pleasure, to give in his vote. Mecklenburg has always been among the foremost in asserting and defending the sovereignty Prize Tickets, and all good Bank notes, received at the par of the people; and we trust, that on this occasion, the will not be found wanting.

PRINTING Neatly and promptly executed at this Office.

SPAIN The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Cadiz,
May 23.

"You have no conception of the wretched state of this country. There is nothing doing, but in the Sherry wine trade. The duties on British manufactures amount to nearly a probibition, and all vessels are now obliged to come in ballast from London for wines and fruits.

"In 1816, there entered the bay of Cadiz, of British vessels, 296; of which 15 were ships of war; in 1824, there came into the bay 141; out of which there was one ship of war. In 1816, there came into Cadiz bay 52 French merchantmen, and no ship of war. In 1824, there came into the bay 49 French merchant vessels, and 40 ships of war. From this you will easily perceive the difference of trade to Cadiz between the two nations."

The accounts from Madrid state, that Morillo will immediately be sent out as Governor Ceneral of Cube Marillo is we hallow in France -Pallad

Buffalo, (N. Y.) July 26 .- About 70 of the Stockbridge Indians embarked at this place last week, for Green Bay. They have farming utensils. provisions, &c. intending, we presume, to join a number of the same tribe, now at that place.

MR. GRIFFITHS AND HIS MUSEUM.

Mr. Editor: I should like to know whether this gentleman intends to take with him (as I perceive ne is about to leave the city) the donations he has received from those persons who, probably, thought hey were, at the time they presented them, contributing to the establishment of a permanent Museum? The trifles thus bestowed, may not, to each ndividual donor, be thought worth calling for; but it seems to me nothing more than just that, as Mr. Griffiths has declined the aid of the citizens to erect a suitable building for his accommodation, and has announced his intention of quitting the city, forththe man. The child sunk to rise no more, but with, that he should deposit in some safe place the curiosities, &c., he may have received under the impression that his establishment was to be permanent in the metropelis.

NOTICE

ACTICE

A hereby given, that the Subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County, District of Columbia, Letters of Administration with the Will annexed—on the personal Estate of NICHOLAS S. BOONE, late of W. Shington County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d and 6d August against the way appearance by warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 3d and 6d August against they was aphenying by law, he excluded Latest from France.—We have received Paris day of August next; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this appers to June 14, which contains a few articles of 3d day of August, 1825.

Another Splendid Drawing soon to take place.

WASHINGTON CITY CANAL LOTTERY. The drawing will take place at the City Hall, in this city, positively on Wednesday the 17th inst. Tickets only \$5.

'he following are the prizes to be distributed in 5 minutes, viz \$25,000, \$10,000. \$5,000, 2 of \$2,500, 1 of \$2,360, 20 of

Distant Adventurers should forward their orders imme-

PROVIDENCE STATE LOTTERY,

High Prizes \$20,000, \$5,000, 5 of \$1000, &c. All to be rawn in 5 minutes, in Providence R. I.

For tickets or shares, in either the above lotteries, apply at

TYLER'S

Justly celebrated and famed TEMPLE OF FORTUNE.

where have been sold and paid, capital prizes amounting to more than one million dollars. And where cash will be adanced for prizes as soon as drawn; all lottery info mation

Tickets may also be had in either the above lotteries, the office of his Agent, R. H. L. Villard, Bridge-street,

CLASS No. 1, FOR 1825.

WEDNESDAY,

17th August next.

To be drawn at the City Hall.

highest prizes. \$25,000. \$10,000.

This Lottery is arranged upon the most fair and just principles; and will certainly be drawn at the Ciy Hall, in the City of Washington, on Wednesday the 17th of August next, and be finished in a few minutes: distributing to the kolders of Fortunate Tickets, the following Brilliant Prizes:

25,000 DOLLARS, 10,000 do 5,000 do 2,360 do 500 do 30 of 250 do 50 do 52 of 146 of 25 do 1248 of 10 do 5 do 10608 of

The whole to be determined by the drawing publicly, at raudom, 8 Ballots, out of 60 placed in the wheel. Each Ticket containing 3 numbers, in Combination.

Less than two Blanks to a Prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual deduction; but the money may be had instantly at any of the Managers' Offices. Tickets and shares, for sale by

MANAGERS Office, Penn'a Avenue, (opposite Brown's Hotel.)

Whole Tickets \$5 00 Half 2 50 Quarter

20 Halves 20 Quarters 16 50

IF Letters (post paid,) enclosing the pay for tickets, may be safely forwarded by mail from any part of the United States and will be promptly served, by

served; by
YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers,
Washington City.

NATIONAL JOURNAL.

HISTORY OF CONGRESS.

History of the Second Session of the 18th Congress, which ended on the 4th of March, 1825. [Continued from the National Journal of Aug. 2.]

Chap. XVII.-ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It is a general expression, in common parlance and in writing, to say, in reference to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, when they are chosen by the electoral colleges, that brackets, and the amendments by italic letters: they have been elected by the people. This, however, is not strictly accurate. The colleges are an intermediate body between the citizens and the canintermediate body between the citizens and the can-didates to whom the votes are given. It is true, that Electors appointed, and the result shall have been dein voting for electors, the people commonly have clared, the same shall be entered on the Journals of this some particular persons in view for the offices in question, and frequently require previous pledges called, and, on its appearing that a member or members, from two-thirds of the States are present, the

people by which the electors are understood to be shall receive the votes of a majority of all the States of the first ballot, the House shall continue to ballot, for bound. In the choice of President and Vice-Pre- President, without interruption by other business, until sident in 1824, it is believed that there was no act a President be chosen. of duplicity on the part of the electoral colleges to balloting, except against Members of the Senate, and the their constituents. On the contrary, so closely had officers of the House and Stenographers: [and the Galcharacters been scrutinized; so carefully had dubious electoral candidates been excluded-so narrowly had every one been watched—that the votes were given as expected, or as agreed upon between par ties prior to the meeting of the colleges in the several States. If there was any exception, it could only be supposed in the State of New-York, of the House. where the electors were chosen by the Legislature, in which up to the last moment there was much ir- The Representatives of each State shall be arranged resolution and a most pertinacious effort to secure electors favourable to one or the other of the presidential candidates. This method of choosing electors will always be liable to uncertainty, affording, as it does, room for cabals, of which leading and influential party-men seldom fail to take advantage: It also removes the election of President farther from the people, by interposing an additional body of individuals between them and the object of their selection. In Delaware, something of the same kind took place, and ended, as in New-York, by a choice which divided the electoral votes of the State.

Even before the votes were given in the colleges, it was known that there would be no election of President by the electors. Doubt hung for a considerable time between Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford, es to which of the two would be returned as a candidate to the House of Representatives, until anxiety was relieved by the ascertained fact that the latter had gained a small majority over the former. Under the conviction that the final determination of the presidential question would devolve on the House, agreeably to the provision of the Constitution, measures were early adopted on regulating the proceedings in the case. On the 13th of January, 1825, Mr. Wright (of Ohio) proposed the followmg resolution :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and re port such rules as, in their opinion, may be proper to be ob-served by this House in the choice of a President of the Unitad States, for the period of four years, from the 4th day of March next—if, on counting the votes given in the several states, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, itshall appear that no person has received a majority of all the Electors of President and Vice-President appointed in the several States.

On motion of Mr. Mallary, (of Vermont,) this resolution was laid upon the table. On the 18th of January, Mr. Wright called it up for consideration, and offered an amendment to it, which was agreed He remarked, that the resolution was not intended to bias the election, but merely to prescribe proper rules for conducting it. It finally passed the House in the words that follow:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare at report such rules as, in their opinion, may be proper to be observed by this House, in the choice of a President and Vice-President of the United, whose term of service is to commence on the 4th day of March next—if, on counting the votes given in the several states, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of the votes of all the electors of President and Vice-President appointed in the several states.

On the 26th of January, Mr. Wright, from the Committee appointed to prepare the rules, made a report of them; and, on the 2d of February, they were taken up and examined, rule after rule, in were taken up and examined, rule after rule, in choice is to be made, shall have received the majority tellers. Committee of the whole. The examination was of all the States, the Speaker shall declare the same, continued on the 7th of February, but the committee came to no conclusion. On motion of Mr. Webster, (of Massachusetts,) it rose, and was, on motion of Mr. Cocke, (of Tennessee,) discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The discussion in committee of the whole turned almost entirely on a clause on the third rule, as originally reported, and which prescribed that the galleries should be cleared on the request of the delegation of any one State. This was regarded by some of the members as tending to exclude the people from being witnesses of the conduct of the House in the choice of President, and Mr. Ingham (of Pennsylvania) moved to strike it out. It was contended that the people, being the sovereign, had a right to be present, and that the votes of the Representasives on the occasion would be nothing more than an expression of their will in relation to the candidate whom they had preferred. On the other hand, it was insisted upon that the people had expressed no will with respect to the question; that if they had, it would not be necessary for the House to act upon it; that the House was appointed umpire by she Constitution when the people could not agree, and was bound to act upon its own judgment and responsibility. It was further urged that the galleries might be filled with persons who might attempt to overawe the members, and that it was requisite that they should have it in their power to protect themselves from such an improper influence. Some of the gentlemen, in the course of the debate, signified that it was of little importance whether the rule authorized the galleries to be cleared or not; that the people of the United States would not be present, but only a comparatively small number of persons in the District of Columbia; that there was little danger of their behaving in such a manner as to disturb or sway the proceedings of the House; and that, if they did, the Speaker had, by a standing rule, authority for preserving order and to the Senate Chamber, and delivered the subjoined clearing the galleries. When the rules were before message: the House, on motion of Mr. Mallary, the words

or thirty individuals. The third rule underwent some further amendment, so as to admit stenographwas read, Mr. Hamilton (of South-Carolina) proposed an amendment, calculated to give greater At 1 lowing are the rules as agreed to; they are inserted as at first reported to the House. The clause Speaker. stricken out of the third rule is designated within

1st. In the event of its appearing, on opening all the certificates and counting the votes giving by the Electors, of the several States for President, that no person House.

