that the counsel for dd be informed of recution abould be informed of a phad to meet on the part of meet in order that they, also, we as opportunity to prepare were by right equally entitled the others? Mr. Jones repeablection to disclose the course and to follow; and, in answer to question from the court as to read his projected motion said to their consider nclusion of some Chan-ith which the court had d previous to its adjourn-

ancery case.

urt then resumed the consider

receedings in the case furing the sitting of the y morning next. It is t, then, in the event of or making the motion an-him, the trial will com-

norning, the considera of Dr. Watkins was re ment of the bench sel, that the Grand Ju be instructed that the facts the indictment, & found by unted to the offence offorgery y of the Court, consisting of ranch and Morsell, refosed to and Jury, as prayed by udge Thruston dissented ad delivered a long arguert of the opinion formed the Court was bound to ed instructions, in orde lure of public justice by ilst courts are protecting with , and the rights of the com-id, finally, that as I am of o-it the facts and intents found fictment amount to the crime y at common law, it is incum ne, under the circumstances se, and for the reasons assignof the case, and for the reasons assigned above, to tell the jucy so, and that they ought, therefore, to give validity to their act, and sanction and vigor to the law, "by calling the offence in the indictment (to pursue the language of the instruction) by its necessary legal and technical name."

The length of time occupied in delivering the opinions of the Court, renders it impracticable to publish them in our paper of to-day.

The counsel for the accused subsequently rejecting an offer on the part of Mr. Swann and Mr. Key, to join issue and proceed to trial without further argument, entered a general de-

ther argument, entered a general de-marrer to the three indictments out-standing against the defendant. Mr. Key then observed, that the counsel for Key then observed, that the counsel for the United States werewilling to submit the question upon the demurrer, to the decision of the court without occupying more of the public timerbut that proposition also was declined. Mr. Coxe, in a long and elaborate argument, contended that the offence charged, being an offence against the United States, the party offending could not be considered amenable to a State, or other local tribunal. He referred, in support of his argument, to the the question so repeatedly discussed, of the respective powers of the federal and State governments; and to the different constructions put upon the 8th section of the 1st ments; and to the different construc-tions put upon the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, granting to Congress the power to provide for the general welfare;—maintaining that the offence weatever it might be, was not amenable to the courts of the United States in this district, nor by the com-mon law to those of Maryland. This it will be seen is the same ground of de-fence as that taken by the prisoner's counsel on the former demurrers.

The argument upon the demurrer, it is expected, will occupy a considerable portion of the time of the Court. Mr. Jones, we presume, will fullow Mr. and as an Coxe; after which, Mr. Swann and Mr. States. Key, the counsel for the United States, will reply,

At half past three u'clock, the Court

sest authorities laid down that it was not necessary for the prosecutor, in the case of any exception or proviso inserted for the benefit of the accused, or a proviso denying him the benefit of the statute, to negative or assert any such proviso in the indictment, by anticipating such matter of defence as could only properly proceed from the defendant in answer to the charge.

Mr. Core followed, and cited various other cases in support of his argument of yesterday.

