

FROM COLONIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of La Guayra to one in Washington City, dated 18th May, 1826.

The enclosed documents will show you what has been done by the authorities of Caracas and General Paez.

These two men are possessed of fine talents, and are much disaffected towards the general government.

A British frigate touched at La Guayra the day the news reached here from Valencia; she had on board the English Ambassador for Bogotá, and the special messenger for Panama.

Inhabitants of Venezuela: My expulsion from the command of this department, by an act of the government extorted by my personal enemies, and by men who, for the most, have sacrificed nothing to the altar of our country, is an event which has excited interest, inasmuch as the national honor has been outraged to such a degree, that all have feared for its internal and external safety.

The people through the organ of the illustrious municipality of Valencia, presided by the legitimate authorities, have restored to me an office which I had yielded up with calmness, in conformity with that subordination which has always marked my military career.

Citizens, I will concur with the object of this measure, by maintaining, with the armed force under my orders, public tranquility, and the other good effects contemplated by it.

JOSE A. PAEZ.

TRANSLATION.]

Act of the municipality of corporation of Caracas.

In the city of Caracas, 5th of May, 1826, the 19th year of the independence, the signors, the municipal political chief, Domingo Navas Siquiera, the first and second municipal Alcaldes Francisco Ignacio Serrano and Jeronimo Pompa, and the Municipal Councilors Eusebio, Antonio A. Calles, Juan Jose Jimenez, Fernando Acosta, Narciso Ramirez, Manuel Lopez, Jose Francisco Cepedea, Jose Dignolo Flores, and the municipal syndic procurator Jose de Yribarren, being assembled in extraordinary session in compliance with the decidedly expressed wish of the town, on account of the proceedings which took place in Valencia, in consequence of the suspension of his excellency the deserving General Jose Antonio Paez, occasioned by the senate having admitted the accusation preferred by the chamber of representatives against his excellency. It was deemed expedient to convolve in this consistorial hall not only the inhabitants, but also the authorities, in consequence of which, an invitation was given to the intendunt of the department, the ministers of the superior court of justice, the commandant of arms, and the dean of the ecclesiastical cathedra. The first attended, but not the others; and in this stage of the business the political chief set forth, that as soon as he had received notice of what took place at Valencia, he requested an explanation from the singular intendunt, who replied to him, and transmitted to him a copy of an extract of the municipal act of that city, re-instating the above mentioned general in his command, on account of the grievous ills and disasters to which the department found itself exposed, and which it had begun to suffer in some violent degree; which act was passed by the unanimous vote of the municipality, and the acclamation of the whole town, and restored to him the full authority which he exercised in the general commandancy, in the conduct of the war, and in other powers which circumstances rendered it necessary to confer on him. The political chief added—that the silence of Caracas with regard to an event so momentous might be wrongly interpreted, and that it appeared to him necessary to open a correspondence with his excellency and the illustrious municipality of Valencia, by sending them an official communication; and another also to his excellency Santiago Marino, general-in-chief commanding the Vanguard of the troops in the city of Victoria. The singular intendunt observed—that no question ought to arise, inasmuch as he himself recognized his excellency General Paez, in the exercise of his functions. To which the general syndic procurator replied by offering an express resolution—that in case such was the will of the municipality and town of Caracas, that an explicit and categorical declaration should be made—that the authority of General Paez was recognized by them to the same extent as in Valencia. The intendunt replied—that he could not take part in any proceedings which were not in harmony with the laws which he believed was the case with this resolution just offered, and in consequence of which, he requested that the meeting be adjourned, and he thereupon requested that he might be permitted to recede and retire, which he did.