2d. The roll of the House, by states, shall then be sons: But there is always a degree of uncertainty President from the persons having the highest num-attending this mode of election, notwithstanding the bers, not exceeding three, on the list of those vot-House shall immediately proceed, by ballot to choose a shall receive the votes of a majority of all the States on

> leries shall be cleared on the request of the Delegation f any one State.]

> 4th. From the commencement of the balloting until on election is made, no proposition to adjourn shall be eceived, unless on the motion of one State, seconded by another States; and the question shall be decided he States. The same rule shall be observed in regard to any motion to change the usual hour for the meeting

5th. In balloting the following mode shall be observed. to wit:

and seated together, beginning with the seats at the right hand of the Speaker's Chair, with the Members from the State of Maine, thence proceeding with the members from the State, in the order the States are usually named for receiving petitions; around the Hall of the House, until all are seated; ballot-box shall be provided for each State:

The Representatives of each state shall, in the first instance, ballot among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of their state, and they may, if necessary, appoint tellers of their ballots;

After the vote of each state is ascertained, duplicates thereof shall be made out, and in case any one of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall receive a majority of the votes given, on any one balloting, by the Representatives of a State, the name of that person shall be written on each of the duplicates; and, in case the votes so given shall be divided, so that neither of said persons shall have a majority of the whole number of votes given by such state on any one balloting; then the word "divided" shall

be written on each duplicate;
After the delegation from each State shall have ascertained the vote of their State, the Clerk shall name the States in the order they are usually named for receiving petitions; and as the name of each is called, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall present to the Delegation of each two ballot-boxes, in each of which shall be deposited, by some Representative of the state, one of the duplicates, made as aforesaid, of the vote of said

state, in the presence, and subject to the examination, of all the members from said State then present; and, where there is more than one Representative from a state, the duplicates shall not both be deposited by the same person;

When the votes of the states are thus all taken in, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall carry one of the said ballot boxes to one table, and the other to a separate and distinct table; of

One person from each state, represented in the balloting, shall be appointed by its Representatives to tell members by States. off said ballots; but, in case the Re to appoint a teller, the Speaker shall appoint;

as nearly equal in number as can be, and one of the to remain. said set of Tellers shall proceed to count the votes in one of said boxes; and the other set the votes in the other box;

When the votes are counted by different sets of Tellers, the result shall be reported to the House, and if the Reports agree, the same shall be accepted as the true votes of the States; but if the reports disagree, the states shall proceed, in the same manner as before, to a new ballot.

mence requiring the decisions of the House, which shall be decided by the House, voting per capita, to be incidental to the power of choosing a President, shall be decided by States without debate; and in case of an equal division of the votes of States, the question shall be lost.

and that that person is elected President of the United state, and each state having deposited its ballots, the

8th. The result shall be immediately communicated to the Senate by message; and a Committee of three persons shall be appointed to inform the President of the United States, and the President elect, of said elec-

On the 8th of February, the annexed joint resolution was agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives:

Resolved. That the two Houses shall assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday the 9th day of Feb. 1825, at 12 o'clock; that one person be appointed teller on the part of the Senate, and two persons be appointed tellers on the part of ed the following result: the House, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce to the two Houses, assembled as aforesaid, the state of the vote and the person or persons elected, if it shall appear the a choice hath been made, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, which annunciation shall be deem- duly elected President of the United States, for 4 ed a sufficient declaration of the person or persons elected, and, together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the journals of the two Houses.

Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, was appointed teller on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Taylor of New-York, and Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, tellers on Messrs. Webster, Vance (of Ohio,) and Archer, the part of the House.

On the 9th of February, on motion of Mr. Taylor, the House came to the following order:

"That a message be sent to the Senate that this House is now ready to receive them in pursuance of the Resolution of the two Houses, of yesterday, to the end that the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, may open the certificates of the votes, of the Electors of the several States on the choice of a President and Vice-President of the United States, and that the same may be counted; and that the Clerk do go with said message.'

The Clerk of the House, accordingly, proceeded

"The House of Representatives is now ready to reand the galleries shall be cleared at the request of ceive the Senate, in pursuance of the resolution of the people, declares his confidence in their generous

the delegation of any one State," were stricken out two Houses yesterday, to the end that the President of support, in the wisdom of Congress, and his reliof the third rule; a principal motive for which was, the Senate, in the presence of the House of Representance on a superintending Providence, and accepts that such a regulation would give an undue advan- tatives, may open the certificates of the votes of the the trust. On the 4th of March Mr. Adams was tage to the delegation of one State over that of Electors of the several states, in the choice of a Presianother, several of them consisting of but one per the same may be counted. I am also directed to inson, whilst others consisted of upwards of twenty form the Senate, that when the members of the Senate which, he delivered an address replete wish reers; and an alteration was made in the second rule, Speaker, to a seat in the Speaker's Chair, and the Sen- ed the greatest harmony throughout the Union. so as to render it more explicit. When the fifth rule ators will be invited to occupy the seats in front of the The oath was administered by the Chief Justice of

At 12 o'clock the Senate entered the Hall, and was negatived by 115 Noes to 52 Ayes. The fol- been vacated....tle President of the Senate taking Jackson by 71, and Mr. Crawford by 54.

following table:

FOR PRESIDENT. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

	laci	Adams	Crawford	Clay.	Cal	Jackson.	Macon.	Clay.	Sanford	an Buren. o	
	Eso	ım	(an	y.	ho	ks	con	y.	So	Bu	
1	3		or		un	n.			rd	tre	
Mains										n.	
Maine, N. Hamphire,	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0		
Massachsetts,	0	8	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	
Rhode-Isand,		15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0		
Connection,	0	4 8	0	0	3	0	0	0	.0	0	
Vermont,	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	
New-Yor,	1	26	0	0	7	0	0.	0 .	0	0	
New-Jerey,	8	0	5	4	29	0	0	0	7	0	
Pennsylvinia,			0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	
Delaware,	28	0	0 2	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	
	7	3		0	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Maryland	0		1	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	
Virginia, N. Carolna,		0	24	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	
S Carolia,	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	
S. Carolia,	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	
Georgia,	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
Kentucky		0	0	14	7	0	0	0	7	0	
Tennesse, Ohio,	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	
Louisiam,	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	
Indiana,	3	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Adia in i	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Mississipi,	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Illinois, Alabama	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
	. 5		0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
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Latin Street	99	84	41	37	182	1.	3 24	2	30	9	
PEADURIT ATTON											
RECAPITULATION RECAPITULATION.											
For Andrew Jackson, 90 For J. C. Calhoun - 132						132					
						13					
VV. n. Cra	WIC	rd.		41	Towns I	V	Maco	1		13	

The President of the Senate then, in pursuance the resolution, announced the state of the votes or President and Vice-President, to the two Houses of Congress-and after the annunciation, continued. " It thus appears, that no person has obtained a ma-

Blank Vote

H. Clay - - 2 N Sandford - - 30

jority of the votes of the electors for the office of President of the United States, and that the three highest on he list are, Andew Jackson of Tennesse, John Quincy Adams, of Masachusetts, and William H. Crawford,

for the term of for years from the 4th of March next." The Senate ten retired.

that contingencies having occurred which devolved on the House the duty of electing a President, the Clerk would proceed, in conformity with the rules which had been dopted, to call over the roll of the

the Doorkeeper to clear the House of all persons, The said tellers shall divide themselves into two sets, who, by the rules aforesaid, had not been privileged

The roll was then called, and the members, as their names were read over, took their seats by states, to the right of the Chair, beginning with Maine, and so going on according to the order in which petitions are called.

The Clerk having reported that there is but one absentee, the Speaker announced to the house that they were sufficient to proceed to the performance 6th. All questions arising after the ballotings com- of the duty which had devolved upon them, to elect one of the 3 highest candidates presented to them, to be the President of the United States, and requested of them to prepare their ballots according-

In reply to a question by Mr. Taylor, the Speak-7th. When either of the persons from whom the er stated, that the States would appoint their own

The ballot boxes were then presented to each Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to take two ballot boxes, and present them to the tellers of each state, as the states were called over, to receive the duplicates of the votes of each state.

The following gentlemen were then appointed tellers on the part of the different states:-Messrs Cushman, Livermore, Webster, Eddy, Tomlinson, Buck, Taylor, Condict, Ingham, M'Lane, Kent, Randolph, Hooks, Campbell, Forsyth, Trimble, Allen, Sloane, Livingston, Jennings, Rankin, Cook, Owen, and Scott.

The tellers having examined the votes, announce

For. J. Q. Adams, For Andrew Jackson, 13 states 7 states For W. H. Crawford, 4 states

The Speaker then announced the result to the House, and declared John Quincy Adams to be years from the 4th day of March next.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, a committee was ordered to be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and on the President elect, to were appointed

A message was also ordered, on motion of Mr. Taylor, to be sent to the Senate, to announce the

The message announcing the election of Mr. Adams, was received in the Senate on the 10th of February. On the same day Mr. Webster, from the committee appointed to notify the President elect, that the choice of the House had fallen on him, reported that the duty had been performed: and that Mr. Adams had given a written answer. This answer bears date the 10th of February, expresses the deep sensibility of Mr. Adams as to he circumstances under which he was chosen, regrets the want of greater unanimity among the

sworn into office, in the Chamber of the House of appear in the chamber of the House of Representatives, publican sentiments, and in a spirit of conciliation the President of the Senate will be introduced by the which has almost disarmed animosity and producthe United States.