Mr. Swann, after alluding to the long and laborious arguments which had al-rendy been submitted to the Court in this case, said, that the only question was, whether the offences charged were amenable to their jurisdiction? On a former occasion, he observed that the Court had decided that they did possess a common law jurisdiction over such an offence, and quoted the deci sion of their honors on the first demurrer, to that effect. With espect to the doctrine that, as a State or local tribunal the Court possessed no right to try such offences, he asked, if previous to the cession of the ten miles square, the the cession of the ten miles square, the courts of the State of Maryland could not have tried any criminal offence committed within that portion of the district ceded by that State? Certainly they could. And the United States having, by the set of cession, inherited all the rights formerly possessed by the State of Maryland, had the unquestion, the rights formerly possessed by the state of Maryland, had the unquestion. able right to prosecute such offences in the district courts. He then reviewed the indictments formerly laid against the prisoner, and contended that it was unnecessary for himself and his colleague to state further, than that Dr. Watkins was the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and that he had committed a fraud upon the public, through the me-dium of another public officer, a Navy Agent, to contitute a charge o fraud. They could not charge him as having illegally obtained the money by the colour of his office; nor was he indicted simply for misbehaviour in office; but for a fraud, a trespass—that he had obtained the money by force of arms, as it might be said in legal parlance-by illegal, laise, fraudulent, and deceitful means which amounted to the fraud charged in the indictments. Whether that fraud had been committed by Tobias Watkins as a private individual, or by the same person as Fourth Auditor, was immaterial; he was equally liable to the law for his offence; and he (Mr. Swann) conceived that it was his right and his duly—his paramount duly— without the slighest vindictive feeling towards the accused, to call for the indiction upon the prisoner, should he be convicted upon trial, of the punishment justly accurated by the law to that of fence. With respect to the objection which had been urged that the fraud was not punishable here, because it was completed in New York, he observed, that if an indictment had been presented and found in New-York, it might, by parity of reasoning, be contended that the offence was not ponishable there because some part of the offence char ged had been committed in the District of Columbia; so that the case must be made to resemble Mahomet's tomb, suspended between earth and heaven; the offence, it seemed, not being to be reached here or any where else. After some ed here or any where else. After some further remarks, he observed, that the plain fact was, that Watkins caused the requisition to be issued—drew upon Paulding—sold the claim upon that gendeman—and then put the money in his pocket. It was unnecessary, he conceived, to say how, or in what manner, he had used it. Where was the gas of splitting hairs upon the case unless the splitting hairs upon the case, unless the court and the counsel were to be rea-soned out of their common sense? He took another survey of the various indictments, contending that the whole of them showed cases of gross, unusual and unprecedented frauls. In refer-ence to the statute of limitations, as it had been called, he maintained, that being passed by Congress in the year 1790, it could not operate in this District, sommuch as Congress did not assume the jurisdiction here until 1800. In the act of cession, he repeated, it was provided that the laws of Maryland hand continue in force within the Maryland part of the District. The common law formed part of that law, and as such was adopted by the United es. He concluded, by stating, that case, it applied also to every crimual case, it applied also to every crimual case which he might be called upon to institute; but be would confidently state, that that statute applied only to statutory offences. He replied, also, to the different

the offence; and therefore, the day ed need not appear to be within

After a desultory discussion between the counsel for the accused, and those

for the prosecution, the Grand Jury was adjourned till Friday.

Thursday, July 9.—Mr Jones this morning proceeded to argue in support of the demurrer entered against the indictments pending in this case. He contended that the Court possessed no jurisdiction, neither statutory nor at jurisdiction, peither statutory nor at common law, over such offences. Dr. Watkius, he observed, had no authoriy to cause the requisition to be issued by the Secretary of the Navy, nor to draw upon Mr. Paulding afterwards; and that, therefore, if they chose to give credence to his representations, in matters which they ought to have known better than him, it must be upon their own responsibility. He could not, therefore, be considered as officially guilty. The Secretary of the Naxy might just as well have been called upon by the Khan of Tartary, or the Hetman of the Cossacks, to send half a million of dollars to the Euxine, as by Dr. Watkins to send the \$750 to New York; and he could have done so with equal right. If the Secretary, the superior officer of the accused party, and Mr. Paulding, his co-ordinate officer, had been cajoled, fooled, cheated, and defrauded by the false representations of the department, that fact did not amount to an offence against the public; and, under the circumstances of the case, it could not be urged that it had been committed by him virtute officia; torted, but the facts themselves are e-

He descanted at great length on the charges contained in the indictment, and the phraseology in which they were alleged-contending as well from the latter, as from the want of jurisdiction on the part of the Court, that as the deceit stated to have been practised, was not such as would impose on a reasonable or prudent man, the demurrer must be sustained.

Mr. Jones subsequently announced his intention to move, to marrow, for the discharge of the Grand Jury.

