OM COLOMBIA.

the emilesed documents will show you what seek-done by the sutherities of Carsons and ral Passe. The governor at Posts Cabello, stano, holding his commission under the ral government has been displaced, sell Co-Cate, a friend of Gas. Parx, pleased in com
L. Cot. Iribarsa, governor of Lix Gayra, seen ordered to Marcell, the head quarters see. Pass, and command given to Major Tor-General flurino, ir guernal of division, actudes the order of Gen. Pass, is now to Car-Gen. Pasz remains at Valencia, where the span-part of the army is stationed, as we done

ing under the order of Gen. Pacs, is now to Carcoas, Gen. Pacs remains at Valencia, where the
principal part of the army is statioued, any 4,000
meet. Dr. Peno and Col. Carabano are the political advisers of Gen. Pacs.

These two men are possessed of Size talents,
and are much disaffected towards the general
government. Some murlers were perpetrated
at Valencia when General Pacs surrendered up
the command of the army. A contribution of
General and La Guivra to support the army. An \$30,000 him been levied on the inhabitants of Caranas and La Guyra to support the army. An emburgo was hid on all the shipping in La Guyra for two days; it has been mised. The English merchants residing in La Guyra and Caracas, seat a memorial to. Sir Rober Ker Porter, the British Contail residing in Caracas, praying that he would send to the nearest gavel station for a British force to prayed them, which he has done. The arrives of the President Boliyar is auxiously exampled.

A British frigate touched at Lu Guayra the day A British frigete touched at Lu Guayra the day the news reached here from Valencia; she land on board the English Ambassador for Bogota; and the special messenger for Panuma. Bite proceeded to Carthagena on the 6th intant. I have no doubt that the plan is to separate Venezuela from the general government; nothing but the thursty arrival of the President will prevent it."

(TRANSLATION.)

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

The people through the organ of the illustricus municipality of Valencia, preceded 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: but which I have resumed, in compared with the rumed, in compliance with the public with, because I could not slight the affection manifested by my countrymen, nor see them, with indiffer-cace, exposed to internal disorder, and exterior assunits, at a time when there are powerful res-

sous for apprehending both.

Citizens, I will concur with the object of this Citizens, I will concur with the object of this measure, by maintaining, with the armed force under my orders, public tranquility, and the citizer good effects contemplated by att-but this torce shall not interfero with the proceedings of the people, while exercising their sovereignty in providing for their well being and security.

Strongers, the securities offered to you by the

constitution and other laws of the republic in your moral and personal liberty, and in your proporty, will be religiously observed.

JOSE A. PAEZ.

[TRANLATION.]

[TRANLATION.]

Act of the municipality or corporation of Caracas. In-the city of Caracas, bth of May, 1826, the 18th year of the independence, the signiors, the municipal political chief, Donningo Navas Spinola, the first and second municipal Alcaldes Francisco Ignacio Serrano and Jeronimo Pompa, and the Manicipals Lorenzo Emanadel, Antonia A. the Manicipals Lorenzo Emasabel, Antonia A. Cadillo, Juan Josq Ximenez, Fernando Acosta, Narciso Runifez, Manual Lopez, Jose Francisco Cespedes, Jose Dionisio Florez, and the municipal syadic prorecator Jose de Tribarren, being assembled in extraordinary session in compliance with the dec dedly expressed with of the town, on account of the proceedings which took place on account of the proceedings which took place in Valencia, in consequence of the suspension of his excellency the deserving General Jose Antonio Peep, occasioned by the senate having adoutted the accusation preferred by the chamber of representatives against his excellency. It was deemed expedient to convoke in this consistorial list not only the inhabitants, but also the authorities, in consequence of which, an invitation was given to the intendant of the department, the commandant of arms, and the dean of the ecclesiastical Capilido. The first attended, but not the others; and in this stage of the business the pulitical chief set forth, that as soon as he had received notice of wint took place at Valencia, he requested an explanation from the signior intendant, who replied to him, and transmitted to him a copy of an extract of the municipal act of that a copy of an extract of the municipal act of that city, reinstating the above mentioned general is his command, on account of the grievous ills and disasters to which the department found stell exprised, and which it had began to suffer in some violent deaths; which act was passed by the unsmation of the whole town, and restored to him the fall authority which he exercised in the genermunicipality, and the accla is often powers which are exercised in the general commandancy, in the conduct of the war, and is often 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 morphitous might be wrongly in-terpreted, and that it appeared to him necessary terpreted, and that it appeared to him necessary to open a correspondence with his excellency and the illustrious municipality of Valencia, by sending them as no official communication; and another also to his excellency flautingo Marino, general-in-chief communicipality the Vanguard of the troops in the city of Victoris. The seignfor intendant observed—finit no question ought to arise, insamuch as he himself recognized his excellency General Paes, in the exercise of his functious. 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 Carseas, that an explicit and categorical declaration should be made—that the authority of General Pars was recognized by them to the same extent as in Valencia. The intendant replied—that he could not take part is any proceedings which were not in harmony with the laws—which he believed was the case with the resolution just offered, and in consequence of which, he reported even this meeting as illegal; and he therefore requested that he might be permitted to seeds and ceitre, which hid.