Of 210 Representatives who voted in this inpublicity to the votes of the several States; but it took the seats on the right of the chair, which had stance, Mr. Adams was preferred by 85, General

Thus quietly and happily terminated an election which, for the two preceding years, had greatly The President of the Senate then addressed the agitated the public mind. Mr. Calhoun, who had two Houses, stating that he had received two sets of been, at the outset, a candidate for the Presidency, certificates; one containing the appointment, and retired from the chance of that honour, and was, the other the vots of the Electors of the United with very little opposition, chosen Vice-President States for President and Vice-President; one by by the electoral colleges. He was notified of his the hands of the Electoral Messengers, and one election by the President of the United States on through the Post-Office. These certificates would the 12th of February, 1825, at the request of the now be given to the Tellers on the part of both Senate, upon a certificate of the President of that body. He attended the Senate at a special ses-The President of the Senate then handed to the sion on the 4th of March, when the oath of office Tellers of the twcHouses the certificates of the ap- was administered to him by General Jackson, and pointment of Elctors and of the votes of New- he took the chair. On this occasion he addressed Hampshire, and so went on through the different the Senators, touched upon their high and imporstates, declaring the result—as they appear in the tant duties, declared his intention to support the Senatorial dignity and, powers, and with professions of impartiality, claimed indulgence in the station for his want of experience as to its peculiar duties.

TO MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS.

SIR: A communication addressed " To the Public,' over your signature, in the "Gazette" of Saturday last, in which I believe you had no further agency than placing it in the hands of the Editor, must have been the production of some officious friend, who you, un fortunately, have considered a real one; and the ignorance he has displayed on the subject of the erection of a Museum, plainly shows he possesses no feelings friendly to the establishment or its proprietor.

Now, sir, if you are not sensible that all the obstacles to the erection of a Museum originated with yourself, by your running counter to all the arrangements of the Building Committee, and thwarting them in all their plans, I will detail a few of the circumstances for your information and that of your officious friend: You state (or your friend for you,) "it was proposed and carried that one, hundred additional shares should be obtained, but that it entirely failed." I deny the fact; twenty-three additional shares were obtained by the Third Ward Committee in three hours-and I appeal to the original subscription paper in your possession, for the evidence of my assertion. You state it was proposed to borrow the money, "but that you, from the beginning, was determined not to trammel the Institution with a debt." Did not Mr. Langley offer to advance \$1,500, which you peremptorily refused?which refusal was the cause that the building was not begun before this? Now, sir, permit me to ask, of what character were the gentlemen composing the committee? Were they not responsible men, disinguished alike for wealth and public spirit?-Have you not had frequent evidence of their friendly feeling towards yourself and establishment? To these uestions, I am sure, you will answer in the affirmative ; ind certainly would have had nothing to apprehend, as respects yourself, or the prosperity of your establishment, out, unfortunately for the Museum, its Proprietor, and the Stockholders, for a few meddling, uninterested persons, and the visit of Mr. Peale, from Baltimore, with whom you engaged to remove your collection from war. He also referred to the 9th military article of Georgia, and that the duty of electing devolves on the House of Reresentatives.

"I do further electare that John Caldwell Calhoun, Managers and Stockholders, in various ways, and by a finding the received a pajority of the roles of the House of Reresentatives.

"I do further electare that John Caldwell Calhoun, Managers and Stockholders, in various ways, and by a finding the received a pajority of the roles of the House of the

for the office of the President of the United States, finding themselves thus beset with difficulties, from a quarter least to be expected, desisted from any further states. ittempts in the business, and thus was blighted the fairest prospect of success. I would advise your officious The Speakerthen addressed the House, stating a picture of the conduct of the Stockholders of the friend to prepare his canvass before he again attempts

ALEXANDRIA SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED, AUG. 4.

Advertised for Boston, or any Eastern port, the brig Dido,

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

F An adjourned meeting of the Delegates of Esabbath School Union of the District of Columbia and the Sabbath School Union of the District of Columbia and its vicinity, will be held at Dr. Lowrie's Church on Tuesday ext at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WASHINGTONMUSEUM.—The Stockholders of the Washington Museum, and such others as feel an interest in the permanent establishment of the Institu-tion, are requested to meet on Monday next, the 8th instant, at the City Hall, at 5 o'clock, P. M. to take into consideration he propriety of purchasing the Museum from the proprietor.

By order of the Chairman of the last meeting:

C. F. WILSTACH, Secretary.

MADAME SHEDDEN, espere, que par son fraction of the Constitution, of the Law of Nations, or of his Instructions; and in this view he would manquer d'obtenir le suffrage de tous les Etrangers qui veulent acquirer la prononciation parfaite d'une langue devenue presqu' indispensable dans l'ancien et le nouveau mond.

The argument then proceeded to treat on the constitutionality of international laws. The latter,

N. B. Ceux d'entre eux qui desirent souscrire a cette me-lode roudcont bien L'addresser.

A Washington chez Mr. Pishey Thompson, Libraire; ou a leorgetown, chez l'auteur, Bridge-street.

WINDOW-GLASS. 5,000 Feet first quality, Glass comprising almost every size, for sale at a reduced price, by N. JEWETT, opposite Williamson's Hotel.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD. R AN away, on Monday, July 19th ult. from the subscriber, MARY GOLDEN, an indented apprentice girl, aged about 12 years. All persons are forbid harboring, or employing the said girl. The above reward of one dollar will be given to any one who will apprehend and deliver her to the subscriber, but no forther monday. iven to any one who will apprehend and deliver her to the abscriber; but no farther expenses will be paid.

Aug. 6—3t.

JOHN CHASE, Washington.

To be drawn This Day!

GRAND STATE LOTTERY, 2d class. Positively to be drawn in Providence, R. I. on Saturday next, 6th inst. and finished in a few minutes.

S. & M. ALLEN, & Co. Agents for the Managers.

The High Prizes are: 1 of 5,000 DOLLARS 10 of 1000 DOLLARS 1 of 552 DOLLARS 4 of 500 DOLLARS 8 of 100 DOLLARS. 44 of DOLLARS 50 88 of 25 DOLLARS &c.

Fickets only Four dollars! Prizes paid on demand.

ALLENS.

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WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1825.

COURT MARTIAL.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY-Friday, August 5. The Court met at 11 o'clock, when the Counsel for the accused commenced the defence, of which the following is an abstract:

The defence commenced with a reference to the painful situation of suspense and anxiety in which the accused had been placed for so long a period, and the relief which he derived from the reflection that a decision upon his case was at hand. He asked for nothing but justice at the hands of the Court, and he relied on the manifestation of his innocence before the Court of the charges which had been preferred against him, for the obtainment of that justice.

He viewed the accusation which had been preferred against him as involving, in the first place, the question of sovereignty by which a nation is enabled to maintain its own rights; and, secondly, as seizing on the supposed aberrations of an old public servant, who had devoted the principal part of his life to a command in which he had a right to look for the approbation of his government, if not for honour and recompense, since it offered but few personal gratifications; of one who, while conscious of having acted for the honour and advantage of his country, exerted his utmost energies and broken his constitution, has been treated with neglect and contumely, and finds himself the subject of charges implicating his reputation, and every impatient word which in the course of his hard and hazardous experience he may have uttered, put down, and marshalled against him.

He should proceed to take up the charges in order, and he regretted that, in so doing, he should be compelled to occupy more of the time of the Court han he could have wished. He should be compelled, however, in the course of his remarks, to traverse the wide field of conjecture, as well as obious justification. He would proceed to consider he two charges and specifications in their distinct characters; but before he went into the questions as egarded the law and the fact, it would be useful to scertain the nature of the terms used in the charges, and the degrees of guilt which are implied n them. The first charge consisted of two members-" Disobedience of orders, and conduct un-

becoming an officer." The first member of this charge falls under the character of a Military Offence, and is known in every military code; but it is usually defined with reasonable precision. In our military code, this offence is prescribed in the 14th and 15th articles of war, in terms very similar to those used in the Military Code of Great-Britain. To show this analogy he quoted from McArthur, vol. 2, p. 275, art. 11-page 277, art. 22-page 278, section 1, of the mutiny act, which applied both to the navy and army; and page 279, 3d, 4th, and 5th articles of fence was defined and down the inference, that it, the accused had been guilty under this code, it would thus appear that he had made himself liable to capital punishment. But when the charge which

was now preferred against him, came to be analyzed, it would appear that what was construed into a breach of this article of war, was, that he had effected a landing on one of the dependencies of Spain, and had entered the Spanish territory with hostile intentions; but no disobedience of orders is alleged. but that he had contravened the constitution. Now, whether a contravention of the con any disobedience of orders, be a crime coming under the articles of war, and cognizable before a Court Martial, will, in its turn, receive due deliberation. At present, it is only designed to ascertain the nature of the offence. As to the second member of the charge-" con-

duct unbecoming an officer"-whether it had reference to his general conduct, or merely to his conduct in assuming the alleged attitude of hostility against Spain, is left in obscurity and uncertainty; and he would not take it upon himself to unfold the labyrinth. Whether was the act a contravention either of the Constitution, or of the Laws of Nations, or of his Instructions? If it was one of these, it was merely that offence-no more. As to the illeged hostility against Spain, if that was an act unlawful in itself, he must abide by the consequences. But it would have to be considered whether AUX AMATEURS DE LA LANGUE ANGLAISE. the act was, under the circumstances, either an in-

constitutionality of international laws. The latter, the learned Counsel regarded as out of the reach of constitutional influence: all that the constitution had to do was to determine the situation of the country, so as to show when the operation of these international laws would commence. The laws of war were in themselves so vague and arbitrary, that they depended more on circumstances, than on any written constitutions.

The Laws of Nations determine and define the rights and correlative duties of belligerents, and of allies and belligerents, and of neutrals and belligerents or co-belligerents. He did not, however, consider it necessary to trouble the Court with thepretical views. The conduct of the accuse did not stand in need of such aids. By the learning of our own legislators we have compiled and digested a code of civil law which merits the deference of our own country, and may be received amongst us with entire confidence. Our discussions with the most powerful nations of Europe, and our collisions with one of those Powers, have settled the rights and duties of belligerents. It is a question how far a belligerent may act in relation towards a third Power, which has also been determined. In the first place, we may consider the third party affected by war as a mere neutral. If, by the weakness of its government, or any other cause, the facilities of its situation are rendered available by an enemy, it loses its neutral character. A belligerent has the right, to seize on the neutral territory or to commence hostilities against it, with a view to reach his enemy. He would forbear, however, TPackages, single tickets and shares, for sale in a variety from calling to his aid, the variety of foreign authorities by which he might be able to sustain himself in this view. In the language of Mr. Adams, it is written in every page of the Law of Nations, as well as in the first law of nature-self-defence. No writer upon the Laws of Nations ever pretended to contradict it." As affording an illustration of

this general rule, however, he would refer to a most learned and venerable writer, who has been termed the father of the Law of Nations.