The counsel for the United States replied, that they were ready to meet in argument, any motion which could be made in behalf of the prisoner. The argument upon the demurrer, it

understood, is concluded, At 4 o'clock, the Court adjourned.

The Administration-and the Opposition.-We have never seen a more desperate effort made than this country now exhibits, for raising an ambitions man upon the ruins of an Administration. What, though Andrew Jackson was elected by a great and friumphant majority of the people? Before he was sworn into office, war was declared against him-" War was declared upon the very threshold;" and it is now openly proclaimed, that Mr. Clay is to be nominated by the Legislature of Kentucky, as the candidate of the Op position. Never were any partizans more leval to their leader, than his bo dy guard are devoted to him. He is as daring as he is ambitions, and many of them are as deperate in their means as they are in their resolutions.

So insane is his ambition, that he is continually violating his professions by his practice. He avows a desire to restore tranquillity to the state; yet in the same breath, he is attempting to deception. But the acts of both of inflame the people. While he prequalified retirement," we see him wandering from town to town, with harangues, intended to advance his own pretentions.—He is constantly giving than 28 out of about 400 have been removed.—One would suppose, that this ing war against the administration; reing war against the administration; recommending his own cause by the most ingenius stratagems, and attempting to rally partizans under his own banners. But he will overshoot his mark; by opening the eyes of his countrymen to his own ambitious designs.

Nor are the Coalition presses more indifferent abe the means for promoting his object. I hey are disgraced by misrepresentations and abuse. Some of them are "sustained by the donatheir Editors are harping upon the de-pendence to which the President would reduce the press, these very men are dependent upon the contributions of individuals for the support of their merconary labours. During the last Elecwere employed to the disgrace of the Coalition Presses. Draughts were drawn on and accepted by leading individuals, for bolstering up certain presses, as desperate in their measures

iterty of the press can conte e present degradation of the Coalition

They will not wait entil the great course of Gen. Jackson's Administra-tion is fairly developed. They will not wait to see, how far the doctrines of his first Message will be unfavorable to the genius of the Constitution or the solid interest of the nation; how far he relieves the public burdens, at home, or promotes our commercial relations abroad; how far he brings back the goreforms the abuses which have crept in. But they seize upon every circum stance which they can pervert to his disadvantage; and well does their haranguing leader in Kentucky instruct them in their plan of the campaign. They strike at every thing which comes in their way; calling in every missile weapon which the removed officer, the discontented politician, and the aspiring partizan can bring to the assis-

One of their favorite topics of clamour, springs from these removals. If a sot is removed from office, it is called proscription-If a faithless and incompetent agent is told to give way to a man of honor and capacity, it is equally called proscription—If a defaulter is swept from public employment, it is still to be called proscription. The facts are assiduously kept out of view. The President is nicknamed a Tyrant, a Nero, or Culigula. The worst motives are as cribed to him. He is represented as a persecutor of the conscience. Men are said to be turned out for entertaining an honest difference of opinion. A hun dred Post Masters are magnified into 300. Only two of the officers of the Custom-house of Boston were turned out the other day, and the Coalition Presses immediately swelled their number to 13. Not only are motives disgregiously exaggerated.

There is a strong parallel drawn beween the opening administration of Jefferson and Jackson. They stood in a different situation from the other Presidents. Gen. Washington organized the government, and of course had no previous officers to turn out Mr. John Adams professed to belong to the same school with Gen. W. and retained as many of his officers as he could -Mr. Madison quietly followed Mr. Jefferson-as Mr. Monroe did Mr. Madison-& Mr. John Q. Adams professed to follow in the footsteps of Mr. Monroe - But the elections of Jefferson & lackson were a ener of Civi Revolution-Each of them went in. with a strong and violent party against them, organized by the friends of the previous administration; and similar means were employed by their uppopents to defeat their success. Both of these Presidents were induced to change their Secretaries, and with their Secretaries, many of the other officers of government. The consequence was, that the same clamour was raised against both. The speech of Mr. Rutedge raised the war cry against Mr. Jefferson in 1800, as Mr Clay's speech raises it against Gen. Jackson. Does the former complain of revolutionary officers being removed? So did Mr Rutledge-Of families reduced to beggary? So did Mr. Rutledge-Of men persecuted for opinion's sake? So did Mr. Rutledge-Of political friends and partizans rewarded? So did Mr Rutledge-Mr. Rutledge complained in 1800, that Mr. J. had at that lime turned out from 90 to 100-nay, that