The above resolution of the syndic was submitted to discussion: various persons of note expressed their opinions; some of whom begged leave to speak and others were invited to do so by the president. And by acclamation, and the free and spontaneous vote of the people, and the special vote of all and each of the members of the municipality, it was declared that his excellency the well-deserving general-in-chief, Jose Antonio Paez, should be re-instated, and was in fact re-instated, as commandant-general of the department in the whole extent of his powers, the municipality and town of Caracas, concurring in the principles and motives proclaimed by the municipality and town of Valencia. This declaration was followed by repeated cries in favor of his excellency General Paez, from all the numerous assembly. The syndic then offered a resolution, which was adopted with like unanimity by the municipality and people, that a committee of two persons should be appointed to wait on his excellency General Paez, with a report of these proceedings; and that full power should be granted to them to confer relative to the establishment of order, and every thing that might concern the good and safety of the country; and by express consent of the people, the signors Jose Nunez Coceres and Pedro Pablo Diaz were nominated for the purpose. Likewise, in consequence of a resolution of the said signor syndic, adopted by the people and municipality, it was agreed that another committee should be appointed to wait on his excellency the well-deserving general-in-chief Santiago Marino, in order to congratulate him, and give him exact information of these proceedings; and the choice fell upon the signors Thomas Lawder and Francisco Rivas. In the same manner, and with like unanimity, it was agreed, that the object of the commission conferred to the signors Munoz and Diaz, should be extended to communicating with the illustrious Municipality of Valencia, and manifesting to them, on the part of this municipality, their gratitude, perfect friendship, harmony, and identity of sentiments. Finally, it was agreed, that an authentic copy of these proceedings, with the requisite official letter, should be transmitted to the singular intendunt; that the contents of it should be communicated to the gentlemen appointed for the committee; that it should be published to the parishes of the canton, through the political chief; that it should be printed immediately in hand bills, at the expense of the city, and that it should be posted up in public places—with which the session was closed, and the proceedings were signed by the signors of the illustrious municipality, together with the signors Jose Maria Peiron, Jose Cordero, and Tomas Gonzalez Arallan, who were unanimously deputed by the assembled citizens, to sign, on their behalf, in proof of their conformity, and express agreement to the act: To which I certify. (The signatures follow.)

British Army.

In a recent discussion on the army estimates, in the British House of Commons, considerable reference was made to the military establishment of the United States.

Col. Wood said, he should add to what had just fallen from his Hon. Friend, that not only were military colleges found necessary in Europe, but that in America a college was maintained on the same footing as that at Sandhurst.

Col. Davies said it would be, perhaps, better for the gentleman opposite, to avoid allusions to America on the subject of expenditure.

Sir H. Hardinge observed, if that was the case, the instruction in riding was an accomplishment which no motives of economy could prevent the American Government from bestowing on the cadets.

The last moments of David, the celebrated painter.—David died at Brussels, on the 29th of December, 1825, at a quarter after 10 o'clock in the morning. On the 19th he went to the theatre to see Tartuffe, and remained during the whole performance. This impudence was fatal. From that moment his disorder triumphed. He was almost always delirious; but whether in possession or not of his faculties, his conversation, his gestures, his motions, all related to the arts. One of his pupils, an eminent painter, called to see him two days before his death. David gave him some advice respecting a picture he was about to execute, and which he had begun to suffer in some violent degree; which act was passed by the unanimous vote of the municipality, and the acclamation of the whole town, and restored to him the full authority which he exercised in the general commandancy, in the conduct of the war, and in other powers which circumstances rendered it necessary to confer on him.

By the new treaty between France and Great Britain, a British vessel may go direct to France or its colonies, with the productions of Lower Canada, and pay the same duties as a French vessel now does; and a French vessel may come from France or its colonies to Lower Canada; and pay the same duties as paid upon English vessels.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD.

Gentlemen: In a recent number of the Columbia Telegraph, a writer under the signature of C. and who is well known for his eloquence, speaking of the coming or printing matter, (for in most instances, in the words of the writer, the F should appear in the O) says, the business character of the present administration in Great Britain, bids fair to strike at the root of parliamentary legislation, which has been in that country and in this country. A dreadful nuisance. He then compares Mr. Huskisson with the prating pulch, the ulcers of merit, confident merit, garrulous merit, speaks of the 'vantage ground' Mr. Fox possessed, in the errors of Mr. Pitt's administration, and concludes, "with us, by the courtesy of the country, the government is always right." However, "with him I will say," to the point.