He re the learned Counsel read a quotation from General Jackson's operations in Florida also of from all these authorities, which were so clear and indisputable in their definition of the rights of belligeness and neutrals, that so far from having in his case transgressed the rule, he had kept within the limits to which he might have carried his measure; and was, therefore, if amenable to the law soon discovered, that to confine our military for the or the course of the spirit of much moderation, instead of one of a charge of too much moderation, instead of one of a charge of the minimum the power of the United States, and Spain could not be attered by that act alone. By or loss, to the purpose of tep essing piracy, and affording by the conduct of Gen. Jackson, as well as by that of the officers under his own command—leading the resitions existing between the United States.

While it is your duty to protect our commerce against all ulawful interruptions, and to guard the rights of the crist, and property of the citizens of constructions. When the might have carried his measure; and most proper that the same should be conducted with as much moderation, instead of one of a charge of the united States.

The rough of the united States and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United States, and property of the citizens of the United St

The learned Counsel then proceeded to take a third power, through whom his enemy was pro-

tected from punishment, or encouraged to hostility. On this part of the subject, we were unable to catch tion of war. It was merely an act of defence On this part of the subject, we were unable to catch the thread of the argument, owing to the low and indistinct manner of his delivery; but after dwelling on the subject for a few minutes only, he concluded that part of the question by stating that it was unnecessary to support this doctrine by foreign authority, because the domestic documents on the subject are abundant. Mr. Adams, on a celebrated operated of the subject are abundant. Mr. Adams, on a celebrated operated operation. He not only pursued the lindians into the inhabited parts of Florida, but, in the first instance, to the regularly garrisoned town of St. Marks, which he entered. After taking possible the domestic documents on the subject are abundant. Mr. Adams, on a celebrated operation of Spanish law, acting as a spy and incendiary, and him he caused to be exthe thread of the argument, owing to the low and against savage incursions. Let us mark the exoccasion, adverting to the rules established on this a spy and incendiary, and him he caused to be ex-

against Spain; but that a specific declaration o' war was not indispensable was proved from the province; and having completely suppressed the point, is sufficiently explicit. In the whole history of our country, there is to be found on record bu a single declaration of war; and that was the de of St. Augustine. As General Gaines was on his claration of war against Great Britain, in June 1812. With respect to the Barbary powers, no declaration was issued, yet hostilities were vigor ously prosecuted against the Barbary pirates by the arms of the United States. What captures were then made-what blockades-what intercepting oil trade-it was unnecessary to recite in detail. And by what authority were these hostilities carried on? The authority was clear and indisputable. A military force was placed at the disposal of the President, by an act of Congress, to protect the con- of the principles for which he contended, it may merce of the United States. For this purpose a be well to put the Court in possession of the facts force was sent to the Mediterranean, and all the acts which show how General Jackson was justified. the same in the war with the Indian tribes. There act, by Mr. Adams, and also his notes to the Spariving the power from the Constitution, delegated t seen that all the principles were confirmed for to the President, vesting him with authority to call which he contended. out the troops to repel invasion; and under this the Indians. By an act of Congress a definite force was placed at the disposal of the President, to proin relation to the Barbary pirates, and the Indian tribes.

documents on the subject of the relative situations of neutrals and allies; and, in the first place, he would cite the Indian wars, all of which originated-not in a declaration of war, but in the actual invasion of the territory of the United States by savage tribes, and their repulsion. He went on to repose for his entire justification.

Secondly-He would adduce the precedent afforded by the establishment of certain settlers at Amelia Island and Galvezton in 1817. Amelia Island was at that time a dependency of Spain, and situated in Florida; and Galvezton was also a dependency of Spain, situated in Louisiana. From these points there had been no hostile operations commenced against the United States; but the President, in the adoption of this measure, had acted on the apprehension that some hostile indications might be made; and the danger arising from pirates in the Gulph of Mexico was not one of the least powerful motives by which he was actuated. He referred to the message of the President of the United States to Congress in December, 1817, and in which would be found the following sentiments:

"In the summer of the present year, an expedition was set on foot against East Florida, by persons chaming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, near the boun-United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained, whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have infolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere private, unauthorized adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reciance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, is defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late. as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us, the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asytum for fugitive slaves from the neighbouring states, and a port for snuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulph of Mexico, at a place called Galvezton, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana. This states, as we contend, under the cossion of Louisiana. This enterpoise has been marked in a more signal manner by all the objectionable circumstances which characterized the objectional content of the second transport of the measure, without any communication with the necessary to show that there was a specific order against the acts to show that, in the exercise of the United States required that they should be uncessary to show that there was a specific order against the acts to show that, in the exercise of the United States required that they should be uncommented by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust, and forfeited at leain to consideration. A just regard for the rights and the restriction of the measure, without any communication with him. The kind treatment of Lieut. Platt at Ponce, where he was treated with marked distinction, and incumbent power, he had transgressed it. He would look to the specific instructions of the Section of the section of the section of the section of the measure, without any communication with him. The kind treatment of Lieut. Platt at Ponce, where he was treated with marked distinction, and incumbent power, he had transgressed it. He would look to the specific instructions of the Section of the se degree, concern.

Congress, of January 17, 1818, in relation to Ame- absence of any such prohibition, but the actual pre- on the part of the government of Porto Rico, at the lia Island, we have the following paragraphs:

"Their conduct while in the possession of the Island, making to slaves of the most odious and dangerons character—it may fairly be concluded, that if the enterprise had succeeded on the scale on which it was formed, much annovance and injury would have resulted from it to the United States."

"For these injuries, especially those proceeding from Amelia Island, Spain would be tesponsible, if it was not mainfest, that although committee in the latter instance, through her territory she was utterly unable to prevent them. Her corritory however ought not to be made instrumental, through

He re the learned Counsel read a quotation from Grotius to sustain his argument; he argued from all these authorities, which were so clear and indisputable in their definition of the rights of belligerents and neutrals, that so far from having in his case transgressed the rule, he had kept within the limits to which he might have carried his measures; and was, therefore, if amenable to the law for any violation of duty, was amenable on a charge of too much moderation, instead of one of a charge of unwarrantable hostility.

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He re the learned Counsel read a quotation in Florida also of unlawful interruptions, and to guard the rights both of person and property of the clitizes of the United States, wherever it unlawful interruptions, and to guard the rights both of person and property of the clitizes of the United States, wherever it unlawful interruptions, and to guard the rights both of person and property of the clitizes of the United States, wherever it unlawful interruptions, and to guard the rights both of person and property of the clitizes of the United States, wherever it unlawful interruptions, and to guard the rights both of person and property of the clitizes of the United States, wherever it unlawful interruptions, and to guard the rights both of person and property of the clitizes of the United States, wherever it unlawful interruptions, and to guard the rights both of person and property of the clitizes of the United States, wherever it unlawful interruptions, and to guard the rig view of the duties of a belligerent in relation to a ingly authorized to penetrate beyond the strict boundary line of the Spanish territory. General Jackson did this without any formal declara-

whole practice of our Government, which, on this Indian incursions, he retired to his seat in Tennessee. After some time, he issues orders to General Gaines, his second in command, to take possession way to execute this order, he was stopped by the Government, not with a view to disapprove what was about to be done, but to inform the General that, by an arrangement with Spain, St. Marks, Pensacola, &c. were to be given up to the Spanish authorities. Such had been the practice of the United States government in the naval operations against the Barbary pirates, and the military operations against the Indians.

Having stated these circumstances in illustration of a high belligerent power were executed. It was He then appealed to the learned justification of the was no formal declaration of war. Congress, de- nish Minister on the subject. It would there be

It remains now to inquire whether, in 1823 and power the President has carried on all wars against 1824, while the accused was in command of the the Indian tribes It would be impossible to revert to a squadron which was sent out to search after the single historywhere these wars have proceeded from pirates in the West-Indies, Spain stood in the same any other authority. With respect to the war with relations with the United States, as she did at the the pirates of the West-Indies, the accused receiv- time of the Indian war. He had referred to the ed the same power which had been delegated to Act of Congress authorizing the armament. Pithe Generals, in the military service, in relation to rates have been frequently defined the enemies of the human race—all nations are their enemies the world is allied against them-no alliance can be formed with them the state against bottigerents, which does not, with still greater force, apply to them. It is unnecessary to refer to au-He would refer more particularly to domestic thorities to sustain this point: it is laid down in the very instructions which I am charged with violating. In these instructions, written by the Hon. Smith Thompson, the then Secretary of the Navy, a lawyer of great erudition, and one of the present Judges of the Supreme Court, we find the follow-

other rower, to the extent of its means, and to the enjoy-ment, under its sanction, of all its rights in the pursuit of the object. In the case of belligerents, where the army of one party enters the territory of a neutral Power, the army of the other has a right to follow it there.

"In the case of pirates, the right of the armed force of one Power to follow them into the territory of another, is more complete. In regard to pirates, there is no neutral party, they being the enemies of the human race, all nations are parties against them, and may be considered as as allies.

It is unnecessary to go further for doctrines or illustrations. Here they are laid down in the very instructions. But he did not rest on these general instructions; but, in the spirit of the instructions, proceeded to establish an understanding with the local authorities, as would be seen in reference to the documents which accompanied the message of the President to Congress, in the year 1823.