The above resolution of the syndic was submitted to discussion; various persons of note expressed their applicant some of whome begged lave, to speak and others were invited to do so by the president. And by acclamation, and the result to the collinear was sometiment of the people, and the sealest tote of all and such of the members of the municipality, it was declared that he excellenced that he excellenced that he excellenced that he excellenced that he realized as a spontaneous votroof the people, and the sealest tote of all such and of the members of the municipality, it was declared that he excellenced that he excellenced the municipality and town of Carses, cases ring in the principle and actives proclaims by the municipality and town of Valencia. The definition is the principle and actives proclaims by the municipality and town of Carses, cases ring in the principle and actives proclaims by the munici to open a correspondence with his excellency and the illustrious municipality of Valencia, by send

of his excellency General Pace, from all the un-merous assembly. The syndic than offered a re-solution, which was edupted with like usanimity by the municipality and people, that a committee of two pectous should be appointed to wait on his excellency General Pass, with a report of these precedings, and that full power, should be granted to them to confer relative to the establish-ment of order, tast-every thing that mignt con-ceirs the good and felicity of the country; and by express consume of corn the good and fehicity of the country; and by express enseent of the people, the signler Juse Runes Caceres and Pedro Pablo Dias were ny express consent of the people, the signiors Juse Runes Caceres and Pedro Pablo Dias were unaminated for the purpose. Lizewise, in consequence of a resolution of the said signior 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 Santingo Marino, in order to congratulate him, and give him cance information of these proceedings; and the choice felt upon the signiors Thomas Lawder and Francisco Rivas. In the same manner, and with tike unaminty, it was agreed, that the object of the commission confided to the signiors Munes and Dias, should be extended to communicating with the illu-trious 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 proceeding, with the requisite official tetter, should be transmitted to the signior intendant; that the contents of it should be communicated to the genbe transmitted to the signior intendent; that the contents of it should be communicated to the gon-tleasen appendixed for the committee; that it should be published to the parishes of the content, through the political chief; that it should be printed immediately in hand belies, at the expense of the city, and that it should be piosted up in public places—with which the session was closed, and the proceedings were signed by the signiors of the litustrious municipality, together with the signior Jose Maria Petgron, Jose Cordero, and Tomas Gonzales Arellano, who were unanimously deputed by the assembled citizens, to sign, on their bolastic in proof of their conformity, and express agreement to the act: To which I certify. express agreement to the act: To which I certify (The eignatures follow.)

British Army,—In a recent discussion on the army estimates, in the British House of Commons, considerable reference was made to the miniary establishment of the United States. We have often known the opposition members to hold out the example of our country as a pattern of economy; but this is the first time a British Minister ever justified his extravagance, (or more properly speaking, impulsed extravagance) by pleading our example. Lord Palmerston, secretary at war, not posed a vote of Lis, 135 (about \$75,000) to de-fray the expenses of the royal military college, which admits about 200 cadets. This was oppos-ed by Mr. Hume, and others. We extract that portion of the debate relating to the U. States.—

"Col. Wood said, he should add to wint 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 supplementations.