I have just received the report of the engineers on the subject of the National Road: In it are to be found ample proofs of "the courtesy" of Congress; and, in the silence of all the presses of the southern states of the country. We have had Mr. McCallie Sympbas like, beginning his first and ending his seventh public year, with "an amendment to the constitution;" and all our other members of congress, whether orators, talkers, or muser, positively doing nothing but indulging in their cocottes laquais et verbeux; for where they cannot make speeches which their fellows will hear, they write them for home consumption.

Saxum ingens rotans alii, radis que Rotarum Districti periculis, sedet sternuque scdbit Anletia.

The ridiculous absurdities abounding in the report, to the injury of the southern states, have all passed unnoticed; and, forsooth, because Gen. Bernard crossed the Alps with Napoleon, we are to bow without hesitation to his Dicta, and cry out, I suppose, with the Ephesians, 'great is Grand General!' But, I am no worshiper of strange Gods.

The General (of whom I know nothing, but in his official character) will excuse my doubts on the accuracy of a survey made in the mail stage. His brigade, as I think Mr. Calhoun fancifully called it, (for every thing must be military) was scarcely ever heard of, it did not, because it could not, take time to obtain any sound or correct information. The first route the brigade marched was through Raleigh, &c. Now, I would beg to ask Gen. Bertrand to draw a line from Raleigh to Columbia and then see whether it will touch Fayetteville! What is the fact?

Upon the examination of Mellish's Map of the United States, which is presumed to be the most recent and accurate of any extant, (particularly in the section of N. C. which must have been copied from actual survey,) it is demonstrated that a straight line from Raleigh, the seat of government of North Carolina, to Columbia, the seat of government of South Carolina, passes in its course 35 miles north we in a straight line from Fayetteville; about 3 miles south east from Fayetteville, the seat of justice of Richmond county, North Carolina, about five miles north we of Cheraw, and precisely through Camden, leaving Wadesborough 17 miles to the north west. Hence, it appears, that a direct road from the seat of government of North Carolina to that of South Carolina, would diverge only 3 miles in one instance, and 5 in another, to accommodate all important points, between the two seats of government: Fayetteville and Wadesborough excepted, the first of which is 25 miles out of the course, and the last mentioned is 17 miles out of the direct course.

The distances of the straight lines being from place to place as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Route and Distance. From Camden to Cheraw, 54 miles; From Cheraw to Fayetteville, 56 miles; From Fayetteville to Raleigh, 56 miles; Total, 166 miles; From Camden to Cheraw, 54 miles; From Cheraw to Rockingham, 17 miles; From Rockingham to Raleigh, 76 miles; Total, 147 miles.

But the greater curvatures on the Fayetteville road, than on the Rockingham road, will more likely make the distance 20 miles farther by Fayetteville than by Rockingham.

From Camden to Raleigh, on the present stage road, the distance is stated to be, to Cheraw, 60 miles; Fayetteville, 65 miles; Raleigh, 60 miles; Total, 185 miles.

If 12 miles are allowed, on account of curvatures on the road by Rockingham, there will still be a saving of 23 miles. This is in a national point of view an object of great importance, and it is confidently hoped that the proper authority will cause the subject to be farther investigated.

It is a pity this had not attracted the proper notice at the general post-office.

If the importance of Fayetteville be urged as a reason, I would observe that it is on the road to Charleston. For the views of the general post-office, on that subject, see the Charleston Courier of 23d May, 1826. As the post master general has so "unsequentially" declared himself on the subject of that road, it would have been no impediment to the adoption of the new one.