He considered the case, therefore, made out, free from any manner of doubt, when the United States, represented by its proper officers, authorized to ration. He landed to prosecute his inquiry, and carry on military operations, was justified in pur- marched some distance to an obscure town, cer-Amelia Island, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the state of Georgia. As the province lies enstward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoliation, or it exchange for territory, of equal value, westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise, that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained, when the first part of the province lies enstward was not to be regarded as an act of hostistically against Spain; but as an incidental operation—through her, against the enemies of the United States. The act of the President in authorizing this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained, when the first part of the province lies enstward was not to be regarded as an act of hostistic the authorities, acting, not according to their own the authorities, acting, not according to their own the earth of hostistics, acting, not according to their own the earth of head sense of propriety, but under the first own includes an act of hostistics, acting, not according to their own views and sense of propriety. This was not act of hostistics, acting, not according to their own the authorities, acting, not according to their own views and sense of propriety, but under the influence of the United States, that any connent of Spain, as an incidental operation. This was proved by the ence of compulsion. This was proved by the ence of compulsion. This was proved by the ence of compulsion. The condition of the under the first own to the world, it are the first own to the measure of the United States and according to the colonies. As it would tion, without the authority of Congress, than any other officer. He did not therefore authorize these acts by virtue of any such right as has been exhibited in a thousand instances. There is, however, this obvious distinction to be made betwixt the President and any other officer. The President is the that place, been ever assumed by the authorities of

not be sufficient. General Jackson was accord- most unequivocal assurance, that four sole object is the de-

the new governments, her late provinces in this hemisphe and from the limited force in the islands, and their sparse pulation, many portions of each being entirely uninhabit

occasion, adverting to the rules established on this point, has the following emphatic expression:

"There will need no citations from printed treatises on international law to prove the correctness of this principle. It is engraven on adamant on the common sense of mankind."

Having laid down the general rules by which the conduct of belligerents towards neutrals or allies is regulated, the question arose—whether, in her relations with the United States, Spain stood in the situation of a neutral or an ally? He considered her as occupying the situation of a belligerent There was, it is true, no declaration of war issued against Spain; but that a specific declaration of points of the conduct of belligerents towards neutrals or allows the conduct of the united States, and by the Government of the United States, as not being an act of hostility against Spain; but that a specific declaration of war issued against Spain; but that a specific declaration of province; and having completely suppressed the province; and having completely suppressed to be executed in the purpose of the rights of others, both in substance couplish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complishing the end in form, in all the measures which may be adopted to accomplish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complishing the end in form, in all the measures which may be adopted to accomplish the end in view. Should, therefore, the crease of complishing the end in form, in all the measures which may be adopted to accomplish the end in form, in all the measures which may be adopted to accomplished to accomplishing the the feelings as well as the rights of others, both in sub retreat into the unsettled parts of the islands or foreign terri-lory, you are at liberty to pursue them, so long only as there is reasonable prospect of being able to apprehend them, and in no case are you at liberty to pursue and apprehend any one after having been forbidden so to do by competent authority of he local government."

The Court would see that he was here called on o perform certain duties, under certain limitations of power. What was the object in view? The protection of commerce and the citizens of the United States. Whatever therefore conduced to this end. he was not only authorized, but bound to do. It was next to be considered whether in the construction of this duty he was to be guided by his own discretion.

He would refer to facts. It would be seen by his report to the Secretary of the Navy, communicated to Congress with the message of the President, what were the artifices and evasions to which these pirates resorted. At one time they assumed the disguise of fishermen, at another time they were coasters, at another time pedlars. They put on every description of character. It was necessary therefore to attack them promptly, in whatever shape they appeared. It would, therefore, be seen by his reports, that his officers had landed on different parts of Cuba, and had ferretted them out in their haunts and their disguses. He referred to a report from Capt. Cassin, in which he gave an account of the burning of a village; another from Lieut. Com'dt. Kearney, to the same effect; and a third from Lieut. Sloat, as to the destruction of fishing-nets, houses, &c. What was there to distinguish between these cases, where officers under the command of the accused had landed and troyed these haunts, and his landing at Foxardo. The Court would recollect the abundant evidence were supported by batteries of guns. I committed no act of hostility. What reason had I to regard this mob as authorized, more than Capt. Cassin, Lieut, Kearney, and Lieut. Sloat, when they landed and destroyed the villages on the Island of Cuba When Papproached Foxardo, I found an unnamed rabble training their guns upon me; thus following up one hostile act, the seizure of Lieut. Platt, by another of still greater hostility. Under these circumstances, he put it to the candour of the Court to decide whether he was not justified in acting as

He would have been justified in carrying matters to still further extremity—the only charge which could justly lie against him was, that he had done too little; that he had displayed too much mode give assistance to his operations, and not aid the privates. He had, therefore a right to make the particle of the court would agree with him its permissions purposes." pirates. He had, therefore, a right to presume that the government of Porto Rico did not authorize this proceeding of the authorities of Foxardo. Had the act of the Alcalde of Foxardo, and the mob of an incumbent power, he had transgressed it. He every effort was made to show the detestation which tail respecting it. show if he had infringed the power delegated to ried on with Lieut. Sloat, are all striking facts, in And, again, in a message from the President to him. In this reference he perceived not only the which there is nothing to prove any dissatisfaction. sence of an authority, which, if he had disobeyed, conduct which he had pursued. There were no he should have rendered himself amenable to pun- complaints made on this occasion, as there were after Gen. Jackson's seizure of St. Marks and the In the first place, as to the parts which, as he thought, commanded the act to be done—all ships Spanish Minister here, and through our Minister associates. and vessels were placed under his command. The resident in Spain. We have now had no com-

violated the spirit of my instructions. It will then be contended that General Jackson should be justified, while another is condemned. In the memostruction of pirates.

"The system of pirates.

"The system of piracy which has grown up in the West- Indies, has obviously arisen from the war between Spain and of the United States, in reply to the unfavorable reof the United States, in reply to the unfavorable report made by that body upon his conduct, the General justifies himself by reference to his orders, which enjoined upon him to bring the war to a speedy and effectual issue, and this he considered as a sufficient warrant for taking the capital and other towns by storm. It will be perceived that General Jackson does not pretend to have received an express authority for taking Pensacola, St. Marks, and Barancas, but he grounded his justification on the general spirit of his orders, and the necessity of the

whose interest was increased by the recollection "where a government exists and is felt." tions, was the Message of the President of the United States to Congress, in November, 1818.

A state of things has existed in the Floridas, the tendency of which has been obvious to all who have paid the slightest attention to the progress of affairs in that quarter. Throughout the whole of those provinces to which the Spanish title extends, the government of Spain has scarcely been felt. Its authority has been confined almost exclusively to the walls of Pensacola and St. Augustine, within which only small garrisons have been maintained. Adventurers from every country, fugitives from justice, and absconding slaves, have found an asylum there. Several tribes of Indians, strong in the number of their warriors, remarkable for their ferocity, and whose settlements extend to our limits, inhabit those provinces. These different hordes of people, connected together, disregarding, on the one side, the authority of Spain, and protected, on the other by an imaginary line, which separates Florida from the United States, have violated our laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various prohibiting the introduction of slaves, have practised various frauds on our revenue, and committed every kind of outrage on our peaceable clizeus, which their proximity to us enabled them to perpetrate. The invasion of Amelia Island, last year, by a small band of adventurers, not exceeding one hundred and fifty in number, who wrested it from the inconsiderable Spanish force stationed there and held it several worths during which a single feeble.

tarer. A system of bucanneering was rapidly organizing over it, which menaced, in its consequences, the lawful commerce of every nation, and particularly of the United States; while of every nation, and particularly of the United States; while it presented a temptation to every people, on whose seduction its success principally depended. In regard to the United States, the pernicious effect of this unlawful combination was not confined to the ocean. The Indian tribes have constituted the effective force in Florida. With these tribes, these adventurers had formed, at an early period, a connection, with a view to avail themselves of that force, to promote their own projects of accumulation and aggrandizement. It is to the interference of some of these adventurers, in misrepresenting the claims and titles of the Indians to land, and in practising on their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is princion their savage propensities, that the Seminole war is principally to be traced. Men who thus connect themselves with savage communities, and stimulate them to war, which is always attended, on their part, with acts of barbarity the most shocking, deserved to be viscal and worse ugar than the savages. They would certainly have no claim to an immunity from the parishment, which, according to the rules of warfare wastering by the savages.

respecting the government of Porto Rico, he supported it in this instance. It was impossible for him to make a distinction between the authorities for losses, it would not have been so, to have permitted the inability of Spain to fulfil her engagenegts, and to sustain her authority in the Floridas, to be perverted by foreign adventurers and savages, to purposes so destructive to the lives of our fellow citizens, and the highest interests of the United States. The right of self-defence never ceases. It is among the most sacred, and alike necessary to nations and individuals. And, whether the attack be made by Spain, herself, or by those who abuse her power, its obligation is not the less strong.—The inviders of Amelia Island had assumed a popular and respected title, under which they might approach and wound us. As their object was distinctly seen, and the duty imposed on the executive, by an existing law, was protoundly felf, that mask was not permitted to protect them. It was thought incumbent on the United States, to suppress the establishment, and it was accordingly done. The combination in Florida, for the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians, to the unlawful purposes stated, the acts perpetrated by that combination, and, above all, the incitement of the Indians, to massacre our fellow citizens, of every age, and of both sexes, merited a like treatment, and received it. In pursuing these savages to an imaginary line, in the woods, it would have been the height of folly to have suffered that line to protect them. Had that been done, the war could never cease. Even if the territory had been even sively that of Susing and here. erritory belonged, in a certain sense at least, to the savage nemy, who inhabited it, the power of Spain had ceased to exover it, and protection was sought, under her title, by ose who had committed on our citizens hostilities, which she

"In authorizing Major Gen. Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Semmoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain. I regret to have to add, that, in executecomplish nothing, if he did not deprive those savages of e resource on which they had calculated, and of the pro-

son to take these posts were daily appreciated, there was nevertheless, no hesitation in deciding on the course which it became the Government to pursue. As there was reason to believe that the commanders of these posts had solvate to their instructions, there was no disposition to impute to their Government a conduct so unprovoked and hostile. An order was in consequence, issued to the General in contract the Counsel closed his defence on the first order was in consequence issued to the General in com-mand there to deliver the posts—Pensacola, unconditionally, to any person duly authorized to receive it; and St. Marks, which is in the heart of the Indian country, on the arrival of

hought, commanded the act to be done—all ships associates.