Col. Davies said it would be, perhaps, briter for the gentieman opposite, to avoid allutions to America on the subject of expenditure. It would appear, that, for an adequate military brice for such an enormous territors as the United States, £500,000 (about \$2,000,000) a year was deemed sufficient, while the army of Great Britain, a comparatively maignificant trace, required a sum of six or seven millions to maintain it.

Six Haring Carrings, sarrelays of the ordnance.

Sir Heiry Hardinge, secrethry of the ordnance, observed, that in referring to the papers laid before Geograss, he found that at the college at West Phint In the United States, there were 268 cadets Point? in the United States, there were no commissions malitained, of whom S7 obtained commissions malitained, of expensions college; namely, fifty last your. He discovered the suritest of expen-diture for the American college, namely, fifty, horses purchased for the cheets, which the British

Government never venture I to propose.

Col. Davies replied, that he had understood there was no cavalry in the American army.

Sir II. Hardings 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

The proposition was car ied by a large majority. 17'A few years since, and a British, Minister ould have affected the livelest scorn on being sked to follow any example we could set him But things have greatly changed since 1812, in this respect.—. Y. Nat. Ideocate.

The last moments of David, the celebrated paint-The last moments of David, the celebrated painter.—David diedat Brussels, on the 29th of December, 1825, at a quarter after 10 o'clock in the morning. On the 19th he want to the theater to see Tartuffe, and remained during the whole performance. This imprulence was fatal. From that moment his ilisorder trumphed. He was almost always delirjous; but whether in possession or not of his faculties, his conversation, his gestures, his motions, all related to the arts. One of this fundle, an eminent manufacture, called to see him tures, no motions, all related to the arts. One of this pugific, an emiment painter, called to see him two days before his death. Dayld gave him some advice respecting a picture he was about. The et ergy with which he made his observations fattigued him, and his voice became so feeble, that he found it impossible to speak any longer; but he tigued him, and his voice became so feeble, that he tound it impossible to speak any longer; but he tound it impossible to speak any longer; but he tound it impossible to speak any longer; but he continued ty express, by the position of his body, and by the movement of his hands, his opinion with regard to one of the figures in the picture.—
On the day after, a proof wa: brought to him of the engraving after his Leonidas, by M. Laugier. This roused him from a kind of tethargy into which he had sunk. "It is woll," he ramarked: "bring it nearer to cre, for my sight is already so weak." After having examined it he ordered it to be pinned against a wall opposite to him, and his arm chufr to be wheeled towards it. Then, rallying the little strength which he refulsed, he pointed out, with the end of his stick, the parts which he thought deserving of remark. Gradually he became animated; his criticisms were very important, and full of tasts; he resorted to the lively and pictures que expressions of all men of genius, who speak of an art in which they excet; and even asked for a crayon, in order to touch several figures which he thought the graver had not sufficiently kept down. It is friends and his children entreated bim to tire himself no more on the subject, but to take some rest. He yielded to their wisher, and from that moment he never spoke—His faueral was celebrated with great pomp, and was attended by a crowd of the most eminent men in Brussels, and by deputations from Gheart, Bruges, and other towas. Dayld's pencils and pelette were failed on the coffin, as well as his costume as a member of the Institute, and his cross of the Legion of Honor.—French Journal.

By the new trenty 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 deties as a French vessel new deer; and a French vessel may some from France or its colonies to Lower Canada, and pay the same duties as paid upon English vessels.

Lately in England, some thieves, who had heaken into a store, in attempting to make a breach, in
an iron cliest with an iron ber, struck fire and exploded 3 or 4 pounds of powder which was in the
cliest; the rogues were wounded, and one is said to
have been ouight.

THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD. og of the orating we present and oracle charac-matances, in the mords orator and oracle charac-should appelant 450 O.) says, the decisions charac-ter of the pensant administration in Great Britain-bitle fair to strike at the root of parliamentary de-bitle fair to strike at the root of parliamentary and it aldmation; which has been in this sountry and it aldmation; which has been in this sountry and it bits fair to strike at the root of parliamentary de-cismation, which has been in that country and is in this country. A dreadful nursance. He then compares hir Huskisson with the prating fulks, the estentwieres meri, confidences meri, guirruli-que et malesell, speaks of the 'vantage ground Mr. For passessed, in the errors of hir Pitta' administration, and concludes, "with us, by the contrary of the country, the government is always right." However, "with him I will say," to the point.

point.

I have but just received the report of the engineers on the subject of the National Road: In it are to be found ample proofs of "the couriesy" of Congress; and, in the elience of all the presses of the southern states of the country. We have had Mr Methudie Sysiphus like, beginning his first and anding his seventh public year, with "an amendment to the constitution;" and all our other members of congress, whether orators, talkers, or shuser, positively doing nothing but indulging in their receites lequends vel scribends; for where they cannot make speeches which their fellows with hear, they write them for home consumption. onsumption.

Saxum lugens volyant slil, radiis que Rotarum Districti perident, sedet mternum que sedebit

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, see think Mr. Calboun fancifully called it, (for every thing must be military) was scarcely or ever heard of in the southern sintes: and where it was heard of, it did not, because it and where it was near 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, a would beg to ask Gen. Bertrand to draw a line would log 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, (particucarly in the section of N. C. which must have been copied from actual survey, it is demonstrated that a straight line from Roleigh, the seat of government of North Carolina, to Columbia, the seat of government of South Carolina, passes in its course 35 tailes north we tim a straight line from Romethavilles, about 3 miles, south cast from Fayetteville; about 3 miles south east from Rockingham, the seat of justice of Richmond county, North Carolina, about five miles north we t 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 accummodate all important-points, between the two sents of government: Engetteville and Wadesborough excepted, the first of which is 25 miles out of the government: Fayetteville and Wadesborough ex-cepted, the first of which is 35 miles out of the Course, and the last mentioned is 17 miles out of the direct course.

The distances of the staight lines being from

Prom Canadan to Cheraw, is miles, From Canadan to Cheraw, is miles, From Cheraw to Enyetteville, is miles, From Payetteville to Raleigh, is miles, 52 56 162

Total, ... From Caulden to Cheraw, is miles, From Cheraw to Rockingham, is miles, From Rockingham to Ruleigh, is uites, 54 17 76 145

Difference, But the greater curvatures on the Fayetteville ond, then on the Rockingham road, will most likely make the distance 20 miles farther by Fay

etteville than by Rockingham.

From Camden to Rateigh, on the present stage road, the distance is stated to be, to Cheraw. Fayetteville, Raleigh,

GO

181 If 12 miles are allowed, on account of carvitures 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 they proper authority will cause the subject to be farther favestigated.

[Per Dec Ganette, April 11, 1828. It is a pity this had not attracted the proper no-ice at the general post-office.

If the importance of Fayetteville be urged as reason, I would observe that it is on the road

office, on that subject, see the Charleston Courier of 23d May, 1826. As the post master general has so "unequivocally" declared himself on the subject of that road, it would have been no immediment to the advitors of the rose.

has so "unequivocally" 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 thur 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 flad his orders from head quarters, were to trust to the infallibility of the post master general and the representations of the small contractors. I should much like to see the itinerary. It would, is suppose, resemble this Left Psyette-ville at Schools A. M., serived at Cheraw 9 P. M., staid 4 hours—left Cheraw at 1 o clock A. M., marrived at Columbia 12 Meridian shald 3 hours—arrived at Columbia 12 Meridian shald 3 hours—arrived at — 10 P. M., staid 4 hours—left — at 2 A. M., strived at Augusta 8 P. M. Now, I would beg to ask where was there any time for making a survey (I beg their soldership's pardon, I should have said reconsistency) or obtaining any correct information? But, to the absurdities under the head "eastern route," the General says, (p. 13, doc. 156) "it