And, what is the fact as to the survey? There was no other road with a mail stage on it, and thus did the present road become the criterion of the General's judgment; and, remembering the school in which he was educated, I really shall not be surprised to find his orders from head quarters, were to trust to the infallibility of the post master general and the representations of the mail contractors. I should much like to see the Itinerary. It would, I suppose, resemble this: Left Fayetteville at 4 o'clock A. M. arrived at Cheraw 9 P. M.—and 4 hours—left Cheraw at 1 o'clock A. M.—arrived at Camden at 9 P. M.—staid 6 hours—left Camden at 4 A. M.—arrived at Columbia 12 Meridians—staid 3 hours—arrived at—10 P. M.—staid 4 hours—left—at 2 A. M.—arrived at Augusta 8 P. M. Now, I would beg to ask where was there any time for making a survey (I beg to know) or obtaining any correct information? But, to the absurdities under the head "eastern route," the General says, (p. 13, doc. 156) "it crosses below their lower falls all the main streams from the Alleghenies. Thus it connects the points on these rivers where, in the present state of improvement the sloop navigation terminates, and that by boat communication." This information is new to the people of Fayette, Cheraw, &c. &c.

A sloop navigation! This is like the information of the North American Review in 1822, on a similar subject, and as founded on the following broad assertion: "From these points to the Sea, these streams offer an uninterrupted navigation for sloops and steamboats, during the whole year, excepting (mark it well, reader) some short interruptions in winter, (in winter) which exception only applies to some of them." But, a report must be made and estimated or estimated, would be (and indeed has been) roasted—the garment must be made to fit; for, in page 14, we find, "If the present route crosses at the head of Sloop Navigation, the middle may be said in general terms" (general enough, God knows) "to pass by the head of Great navigation."

As to the General's supposition, that "the eastern route, bearing the fall of the rivers on the west, is generally on the alluvial formation," I am at a loss to comprehend his meaning. Does he forget the gravel, clay, and sand, from Richmond to Augusta. I have been as far as Columbia; but, this is the first time I ever heard of the road being on the alluvial. What right, will some say, perhaps, have I to question the representation of an engineer who has fought, and gallantly too, I acknowledge, under the eagle of Napoleon? I reply as much as I have to ask what the members from North and South Carolina were about, when this report was made that they did not protest against such misrepresentation and misapprehension.

I would observe that "the present state of improvement" in the river navigation is not of practice nihil. The state of N. C. has abandoned it in August. This is not the case with S. C.—She has pursued a career of wanton and useless, as well as injurious, expenditure on her rivers. As to the talent of the agents and of course their labors, it is only necessary to quote their own words. In page 40 of Superintendent Blanding's Report for 1825, he says, "The water in the Santee, Wateree and Coonoree has in some seasons been so low, that boats of more than 2 feet could not pass; and there are no means of giving a much greater depth of water, when drought of long continuance occurs." Again (p. 64) speaking of the Congaree, in common winter water (see Gen. B's report), boats drawing 3 feet, can pass the river with facility, but there are obstructions still remaining that impede the navigation of any but boats drawing two feet when the season is dry." Let us contrast these assertions with others in his report for 1824. (p. 115) where he says he has "contracted for a channel 24 feet wide at bottom, and having 3 feet at the lowest state of the river," and thence, perhaps, a course of 20 miles in its very upper section. "There never can be a uniform navigation for more than 19 inches. But I will not tire myself nor disgust your readers, with the incoherencies of these people. To show how water works pay in dry years, in these warm climates, I will add the history of the Santee Canal.