Spanish Minister here, and through our Minister here, and through of hought, and however justified the Commanding General was, in consequence of the Commanding General was, in consequence of the Monister here, and through of hought o

Estimating the circumstances, it is necessary to

ntroduce a parallel between General Jackson and he accused. By the orders of the accused, it will be seen that the discretion of General Jackson is more strictly limitted than that of the accused. The General is enjoined not to enter the Spanish terris ory, while the accused is ordered to enter it. Senal Jackson is further ordered to respect the loca uthority wherever it is maintained. Let these be compared with the instructions of the accused .-The expression in the latter is-" where a government exists and is felt;" while in the former it is where it is "maintained." With respect to the other part of his orders, where the accused is authorized to enter the settled parts of the country, and to respect the authorities, something more Another document of high importance, and dently intended, by the insertion of the wordsthat it emanated from the same authority on which what purpose was it to be "felt," but to aid the acthe accused was charged with violating his instruc- cused in the pursuit of pirates? Was he bound to respect the authorities of Porto Rico at Foxardo at the moment when the guns were training upon him? Was he to presume that this was the act of the government of Porto Rico? Could be imagine, that, in the sense meant by the Secretary of the Navy, the government was felt, at the moment when the haunts of the pirates were known to be there? He considered it to be clear, that when this clause was construed by the context and the circumstances, that the government existing and being felt, was not very dissimilar to the idea coveyed in the instructions of General Jockson, by the term "maintained." He referred to former messages of the President, to show that the term "felt" had been similarly used on other occasions. The words, therefore, of the President himself-whom he was always bound to consider as consistent—sustained the view which the occused took of his instructions in this particular. siderable Spanish force stationed there and held it several months, during which, a single feeble effort only was made to recover it, which failed, clearly proves how completely extinct the Spanish authority had become; as the conduct of those adventurers, while in possession of the Island, as distinctly shows the pernicious purposes for which their combination had been formed.

This country had, in fact, become the theatre of every species of lawless adventure. With little population of its own, the Spanish authority almost extinct, and the colonial governments in a state of revolution, having no pretension to it, and sufficiently employed in their own concerns, it was in a great measure derelict, and the object of capidity to every adventure. A system of bucanneering was rapidly organizing over the constituted a parallel to the conduct of the conduct of the sufficiently state of the property adventure. The President and Secretary of State justified Gerwould have constituted a parallel to the conduct of General Jackson at St. Marks. But the accused had stopped short; and because he did not choose to go all lengths, he was called to account for his conduct. He had before alluded to the disguises of pirates. From every account he was sure that Foxardo was a haunt for them; and instead of respecting the authorities, he was justified in stripping these Proteuses and destroying them. He was not bound to consider the motley crew at Foxardo, with their guns, as worthy of respect as a body in which the government was felt.

It is not every Alcalde that is entitled to respect, unless the government is felt. That is the question, He only found at Foxardo an inferior officer, either The Court would recollect the abundant evidence which was in his possession to prove that Foxardo was a refuge for pirates. An outrage was there committed on an American dizen. I had been instructed to respect the authorities. I had entered into a correspondence with the authorities of Porto Rico and of Cuba, and had reason to calculate on their assistance. By the President's messages of their losses are saving as a specific of the control of their assistance. By the President's messages of the control of the c actised by the savages, might justly be inflicted on the sa- in league with the pirates, or overawed by them. instance the order of the President of the United States to General Jackson to take possession of Pensacola, in case it was found that the hostile Indians could obtain from that place the supplies which they needed. On this single precedent, if he chose to rely on that alone, he might confidently repose for his entire justification.

The went of the United instance the order of the President's messages of the United States, and the report of the Secretary of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the pirates are considered, by the Laws of Nations, the enemies of the human race. It is the duty of all nations to put them down; and, none who respect their own character or intention that makes the greatest exerctions to suppress such banditti has the greatest exerctions to suppress such banditti has the greatest merit. In making such exertions, it has a right to the aid of every propose for his entire justification.

The went of the President's messages of the United States, from considered, by the Laws of Nations, the enter the would, in effect, cede what had become of little value to her, and would likewool distributed by the intention of Foxardo were acting against it, when they put the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy, it will be seen that the navy in the Navy it will be seen that the haunts of the Navy,

> he made himself amenable to a Court Martial? The instructions of the head of a department to a commander do not come within the meaning of the articles of war; which have reference only to the suing Indians into the Spanish territory. That, tainly not to the principal town; where he found if the territory had been, exclusively, that of Spanis, and her orders of a commanding officer to his inferior. The power complete over it, we had a right, by the law of nations, the authorities, acting, not according to their own to follow the enemy on it, and to subdue him there. But the argument before that Court, could either being argument before that Court, could either bring commanders before Courts Martial, or use its power to dismiss them by a summary process. If local government of Porto Rico had any thing to do with the proceeding. He had been given to understand that the government of Porto Rico would never to prevent; To have stopped at that line, would have given to the dorstand that the government of Porto Rico would never to prevent; and an are we encouragement to these savages, and new vigor to the officer in service, the Court would agree with him

> There is one peculiar characteristic in these nstructions which also appears fatal to the charge of disobedience. How can an officer commit a ing this order, facts were disclosed, respecting the conduct of the officers of Spain, in authority there, in encouraging the war, furnishing munitions of war, and other supplies to carry it on, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced the conduction of this orders, where so much is left to the expectation, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced the conduct of this orders, where so much is left to the expectation. He may misconstrue commander-in-Chief, and may, by his order to his instructions, but it is difficult to sustain a charge their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and in other acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the confidence, with which it inspired the saveges, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct to incompatible with the friendly relations existing absence of such restraint, in any officer, if the arms of the United States are put into his hands, and the use of them is only limited by instructions which give him a discretionary power in their exercise.
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> This brought the accused to see whether, in the commanding energy the authorities of the acts not less marked, which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the confidence, with which it inspired the saveges, that by those officers they would be protected. A conduct to incompatible with the friendly relations existing the contrary, the testimony of Lieuts. Platt and Ritchie prove that his conduct was applauded by the citization of the 5th article of the treaty of 1795, by which spain was bound to restrain, even by force, those savages, from acts of hostility against the United States, could not fail to execute surprise. The commanding general was convincing to execute any thing so positive as to form a ground for a charge of disobedience. If, indeed, by corruption he adverse of the treaty of 1795, by which evinced their participation in the hostile purposes of that combination, and justified the confidence, with which it inspired the confidence. If, indeed, by corruption he adverse of the treaty of 1795, by which of the treaty of 1795, by which evince of the treaty of 1795, by whi racy. Many of the immediate operations-the the resource on which they had calculated, and the war. As mode of acquiring information as to fact tection on which they had relied, in making the war. As mode of acquiring information as to fact the deciments, relating to this occurrence, will be laid the Government being felt, &c. are all left to the independent of the independent discretion. A wide field is opened for the judg-"Although the reasons which induced Major Gen. Jack- ment. Disobedience is specific, and must be prov-

> > Here the Counsel closed his defence on the first charge; and, at his request, the delivery of the remainder of the defence was postponed until to-

> > The Court then adjourned untill 11 o'clock to-

The number and variety of these mounds, a majority of which are of the conical form, may argue in favour of the abolition of some of them for the purpose of a practical use of the spot they occupy but if we ever anticipate this State occupied by a dense population; and that refinement usually consequent to the case and leisure of age and wealth; if we anticipate that ever poetry and the fine arts shall command the labour of authors adequate to the subject and imagery these relics afford; if we anticipate that the inward recesses of these depositories of those ancient arts shall not only enrich the museum of the antiquarian, but be the key that shall unlock the sealed history of nations, now lost in oblivion, we must view the obliteration of a single mound as depriving posterity of one of the means of their highest embellishments: we must consider the transmutation of one of these earthen monuments to the site of a mansion, or piece of a highway, or of any practical utility, as the triumph of Gothic rudeness over civilization; or of gross matter, over intellect!

These are our reflections on the subject of destroying the mounds generally; and the reason is stronger when applied to the destruction of those of superior size, and of remarkable contents; the reason is stronger, when applied to the demolition of those within, or in the vicinity of towns and villages; stronger, when applied to the obliteration of one, situated in the pleasantest part of our State metropolis, remarkable for size, regularity, and the curiosities it contained.

At the location of the town of Columbus, the main street of the town was laid directly over the mound, and it was principally demotished at that Florida. time, and the mutilation was continued in subsequent years, by excavating from its base gravel, for forming streets and other uses.

In consequence, this monument has been prostrated, which we doubt not, at a future day, would have afforded a more delightful retreat to the natural philosopher, than the Lyceum to the Peripa-

can add nothing to the discoveries then made, yet Gothic order. In about sixty yards it is crossed by 22. Some of these are very costly. That over the sack, and four horse shoes. reminded of what it was, by the progressive era- a stream twenty feet wide and five feet deep, which Susquehanna, at Columbia, is 5,690 feet long, and quainted with the fugitive character of newspaper sents a hall one hundred yards in length, pretty and cost nearly 200,000 dollars: that at Northum- England, 34 pasties of fresh herrings at their first from lying the hand of violence on these monu- thousands of stalectiles stretch down their long tubes, 1,122 feet. In a report made by the Auditor Gen- mains. 'Here,' says the author, 'it is worth observments, consecrated probably by an ancient un- towards the white bases, which are growing up to eral, in 1822, twelve bridges are enumerated which ing, that in King Edward the First's time, pearmain dead; to the noble exploits of the living; mementos of national compacts; fortifications against the assaults of sanguinary enemies; or erected for some purpose which rests, at present, entirely on vague conjecture, and which, by the help of these, suc- crooked and intricate, for a few rods, but at length four or five million dollars. ceeding ages might ascertain. This mound formerly stood on ground gradually

elevated about 70 feet above the adjacent plain. Its form was an obtuse cone, having a base of about 70 feet diameter: distant from the Scioti river on the west, more than a hundred rods. The height of the mound was about 16 feet; covered with in the arch cave, when formed on the sides of the trees of a species and equal in size to those of the surrounding forest. The main street of this town was laid directly over it, on account of which it was demolished, and the massive heap, consisting mostly of clay, was burned into brick, by which crystaline appearance. The regular stalectiles the walls of our Legislative Hall and State Offices are uniformly hollow, the outside a soft decomposiwere erected of earth, much mixed with calcined tion, the inside irregular, sparry crystals, of a yelhuman bones. For on levelling this mound, the lowish hue. pile was found to consist, in large portions, of decayed human bodies, mingled with their fellow earth. Unnumbered skeletons, less decayed, were each instance came upon hollow spaces which prethrown to the winds with as much carelessness as the surrounding dust. Several other things, the the danger of entombing himself in some unknown product of labour and art, were discovered in this ingens bustum, which were dissipated with tasteingens bustum, which were dissipated with tasteless indifference. This was done 12 and 13 years ago, when the building of the town was progressing.