But, to the absurdates under me none "eastern route," the General says, (p. 13, doc. 156) "at crosses below their lower falls all the main streams from the Aleghanies. Thus it connects the points on these rivers where, in the present state from the Alexanders. Thus it connects the points on these rivers where, in the present state of improvement the sloop navigation terminates, and that by best commences." This information is new to the people of Fayette, Cheraw, &c. &c. — A sloop stavigation! This is like the information of the North American Review in 1982, on a similar amblest, and as functed as the full wing broad assistions: "From these points to the Seathers after an mainterrupted navigation for a series after an mainterrupted navigation for sleeps and steamhouts sturing, the whole sear, excepting (mark it well, reader) come short futer replicants to winter; (as wintersti) which exception and seamhouts sturing the whole search reader, (as wintersti) which exception and popular to some of them. But, a report must be made and fallmanted as cathedra, would be (and indeed has been) received—the garmont must be made and fallmanted as cathedra, would be cause made to St. for, in page 14, we find, "I find contain most to middle may be easy in general.

re.) ! to pr

am at a back to comprehend his meaning. Boos he forget the gravel, clay, and anni, from Sichmond to Augusta. I have been as far as Columbias, but, that is the first time I over beard of the road being on the allarial. What right, will some say, perhaps, have I to question the representation of an engineer who has fought, undgalantly too, I acknowledge, under the eagle of Napoleon? I raphy as much as I have to eak what the members from North and South Carolins were about, when this report was and that they did not protest against such misrepresentation and misapprobession.

ad misspertension.
I would observe that "the present state of in provement" in the river navigation is now at prate-rea nihil. The state of N. C. has abandoned it in disgust. This is not the case with S. C.—She has pursued a cureer of wanton and useless, well us injurious, expenditure on herrivers. As to the talent of the agents and of course their lations, it is only necessary to quote their own words. In page 40 of Superintendent Blanding's Report for

page 40 of Superintunces.

1823, he says,

"The water in the Santee, Wateree and Con"The water in the Santee, Wateree and Con"The water in the Santee, Wateree and there are garee has in some seasons been so low, that boats of more than 2 feet could not par; and there are of more than 2 feet could not par; and there are no means of giving a much greater depth of water, when drought of long continuance occurs." Again (p. 54) speaking of the Congaree, in common winter water (see Gen. 3's report,) boats drawing 2 teet, can pass the river with facility, but there are obstructions still remaining that imped the navigation of any but hours 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 while at bottom, and having 3 feet at the lowest state of the river," and this for, perhaps, a course of 20 miles in its very upper spotion. There never can be a uniform navigation for more than 18 inches. But I will not tire myself nor disgust your readers, with the incordistencies of these people. To shew how water works pay in dry yours, in these warm climates, I will add the history of the Santee Canal.

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 \$650,657; dividends (to 1825) have been made in 2 years only. In 1814 (e year of war and consequent partial interruption by sea) 12,539; in 1815 \$13,086; in all \$25,445, or less than the legal interest, 7 per cent, on the capital by more than \$66,000; so that the whole exhems exceeds \$4.615,000. The green on the capital by more than position; so that the whole expense exceeds \$1,615,000. The gross receipt of tolls was in 1814, \$21,429; 1815, \$18,549; 1816, 17, 18, and 19, nothing. In 1822, \$16,031; 1823, to let July \$13,635. The decrease of tolls in 1827, 22, and 23, has, no decrease of tolls in 1827, 22, and 23, 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 de-line in the toll to the scal cause; that in 1816, 17, 18, and 19, there was no river navigation—that giver navigation is unprofitable; and as to the steam books, they have ended in vapour: for now, 1826; it is but by acci-dent, one is to be seen at Columbia. Three com-panies have attempted them, and all have got so well scutded, as to wish they had left them As to the " boat communication" (p. 14) the