It is 22 miles long, was commenced in 1793 and completed in 1800; cost \$650,000; dividends (to 1825) have been made in 2 years only. In 1814 (a year of war and consequent partial interruption by sea) 12,539; in 1815 13,000; in all \$25,539, or less than the legal interest, 7 per cent, on the capital by more than \$66,000; so that the whole expense exceeds \$1,616,000. The gross receipt of tolls was in 1814, \$21,420; 1815, \$18,519; 1816, 17, 18, and 19, nothing. In 1822, \$10,031; 1823, to last July \$13,636. The decrease of tolls in 1822, 23, and 24, has, no doubt been owing to two causes. The dry years of 1818 and 19 prevented any further, more boats being built; and since 1820 there has been one and for the last year, 1823, two steam boats running between Charleston and Columbia. Any rational mind would attribute the decline in the toll to the real cause; that in 1816, 17, 18, and 19, there was no river navigation—that river navigation is unprofitable; and as to the steam boats, they have ended in vapour: for now, 1826; it is but by accident, one is to be seen at Columbia. Three companies have attempted them, and all have got so well scalded, as to wish they had left them alone.

From New York National Advertiser.

From Washington.—During my winter residence in Washington, I have collected some cabinet anecdotes which might amuse your readers, and I hasten to communicate them to you.

In the early part of the canvass for the Presidency, it was arranged by the Adams party, that they were chosen by the people, Mr. Webster must be Secretary of State. But when it was ascertained that Mr. Adams could not be chosen without buying Mr. Clay, and that Mr. Clay would not take any thing but the state department, Mr. Webster was promised the mission to England, to which he rather selfishly assented, viewing the state department as the more direct road to the Presidency. After Mr. Adams' installation, there proved to be such a formidable opposition, especially in the senate, to the manner of his selection, he began to tremble, and to look round for a champion to head his weak party in the house of representatives. He could see no one who combined so much talent, with so much pliability of principle as Mr. Webster; and he was to go to England! The President then, with tears in his eyes, implored Mr. Webster not to desert him in the first year of his trial, that he would, during the recess of congress, dispatch Mr. King, who could not, from infirmity, possibly remain more than twelve months; and by that time Mr. Webster could organize the administration party in congress, and be ready to take Mr. King's place. But unluckily, before one little year had expired, that arch democrat, Albert Gallatin, when various doctrines had hurried the first Adams from his throne, had established in the democratic city of Baltimore, (sometimes called Mob Town,) and beg to preach, with all his eloquence, such horrible heresies as these—"that the constitution ought to be amended so to elect the President annually, and only for one term." This spread such a panic through the palace, that there was not in the whole household, a mind clearly enough to strike a billiard ball and the president, in a fit of terror, without waiting to consult any of his friends, determined to quit Mr. Gallatin, by sending him immediately to England. Then came the tug of war! Mr. Webster was so indignant that he could restrain himself no longer, and cried about, that the man who could abandon his father's friends and principles, could never be true to his own; and he would no longer trust him. After some days of negotiation, the following compromise was agreed upon: Some imminations are to be thrown out at the beginning of the next session, about the inconvenience arising from the frequent absence of the attorney general from the seat of government, and a resolution offered to prevent him from practicing out of the district; it being perfectly understood that, in that case, Mr. Witt would resign having a large family; which his salary could not support. Mr. Webster is then to be appointed attorney general, to wait until he can be squeezed on the bench of the supreme court, and hold himself in readiness to take the place of Chief Justice, so soon as heaven will do them the favor to remove the great and upright man who now occupies it. Now, would not the man have been thought as mad as John Randolph, who would have predicted, ten years ago, that the nation would at that day, be governed by the Essex Junta, and Hartford Convention! that your chief magistrate, and your chief justice, should be chosen from a sect who had preached a separation of the states, rather than to be any longer governed by a set of weak and wicked republicans? Is it possible that the great state of New York, and all the high-minded states south and west, have consented to be governed by such an administration.

The spirit which now haunts the presidential mind, is Mr. Cheever, proposing himself to be sent to congress from Pennsylvania, and whose talents would be death blow to the administration. "The worst this evil, the party is endeavoring to prevail upon Mr. Rush to resign the treasury to Mr. Cheever, and to accept the collectorship of Philadelphia. He, however, has an eye upon the presidential chair, and is unwilling to quit the hold; and perhaps he may be permitted to remain where he is, until the period of Mr. Cheever's election; by which time the president will be as fully convinced as the committee of ways and means, that Mr. Rush would do better in some other situation.