The mound was not quite razed to its foundation. The workmen have, in many places, excavated six or seven feet below the base of the mound, whose difference they can easily discover by the quality of earth. Bones are deposited at the depths of 4 and 5 feet, at small distances from each other. Within sixor seven square rods superfices, probably as many as 2 large cart loads have been exhumated Some of the skeletons lay entire, others scattered and confused. In general, their size and shape do not differ from modern skeletons of the common varieties of age. One skull, being considerably decayed, is remarkable for its thickness, being more than five eighths of an inch. The upper jaw contains the whole of the teeth, which are all double. and larger than usual. There is also one tooth within all the rest, of regular shape, and growing downwards in the direction of the other. But the most singular discovery was two small pits of 4 feet depth, situated a few feet east of the site of the mound. One we examined minutely. Its bottom was covered with coals, ashes and bones. apparently the bones of infants nearly consumed by fire. the lower part of this county, a few days since, These were overlaid by a stratum of clay and loam, which contained fifty-four young ones. the natural soil. This earthen urn was easily dis- snake was killed by Major Morrow, who related tinguishable amidst the ruins of its form, made by the lause of time, by the earth which covered it. differing from the hard solid gravel that surrounded

it. The pit was 4 feet diameter. Some small white stones were found on the skulls

of some of the skeletons, wrought into wide thin beads, as handsomely polished as by any modern lapidary. In the same situation were found pieces of brass and copper, irregularly shaped into thick ment, is a volgar error. beads. They are as large as a hickory nut, their Probably more than half of those artificial mounds form cylindrical, with a tube as large as a pipe

the small hill, both in the diameter of their base, them for the edification of the present and succeed-

[From the Pensacola Gazette.] Sketches of West Florida .- The caverns, subterranean rivers, natural bridges and springs, of this country, are subjects worthy of investigation .nd the thickness of the upper strata is but imperawhatchie it is merely a congeries of the common hell found on our coasts, very imperfectly decom-While in the neighborhood of St. Mark's the chalk each be parts of different strata.

It is reasonable to suppose that this lime was that appear to undermine the whole district. On rapid but unequal decomposition. Round holes or Philadelphia and Erie turnpike. different sizes penetrate the rock in all directions,

the shell of rock, the earth above falls into the ca- cription must be eight or ten million dollars. vern, and forms those sink holes so common in lime-

of contemplation than the Temple of Diana; to A deep channel, filled with transparent water, skirts Next to the tuppikes of Pennsylvania, her judges intinerant used in old times to sit. noise like thunder.

emerges into another lofty apartment, from which there are various avenues, all of which are yet unstreams; one of these bounds the principal course of the last mentioned apartment. This cavern has been explored about 400 yards. The congelations rock, are the color of ice, but they often project into curls and folds, in imitation of mouldings, draperies and other imitable forms; these projections on bass relief are generally white, with a sparkling

In the neighborhood of this cave, Col. Stone attempted in three several places to dig wells, but in vented success, and the well-digger, frightened with

of the Chipola lands; the face of the country is formed of wide valleys in a dishing form, with narrow ridges, through which the limestone often proects, crowned with dog-wood, grape vines, and hydrongia shrubs; the caves which have been examined are under these ridges.

[From the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Republican.]

Iron Ore.-We understand that a specimen of the ore found at Saranac has been examined, and About 400,000 dollars were, we are informed, ex- pair the iron work of the King's plows. Amongst

A new ore bed has been discovered near the posed to be a continuation of the vein ore, which nearly as considerable. has become se celebrated; and which is generally denominated Arnold's Ore Bed.

near Watson's Furnace. Every day's experience lic works within the last thirty years, cannot be much demonstrates, that the back part of this county, less than twenty million dollars. which from its rough state was formerly regarded of little value, contains inexhaustible quantities of ore, of a quality equal to any in the world.

A copper snake, about four feet long, was killed in the fact to us. It was lying at its length on a log. and with an axe he severed the head from the body one snake after another then came out at the County, Virginia, he boiled to the extraordinary neck, until the number amounted to fifty-four.

Catawba (N. C.) Journal.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

direction.

the under side of the rock is constantly undergoing The same may be said of the great north-western,

The exactestent of all these roads, and the excover the surface with sparry incrustations, but not state positively. In 1820, Governor Findlay orm thousands of stalectiles, which hang like icei- estimated the cost of those then completed, at pears to occupy much less space than the original been commenced, and liberal appropriations made the holders of immense value.—Nashville Whig. by the Legislature; so that the whole amount of When it happens that a hole has pierced through capital vested in internal improvements of this des-

tone regions; through these holes also the waters Previously to the session of 1821-22, 146 com- the King one crossbow. lescend, and unite in subterranean rivers, which, panies had been authorized, 84 of which had been The arch cave, situate in Jackson County, about than fourteen hundred miles of which were then jug, or bason, for that sack. mile south of the public road leading to, and completed. This, lowever, was but part of what had bout three miles distant from, the ferries on Chi- been done, the turmikes then extending more than Broke, who for his hamlet at Renham, in Middlepola river, opens to the east by an aperture of eighteen hundred miles. From the number of sex, found the King one soldier, a horse worth 5s.

sure of its remaining fragments by excavating and contains abundance of craw fish. - After crossing the cost more than fivehundred thousand dollars. That acres of land in Carlton, in Norfolk, by the ser- so that wagons coming from opposite directions are levelling the road that passes over it, and also ac- stream, the arch turns rather east of north, and pre- over the same riverat Harrisburg, is 2,876 ft. long, vice of bringing the King, whenever he shall be in reco ds, we make no apology for republishing our straight, but with an uneven floor, forming hills and berland is 1,825 feet long: that at Nescopeck coming in. Further we feel influ- valleys, the base a red clay covered with the dust 1,286: that at Lewesburg 1,120. The bridge over Another held his manor in Norfolk of that King enced by a faint hope, that the few considerations decomposed from the rock above. A range of the Monongahela, at Pittsburg, is 1,500 feet long; by annually supplying him at his Exchequer with that we have advanced will persuade our citizens beautiful columns fills the centre of the hall, while and that over the Alleghany, at the same place, two vessels (called mites) of wine, made of pearknown people to the manes of the illustrious meet them from the floor. Many large holes in the had cost together 2.051.795 dollars. In that re- cider was called wine. This, therefore, seems to arch are filled with bats, who, on the approach of port no mention is made of the two elegant bridges account for the mention of vineyards in old times light, flit off into dark recesses of the rock, with a over the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, nor of various in Kent, Sussex, and other parts of England, which others in different parts of the State, the cost of has often puzzled many people to clear up. After leaving the hall, the passage becomes low, which, added together, would swell the amount to

> We include not in this estimate the county bridges which have been so much admired by strangers for explored, as are also the courses of one or two large their excellence and substantiality, and in constructing which we have expended many millions more. Reference is had in this calculation only to toll-

bridges over navigable rivers. The mountains which intersect Pennsylvania, while they render it impossible to extend canals across the State, except in a few directions, have the additional disadvantage of preventing a union f feeling among the people who are separated by these natural barriers, and of hindering such a union of force as is necessary for overcoming the obstales to a free and extensive internal navigation, and Chesapeake Canal, and 600,000 to the Union. pair of gloves, and a steel needle-another to re-Ausable, which, from its location and quality, is sup- Delaware old canal, must, we presume, have been ry of carving at the King's table on his birth day,

Let us hear no more of the backwardness of table. Pennsylvania in the great work of internal improve-Two other beds of ore have been discovered ment. The sum total of her disbursements for pub-

> Mr. Joseph Bell, of whom we have frequently had occasion to speak, and who appears to be an universal genius, is now boring for water in this neighborhood with success. He has already penetrated the earth to the depth of about 70 feet. Mr. Bell has succeeded on a former occasion in boring deeper (we presume) than any other person in the known world. At the Salt Spring in Washington depth of seven hundred and twenty feet, four inches. Cheraw Intel.

TEXAS ASSOCIATION.