ie swept them off "by batches." Both these Presidents may have erred in turning out a few of the incumbents. Their responsible situation could not protect them from mistake, or even them were misrepresented by determined and illiberal opponents. One would be induced to believe, that a multitude of the Clerks at Washington had been swept off, when in truth not more of their adversaries—when in truth, in some of the States, as Maryland. Delaware, Maine, &c. their adversaries had exercised their State power almost ad internecionem: In the county of Frederick alone, more than 80 old of the Jackson men have been thrust from office.

Let us consider too, that in the State of Mississippi, where all the Federal Officers but one were the friends of Mr. Adams, few or none have been remothe Clamour has been exaggerated.

But, let Gen. Jackson do what he pleases, he is destined to abuse. The great body of the People will deal hon-estly by him-and judge him by his acts. But Mr. Clay is determined on supplanting him, if he can; and his par-tizan pressus will hark in full cry. been discharged this morning ces. He replied, also, to the different presses, as desperate in their measures tizan presses will bark in full cry iday. 8: Key resumed his ar- provisions made by Virginia and Mary as they were in their fortunes. And if No man will contend, that Gen. Ja

Mr. Branch; all the official papers of Mr. Ingham; all the papers which have emunated from the War Department; the talents of Barry and Berrien, prove their respective qualifications for the public service. They will do their duty; and we firm!y trust, that the abuses of the government will be reformed .-- The President himself possesses alrong re-commendations. With an industry which never sleeps; a temper which is never excited, mourre all the hopes of his enemies; and energy which supervises every thing; with strong com ion sease, and integrity which looks mainly to the public good, may be fully realize the confidence of his countrymen.—Richmond Enquirer.

Norfolk, July 10. Arrival of President Jackson.-The DREW JACKSON, now President of the United States, arrived at Old Point Comfort, from Washington, in the Steam Boat Potomac, Capt Jenkins, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, on a visit for the benefit of his health. He was attended by Major EATON, Secretary of War; Hon. John BRANOH, Secretary of the Navys Hon. WILLIAM T. BARRY. Post Master General; Gen. MADOMB Commander in chief of the Army; Gen. BERNARD, of the Engineer Corps; Gen. GIASON; Commederes Rongers and WARRINGTON, of the Navy Board; Majors DONALSON and GREER, and Lieut. VAN BUREN.

The PRESIDENT and suit were met at the landing by Col. House, Comd'tof the Post, Major WORTH, Com. BARRON, of the Navy Yard, and the officers of the garrison, by whom they were received with the utmost cordiality and respect, and conducted to the Quarters of Col. House, where the President will remain during his stay at the Point.

Immediately on landing, the President was greeted with a salute of 24 guns from the garrison, and received the military honors due to his rank, from the Battalion, stationed at the Post, who were drawn up a short distance from the wharf ready to receive

The Committees from the Corporat Authorities of this Borough, deputed to invite the General to visit the town and receive its hospitalities, waited up-on him, as soon as he had landed, and handed him the following letter, to which he replied verbalty, that it would afford him pleasure to comply with the kind and respectful invitation of the authorities of Norfolk, and that he would feave Old Point this morning at

9 o'clock, with that intention. Norfolk, July 9, 1829, Sr,-We have been deputed by the pullic authorities of the Corporation of Norfall to wait on and solicit you to accept the civi-lities and hospitality of the Corporation, du-ting your present visit to Virginia, and in-structed to say that suitable apartments are provided for the accommodation of yourself and suite. The authorities will be happy to receive you on your arrival, and extend to you those attentions to which you are so eminently entitled, from your patriotic services and the exalted station to which you have been called by the voice of a great