means by which it has been attempted, and the scandalous waste of public money by Quacks and pretenders, I will resume it in another paperpretenders, I will resume it in another paper-merely new satefying myself by saking, what is the actual situation of these highly improved ri-vers. Any candid mind will say that in the win-ter season they are navigable; but that from June ter season they are navigable, but that from June to January many causes unite to render them either not navigated or not navigates. The Georgetown paper of the 19th May any, "the Pee Dee is so low us to prevent plauters from flowing the rice fields" This is nearly, if not quite the case with the others. One fact as to this "uninterrupted navigation" is worth a thousand arguments. The Charleston price current of the 22d May, 1826, quotes flour at \$4.50. That of Columbia of its 19th May, 1826, quotes if at \$7\$. Having commenced with a quotation from the Columbia sage, I will conclude with what he mays relative to the new British Weights and Measures and leave your readers to apply it to the common sage, I was concurse with what nemys relative to the new British Weights and Measures and leave your readers to apply it to the
case in point. "While topics are introduced into
Congress that will enable declaimers to talk by
the day without any interious search into facts,
or any application of practical knowledge or useful subjects "will continue session after asssion," unneeded and forgotten. Indeed the subject which led him to make this observation is a
proof of idleness and extravagance; for, in the face
of the following statement, as attempt has been
made and perhaps it has succeeded to give \$700
to institute not a series of experiments, but two,
the one at N. Y. the other at Washington. "The
two standards of weights and measures are takes
from per maneut objects that always can be restored to; and whereon numerous gaperiments have from per imaneus organics that always can be restor-ed to and whereon numerous experiments have been made with all the desirecy and all the light that MODEAN SCIENCE CAN SUFFLY. The British have, in this respect, saved us from all the trouble we should have been compelled to

"No philosophical experiments have over been made with more scrupulous and anxious care."

"Intimations have been under that whenever the U.S. will adopt the system, the British Government will give all the aid it can command, to make the weights and measures accurate." He adds "I to works the wholes?

adds " It is worth the whole of our merchants to know the principles of the British act, as to our statesman they can do well enough without any knowledge of to little moment."

PEREGRINUS.

Blessings of Monarshy.—Mr. Hume, 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 £33,333 32. "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 Vicina has an annual salary of 14,000 pounds, and the ambassador to St. Petersburgh 14,600 pounds, equal to 65,566 dollars and 55 cents.

cents.

In the same debate Mr. Hume took exception to the expensive dresses of the Household Drummers and Trumpetters of the Crown, and said that the cast of one of the Drummer's lackets was 74 pounds, equal to \$329.90. Well might be say, that the trappings of a Monarchy, would support a republic.—Dano. Press.

Glass Manufacturers.—The French appear to be paying great attention to the cultivation of their manufactures. The glass manufacturers having palitious dide government to take of the duty on the sulphat of soils, on the ground that it prevented to a committee of the Academy, who have lately made a report, strongly recommending the remission of the duty.