The vulgar opinion, that Pennsylvania has been | More than three years since, a company of indibackward in the great work of internal improve- viduals associated themselves together, for the purpose of attempting to procure a grant of lands from so fine that a person may travel with less fatigue Even the much abused, the much calumniated, the government of Mexico, in the province of Texas. the distance of 200 miles than 50 in America. city of Philadelphia, has, within the course of the Pursuant to this design, agents were despatched The McAdam system is spoken of in the highest ast fifteen years, expended no less than seven mil- from hence to the city of Mexico, carrying with terms. In travelling from Liverpool to London, I tlement, stand at this day, monuments of the arts But few of these curiosities have been preserved lion dollars in facilitating intercourse between town them a memorial to the existing government, exand industry of ancient inhabitants of these Wes- at all. Some of them are in the possession of those and country. This city, which is so frequently, pressive of their views and wishes. The agents arand industry of ancient immabitants of these west at an. Some of them are in the possession of those terms of them are in the possession of those terms of them are in the possession of those terms of them. But, we have thought it due to the memory of a stupendous have the memory of a stupendous have the memory of a stupendous have the memory of enther annumiated or unknown. These mounts have mount of an ancient period; due to the philan- all her sister cities put together. She has done even er with subsequent revolutions in the government and although these stones were laid with great exgreatest number of Counties in the State have in throphy of the antiquarian Society of Worcester, more than any state in the Union, save one. And of the country, retarded the progress of their misgreatest number of Counties in the State nave in an antiquarian Society of Workship and State nave in the present roads, compared with the present roads; they are McAdamized. The plan of McAdamizing is this. The old pavecountry parts of the State, the total will be so Capt. LEFTWICH of Russellville, Ky. one of the dements are taken up, and the stone broken into and the elevation of their tops; from the tumulus ingages; to give this simple narration of an object, large, that a doubt may be raised whether any legates who was deputed from this place. With a pieces from the size of a black walnut to that of of which the cupidity of the age and neighbourhood member of the American Confederacy has been presevering zeal equal to the most arduous undertak- a hen's egg. This is done by placing the stone in more liberal than Pennsylvania in its disburse- ing, he remained in the capital of Mexico, awaiting small heaps, before each of which sits a man or a favorable opportunity to accomplish the objects stout boy with a hammer shaped like a pick axe, It is true, we have no one very great work to of his mission, and using the most unceasing efforts but made light so as to be used with one or both show; but we have a number of small ones, which, towards its completion. His exertions have at hands, with a long handle to enable the breaker to though less showy, are not without utility. A ter- length been crowned with success. By letters re- have the full sweep or play of his arm. The stone ritory which is intersected in different directions by ceived from Capt. Leftwich, one dated at Saltillo in thus broken are put in heaps at convenient disroad; sometimes with less symmetry, or less regard to modern use, and might, but for their affinity, and distant resemblance to the conical mounds, They all result from the same cause, the passage ridges of high mountains, does not afford the greatest April, and at New Orleans in June, on his return tances all along the road, to be used for making up ectly discovered. The quality varies considera- State, from East to West, a distance of three hund- this grant, nor of the particular terms upon which and imbedded, and whenever a rut is made, or any bly in different places; at the Big Spring on Choc- red miles. Another, extending from South-East to it is made; but, from previous information, are in- part presents an uneven surface, more stone is added North-West, (from Philadelphia to Erie,) divides duced to believe, that the land granted lies along until the whole assumes an even surface, and becomthe State diagonally. Two others extend from the borders of Louisiana, being a part of the same ing almost as hard and as smooth as a rock. Freosed, but cemented together with a yellowish clay. Philadelphia northwards to the New-York State line, territory heretofore claimed by the United States, quent rains prevent must dust from arising. The On the Chipola river it assumes the appearance of or nearly. Another leads from Pittsburg to Erie. and ceded away in exchange for Florida. Of the same plan has been pursued with some of the retired in imperfect chalk, without any flinty nucleus. It thus appears that all the principal points in the value of these lands, there are various opinions; but streets in Liverpool, London, &c. but I am clearly of State are connected by turnpikes; and the three they are evidently of great value, and were with opinion that these roads would not answer in the s more perfect, filling the holes and interstices of densely settled districts of which we spoke on a great reluctance yielded up by many of our western business parts of a commercial town, where the flinty shell. These several species may, however, former occasion, are intersected by them in every politicians. Of the terms of the grant, we cannot constant passing of heavy loaded vehicles continuspeak with certainty-One condition no doubt is ally causes so great a pressure. We were wrong in saying we had no one great that a certain number of settlers shall be procured ormerly deposited equally over the surface of the work to show. We have several. Each of our -an exemption from taxation for five years, and make use of stone cut even about 18 inches long. ountry. Whence then have opened the courses great Western roads is as national, so far as respects subordinate officers of their own choice. There and about 8 inches thick. This makes a very uses, as the much-landed Cumberland Road. Each are many who engaged in this adventure, who ne compact, firm and even pavement, and is very durxamining some of these caverns, we find that of them extends further, and is kept in better order. ver entertained the most distant idea of becoming able, and such streets can be kept clean with half settlers of the country themselves; and a large mathe expense of those paved as ours are. I have not ority will probably decline such an undertaking made a calculation of the cost, but I believe that But their will be doubtless enough found willing t while between them the dripping waters not only act amount of money expended on them, we can- go, who are now concerned, to comply with the requisitions of the grant. And should the anticipa tions of many be realized in any reasonable time les, on beautiful pillars, which support the roof 6,600,000 dollars. This, it should be observed, was that the Province of Texas will, by treaty, purchase, of the arch. The dust falling from the decompos- previous to the passage of the great improvement or otherwise, be annexed to the territories of the ed rock is highly impregnated with nitre, and ap-bill. In each subsequent years new works have United States, the acquisition would then prove to

Anno 3tio Edward 1. Osborn de Lonchamp,

once described this monument of antiquity, and cave is about N. W. and resembles an arch of the ed to erect, was 9, prior to the session of 1821- a man, and a horse worth ten shillings, a leather for the carriage wheels to run in securely; and at

In the year following, three persons held thirty

Another person, in the 21st of the said King, held thirty acres of land (valued at 10s. yearly in the Exchequer, or 4d. peracre,) in Cambridgeshire, for furnishing a truss of hay for the King's Cloaca, whenever he shall come into that country.

Another (in the 34th of the same King) held a manor in Kent, for providing a man to lead three greyhounds when the King should go to Gascony so long as a pair of shoes of 4d. should last.

And so late as in the first year of Edward II. SPELMAN made a fine to the King for his lands by his serjeantry, to find one to serve as a soldier for forty days in England, with a coat of mail; also to find straw for the King's bed, and hay for his horse. Sundry other extraordinary tenures held of the

Crown, as, for example, to pay for two white ca-Nevertheless, the Legislature has appropriated pons annually-for bearing the King's standard arge sums for this purpose, and it has incorporated whenever he happens to be in the county of o less than fourteen navigation companies. In Sussex-to carry a rod or batton before the King naking the Schuylkill navigation, two million dol- on certain occasions -- by serving the office of Chamars have been expended; and in making the Le- berlain of the Exchequer (a very good place at preigh navigation, several hundred thousand. Many sent) -one by being marechal of the laundress of and large sums have been appropriated for improv- the King's army whilst in England-another suping the navigation of the Susquehanna, the Junia-ta, the Lackawaxen, the Monongahela, and other for his wardrobe—others to supply servant's for streams. If to the amount spent in this way, the this or that forest--another a hawk--one for preum expended in making canals be added, the total senting the King with a pair of scarlet hose annualf disbursements for this branch of internal im- ly--others for supplying soldiers with armour for rovement will be found to be nearly six million certain days, for this or that castle-one (for the lollars. The City and State contribute eight hun- manor of Elton in Nottinghamshire) pays the yeardred thousand dollars towards the present Delaware ly rent of one pound weight of cumminseed, two proves to be of a fine quality—possessing 68 parts pended on the Schuylkill and Delaware old canal, others, Ela, Countess of Warwick, in the 13th of of Iron. Edward I. held the manor of Hokenerton, in Oxnanna. The sum expended on the Chesapeake and fordshire, in the barony of D'Oyly, by the serjeant and she to have the knife the King then used at

TEMOIR of the Life of Josiah Quincy, Jun.

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The Medical Recorder, No. 31, for July, 1325. Extract of a letter from one of the proprietors of the N.Y.4 Daily Advertiser, in London

"With regard to the roads in England, they are

I like the manner of paving in London. They New-York might be paved in this manner with little more expense than upon our present plan; and if we take into consideration durability and convenience, I should think it would be cheaper.

I have had an opportunity of witnessing the mode of travelling on rail-ways, and have been much pleased with the simplicity of construction, and the great ease with which immense loads are conveyed. I have not seen any of the carriages propelled by Singular Tenures of Land .- In the 19th of steam on these rail-ways yet. Those that I saw Henry III. Water Gately held the manor of West- were drawn by horses. In some instances one horse We rest this calculation on official documents. court, in Beddington, in Surrey, yielding yearly to would draw six wagons filled with coal, the wagons fastened close to each other. A great rail-way which is now making, and which passes close to the road neeting with obstructions, or pursuing their course incorporated. A report made to the House of Re- Knight, held his lands of Ovenhelle, in Kent, for side for a considerable distance between Liverpool o the end of the incumbent strata, burst forth in presentatives in 1822, mentions the names of 54 of personally guarding the King forty days, into and Manchester, will soon be finished, when, I those noble springs which distinguish the coast of those companies, the charters of which authorized Wales, at his own expense, with one horse, of 5s, understand, the steam wagons will be introduced. them to make two thousand miles of road, more value; one sack, worth 6d; and one broch a pot, and I may probably be gratified with a sight of them on my return to Liverpool. This mode of convey-The like service the same year of Lawrence de lance would answer well in many parts of America, as we have plenty of iron. The following is the manner in which the rail-ways are laid. The road thirty feet wide and four or five in height. The works then commerced, and the spirit with which with a sack 5d. and a brock worth 2d. at his own is made level, of course, either by earth or stone passage descends, for three or four rods, at an angle they were afterwards carried on, we presume that expense, wherever his army shall be within the work. On each side of the road, square cut stones, of thirty-five degrees, and the cavern gradually the whole extent of our turnpikes cannot now be four seas. This was settled, says our author, at of about 12 inches, are imbedded in the earth, and opens to an hundred feet wide and fifty feet high. placed about 19 ... 19 foot apart. In the centre each stone is inserted an iron crotch (I do not know

the child of the Muses, a more enraptured haunt the south side for some distance, then breaks off than the fount of Helicon. Although we have in wells, and finally disappears. The course of the exclusive of those which individuals were authorizproper distances, that is, always within sight, railways run off from the main road into a half circle, nabled to turn out and let each other pass, without detention, as those half circles are formed in the same manner as the main road, and run into the

To be drawn on Saturday the 6th inst.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY, 2d class. Positively to be drawn in Providence, R. 1. on Saturday next, 6th inst. and finished in a few minutes. S. & M. ALLEN, & Co. Agents for the Managers.

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Aug 5—

Port Tobacco, (Md.) July 4, 1825. THE undersigned tenders his professional ser-Lycices to the citizens of Charles County, also to the citizens of St. Mary's, Calvert, and Prince George's.

PHILIP B. KEY,

July 16—3aw6w Attorn & at Law.