We beg leave to add our earnest desire that you will not disappoint the wishes and expectations of the citizens of Norfolk, and offer you individually, the assurances of our undiminished confidence, in your zeal and devotion to the best interests of our common We have the honor to be, with sentiment

of the highest consideration, your obedient GEORGE T. KENNON, Committee on the Court, CALES B. COOKE, RICH'D DRUMMOND, Committee in the N. C. WHITEHEAD, Spartog the Common WM. G. CAMP, Council. To ANDREW JACKSON,

President of the United States. We understand that the Presiden will visit the Navy Fard, the Canal and other public establishments, during his short stay.

The following members of the fami lies of the President and Heads of De partments, &c. accompany them on this pleasing excursion. Miss Emston, niece of the President; Mrs. Euton, lady of the Sec'y of War; Mrs. Barry, lady of the P. M. General; Mrs. Don alson, of the President's family; two daughters of the Sec'y of the Navy; the daughter of Gen. Macomb.

Norfolk, July 11. Honors to the President .- The venerable Chief Magistrate continues to re-

At Fortress Monros, he received, Cassell's Artillery, and to both from the Military and the numer, our assemblage of Citizens from the Rifle Corps, Capt. Honeighboring Towns and Country, who residence of Jons W. ved by General Jackson.—We state these facts, merely to show, that the proscription has been more limited than it has been represented—and that most assiduous attentions. After the review of the troops, a splendid display of fire works, composed of rockets, wheels, suns, globes and various other devices, prepared at the Garrison, and accompanied at in ervals with patriotic and martial airs, from the skillel Band attached to the post, delighted the spectators until 3 o'clock; the Theatre was

verbally replied, " That he di people of Portsmouth-that his this section of country would short (being obliged to set Washington on Monday,) and rangements so made, that he c accept their polite invitation to of a public dinner; but that h spend an hour in Portsmouth at any place to be designate committee, when he would be to see, in a plain, republican such of the citizens at might t per to wait on him."

The committee returned in mac, which arrived at the M at I past 12 o'clock, with the I and others who accompanied he Washington, Com. Baknow, Col. other officers of the Forttess, number of respectable citize spects to our distinguished vis As the Potomac glided in style up our river; the whar

shipping became crowded with aitude of spectators who had be thering since early morning, in quarters of the town and vicin witness the arrival of the veteral and his condjutors in the Govern When the Steam Boat reach New Naval Hospital, a salute guns was commenced from a bat four 12 pounders, which had bee ted for the occasion by Mr. Jol Phail, on his Wharl near To and which was continued (wi possing it) until she arrived County Dock, when, after chee speed for a few minutes, in

the loud cheering of the mul band playing an elegant air.)
ceeded up to the Navy Va
President and suite were wai on landing, by the Navy am Officers of the Station, and tached to the Yard who were introduced by Com. Barron Hon. Secretary of the Navy to sident and suite. The usual were also paid by the Maria and a national salote was fi the battery in the Yard-the the frigate Constellation and war Erie, were elso manned tifu, style, alfording one of displays we have for a long The several ceremonies of being over, the President, ac-

by his suite, Com. Barron, win, (the Enginer,) and a gr of officers, visited the Dry all the workmen engaged drawn up to receive him, wards went to work in their departments, for the graff their distinguished visitors. ident expressed much satthe style of execution and this important work. He is the quarters of Col. Baldwin Marine Barracks on his reto Navy Yard, where he parte handsome Callation, prepared neatest style, at the resi modore Barron, and was in a number of officers and sill on leaving the yard the Pre-ted the North Carolina 74, h stellation, and sloup of war El-he proceeded to Portsman Commandant's burge. U fisq. Here he was introdu number of citizens, and a of refreshments, was esco

ed the river with him a in the Potomae, and a Norfolk Troops in the to the President here.