From Noah's New York National Ad-

were chosen by the people. Mr. Webster must be Secretary of State. But when it was accretated that Mr. Adam could not be chosen without buying Mr. Clays and that Mr. Clay would not take any thing but the state department. Mr. Webster was promised the mission to England, the which he stather suitily assented. They me take department as the soure direct read to the Presidency! After Mr. Adams institutionent, there proved to be such a formidable opublished, especially in the seamer, to the unapart of his election, he began to treathle, and to look round for a champion to head he sead party as the foure-of representatives. He sould see no one who combined so much tallent, 47th so much affectively of principle as Mr. Webster and to desert him his the first year of his trial! that he would, district the recess of congress, despatch Mr. King, who could not, from infirmity, possibly remain must then treed on mother and by that time Mr. Webster than twelve months; and by that time Mr. Webster could organize the administration party in congress, and be ready to take Mr. King, who ster could organize the administration party in congress, and be ready to take Mr. King's place. But unjuckely, before one little year had expired than arch democrat, Albert Gallatis, whose pericious doctrines had harled the first Admin from his through the class that arch democrate had been described by the time Mr. Ballimore, (councilmes called Mrs. Then gened such a panic through the palace, that there was not in the whole household, a flingel desaily enough to striple a billierd ball; and the president, in a fit of terror, without waiting to consult any of his friends, determined to quiet Mr. Gallatin, by sending him immediately to Logland. Then came who was not in the whole household, a flingel desaily enough to striple a billierd ball; and the president, in a fit of terror, without waiting to longer; and cred about, that the man who could abandon his faffine be friends and principles, could never be true to his own; and he would an insunat perfectly understood that, in that case, Mr.' Wirt would resign having a large family, which his salary could not support. Mr. Webster is then to be appointed attoracy general, to wait until his can be aqueezed on the bench of the supreme court, and hold himself in readiness to take the place of Chief Fusice, so soon as heaven will do them the favor to remove the great and upright, man who new occupies it. Now, would not the man have been thought as mad as John Raudelph, who would have predicted, ten years ago, that the antion would at this day, be governed by the Essex Janta, and Hartford Convention!! that yourchief magistrate, and your chief justice, sheld be chosen from a sect who had preached a seperation 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. ed 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, as Mr Cheeves, proposing himself to be send to congress from Pennsylvania, and whose talents would be death blow to the administration. "Eac syert this evil, the party is condeavouring to precival upon Mr. Rush to resign the treasury to Mr. Cheeves, and to accept the collectorship of Phit, adelphia. He, however has an eye upon the presidential chair, and is unwilling to shift the hold, and, perhaps he may be permitted to remain where he is, until the period of Mr. Cheeves electrons by which time the president will be us fully convinced as the committee of ways and mean?, that Mr. Rush would do better in some other air-The spirit which now haunts the presidential that Mr. Rush would do better in some other sit.

You must oxcuse this hesty scrawl, us it is written in all the bustle of the steam-boat. A TRAVELLER.

Law.—Some time since, a person calling highself George Washington Smith, was arrested in
one of the public houses in Albany, upon a charge
of having robbed the mail, suspicion having falled
upon him from the fact of his having left certain
past notes in the Branch Smak of the United States,
without requiring a receipt therefor, and without
returning to claim the aponey; it was, however,
proved that this deposite was unde three days hotore the robbery of the mail was committed. He
was, nevertheless, detained upon suspicion of having robbed Mr. J. D. P. Ogden, of Tempessee.

Smith was, on the 17th inst here habe

Smith was, on the 12th Inst. by a habeas corpus brought before Judge Duer, building a court of equity in Albany. The object of the bases cor-pus was to have the prisoner released from confinement, for two reasons; first, because from con-finement, for two reasons; first, because the of-fence for which the was imprisoned had been com-mitted in another state; and secondly, that and-withstanding proper notice had been given to the governor of Tennessee, no demand had been made for the prisoner.

made for the prisoner.

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

setts.
The decision was not considered binding, us the attorney for the plaintiff quoted a decision by the supreme court of New York, directly op-

by the supreme source of the print at print and posed to its bearings.

The pravision of the constitution of the United States, for depanding fugitives from justice, was a proof of the prepriety of referring the trial of all offences to the state in which they were constituted.

Judge Paer, therefore decided that, "the pri-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 demend and been made of the prisoner by the executive of Tennessee, and as sufficient time and 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 Wark.— The fast Eastport paper and nonnece that themotorious British government Brig I biterel hapbenswest her attacts on American fishermen, in the first of Fundy, and had captured the Fortemouth schooler Hammond with 120 quintafs of fish on board, in Sauly Cover that office I shermen, to avoid capture, had been that office I shermen, to avoid capture, had been that office I shermen, it is known that the substant were fired upon. It is known that the substant were fired upon. It is known that the substant of our government, and that this integer than the substantian of our government, and that this integer than the substantian of our government, and that this integer than the substantian of our government, and that this integer than the substantian of our government, and that this integer than the substantian of our government, and that the integer than the substantian of our government, and that the integer than the substantian of our government, and that the integer than the substantian of our government, and that the integer than the substantian of our government, and that the integer than the substantian of our government, and that the integer than the substantian of our government, and that the integer than the substantian of our government, and that the integer than the substantian of the boundary of the