You must excuse this hasty scrawl, as it is written in all the haste of the steam-boat.

A TRAVLLER.

Lea.—Some time since, a person calling himself George Washington Smith, was arrested in one of the public houses in Albany, upon a charge of having robbed the mail, suspicion having fallen upon him from the fact of his having left certain post notes in the Branch Bank of the United States, without requiring a receipt therefor; and without returning to claim the money; it was, however, proved that this deposit was made three days before the robbery of the mail was committed. He was, nevertheless, detained upon suspicion of having robbed Mr. J. D. P. Ogden, of Tennessee.

Smith was, on the 17th inst. by a habeas corpus, brought before Judge Duer, holding a court of equity in Albany. The object of the habeas corpus was to have the prisoner released from confinement, for two reasons; first, because the offence for which he was imprisoned had been committed in another state; and secondly, that notwithstanding proper notice had been given to the governor of Tennessee, no demand had been made for the prisoner.

The deputy Attorney General contended that as the money had been brought into the city of New York, the prisoner might be tried there. A decision of Judge Parker, of Massachusetts was quoted, in support of the argument, in which it was decided that stealing goods in another state, and bringing them into that state, subjected the offender to trial and punishment in Massachusetts.

The decision was not considered binding, as the attorney for the plaintiff quoted a decision by the supreme court of New York, directly opposed to its bearings.

The provision of the constitution of the United States, for demanding fugitives from justice, was a proof of the propriety of referring the trial of all offences to the state in which they were committed.

Judge Puer, therefore decided that, "the prisoner could only be tried for the offence in question, in the state of Tennessee, and not in New York; and that as no demand had been made for the prisoner by the executive of Tennessee, and as sufficient time had elapsed for making that demand, he was of opinion that he was entitled to his discharge from prison, and he was accordingly discharged.

More bad Work.—The last Eastern paper announces that the notorious British government Brig Poterel had been heretofore on American fishermen in the Bay of Fundy, and had captured the Portsmouth schooner Hammond, with 120 quintals of fish on board, in Sandy Cove, that other fishermen, to avoid capture, had been obliged to cut and run; and that, in their escape, they were fired upon; and that, in their escape, the attention of our government, and that this new expedition, if it proved successful, will not pass unaverted, and an efficient effort be sent to demand restitution, and prevent a repetition.—Columbia.

Glass Manufacturers.—The French appear to be paying great attention to the cultivation of their manufactures. The glass manufacturers having petitioned the government to take off the duty on the sale of soda, on the ground that it prevented them from entering into a fair competition with foreign manufacturers, their petition was referred to a committee of the Academy, who have lately made a report, strongly recommending the remission of the duty.

Blessings of Monarchy.—Mr. Home, in some observations on the immense sums demanded in the house of commons for English ambassadors and consuls, upwards of half a million of pound sterling, said, that the expenses of the English embassy to Paris this year, amounted to £30,000, equal to \$133,333 33. "The whole diplomatic establishment of the United States did not, said Mr. H. cost that country so large a sum as our single ambassador at Paris did this country." "The fixed salary of the ambassador from England to France, is stated to be £12,000, and the contingencies for the current year at upwards of 18,000 pounds. We also learn that the ambassador at Vienna has an annual salary of 14,000 pounds, and the ambassador to St. Petersburg 14,000 pounds, equal to 65,565 dollars and 55 cents.

In the same debate Mr. Home took exception to the expensive dresses of the Household Drummers and Trumpeters of the Crown, and said that the cost of one of the Drummer's jackets was 74 pounds, equal to \$299 90. Well might Milton say, that the trappings of a Monarchy, would support a republic.—Demo. Press.

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