Mr. Swann said, that every the patters and been upon one or other ladge Thruston. If such be the rase, certainly they cannot serve apon

Mr. Close contended that they could, to which it was replied, that they could not, if empannelled on the preceding

with the case to morrow,-Mr. Swann observed, that the Coun-sel for the United States vere prepared, although he was not aware of the progress that could be made in susimoning a new Jarge. At So'clock the Court

Tuesday, July 23 - Nothing of interest occurred to day in the case of Dr. Wathins. The Petit Jury were discharged early in the morning, and the Court adjourned at 2 o'clock. Several bills against the prisoner were laid be-fore the Grand Jury; one of them for forgery; upon which, the Court were asked by them whether it were in their to amend or alter an indict They were infurmed by the Court, in reply, that they could not. They must either find the bill true, or

al Jury came to no decision previous to the adthe Court

ed during the Hay, in heration of the new indict in our paper of yesterday. witnesses were examined; les Hay, and C. S. Fowmry Forrest, Mr. R. D. Har Hon, Isaac Hill, Mr. Amos Ken and Mr. Wm. Cottringer. It two o'clock, the Grand Jury ap

ed in Court, and presented two was under the act of Congress of March refalsely and feloniously procuring to be transmit of the Treasury, the aftered ad of account from W. Harris, the Agent at Boston. The offence was alleged to consist in the alent erasures in the quarterly account rendered by that gentleman. The other indictment was for a misde-meanor in having unjustly and fraudu-tently obtained two thousand dollars e same Navy Agent, and aplied it to his own use. The Grand ary returned a true bill upon this harge. The Court adjourned and

Saturday, Aug. 1. Court yesterday was almost entirely ta-ken up in disposing of Mrs. Royall's and in toying two or three crim-

in the course of the day Mr. Key, the II. Stares, took on opportunity moving the Court for an opinion on e point of law which arose out of the fasset of the Grand Jury to find an increment against T. Walkins for for-(in having crased custain items to Harris's account remlered to his offer settlement,) which point Mr. understood the Court, when it detect its uplein on the General deer, to state that it reserved, with he intention of giving it at another time. He desired this opinion with the view of enabling himself and his collegue to decide on the expediency of sending to the Grand Jury an indicement against the prisoner, for large ry (as was understood) in the alteration of an abstract of Mr. Paulding's. tion of an abstract of Mr. Paulifing's. But it appeared that the Counsel for the United States had misunderstood the Court in this matter, and that the Court had not prepared an opinion on the question referred to.

However, the Counsel for the prose-

time efferwards, sent on new bill in the case tra, drawn by the de Pressury, in the name, and authority, of Pur-which case had been reed, and the indict by the Court, it will be be ground that the trial by the act of Congress limi med presecutions to two years al-the offence. This indicts out va-from the former one, in some par-ars, but it was negatived by the

t is understood that the Court, all sa being ready—will go to trial on by morning, on the indictment in loston 2,000 dellar case.

The National Debt.—The following the President went, he met the People article from the Philadelphia Sentinel with republican simplicity, not imperial

on of cevenue from the contr plated commercial regulations, he will mall probability succeed in accomplishing that very desirable object.

Newbern Sentinel.

It is a matter highly gratifying to be friends of the administration of the general government, to witness the ad mirable arrangements in all its depart quate, and particularly in that most operant one, which more immediates ly interesis all classes of the nation, the fiscal. The Secretary of the Treasury Judge Cranch having asked whether July there would be paid off, at the tere was a probability of proceeding Bank of the United States, and its branches, \$6,789,000 of the public debt, besides interest, being loans made during the late war with Great Britain, and bearing an interest of 6 per cent. This has been done, and in a manner which reflects the highest credit on the arrangements of the Secretary, can joined with those of the Bank. pressure has been at any time felt in the progress of preparations, nor in the consummation; and this large amount of the public debt of the tation, frearly one seventh of the whole) has been finally paid, producing advantage to the public, by the loans made by the Bank, for many months, in anticipation of its extinguishment, to all who chose to apply for them, and by every kind of accommodation, both to the government and the public creditor, in its power to fucnish.

It is also proper to remark, that the Bank did not, at any period, limit its discounts, in consequence of the pay ment, but on the confrary, rather in creased them, and in so doing, prevent ed any inconvenience to the communi 4y, arising from the preparations necesspeily incident to so large a subtraction of stock. It has been objected, that the Bank did not subscribe a large amount to the loan for internal improvements of this state. This objection is only made by those who are not fami liar with the provisions of its charter. The Bank subscribed with great promp titude, the sum of \$50,000, being the utmost limit which it is allowed to loan any one state, without a special act of Congress, sanctioning it.

It will be recollected that some of the payments of the public debt, have at former periods, caused a great excitement by the scarcity of money atendant upon their preparation. In the present instance, (and when the largest amount has been paid off that has ever been paid at one time.) the whole has been effected in a manner which most forcibly evinces that masers in the science of finance had the direction of it.

From the Richmond Enquirer. The " Travelling Cabinet"-Treaty repeal of the Tariff &c.

We are amused at the constrained attempts which are making (being made, according to the new-fangled grammarians,) to draw a parallel between the Travels of the last Administration and of the present -Overlooking every point of discumination in the case; the time, manner and melies of the Journey, the Condition contend that Gen. Jickson and Secretaries are as locomutive as heir predecessors. What is the proof? Mr. Berrien has been to Georgia, Ing sam to Pennsylvama, Branch to N. Carolina; ave and Mr. Comptroller Hill to New Hampshire—And why and how did they go? Did they go to eat din-ners, make speeches like those two Table Orators," Messrs. Barbour & Clay, to electioneer and ingratiate themselves with the Peopler Did they go voluntarily? Certainly the fact is otherwise. They were compelled to visit their homes, to set their households in order. Called unexpectedly into the administration of Executive duties, they were under the necessity of remining to their respective States, to make arrangements for a long contioued absence. But they declined all invitations to public dinners—they partook of no Barbecues, made no harangues-sought no spectacles or pro-

Not so did their Predecessors.

But the President, it seems, has been to Old Point for a moment's relaxation and to the Rip Raps, and the Navy Yard, and the Dry Dock, to see how the public works go on -Well, and how did hetravel? Why says the New York Editor boldly " not with the plain epublican simplicity of his predecessor, but with all the pomp and ceremony at tending the progress of kings and empe-rors, went on a party of pleasure, with half the cabinet in his train, to receive the hamage of the good citizens of Norfolk."-Yes, re-echoes a Baltimore Old Point, and Mr. Monroe's two ers which were strewn beneath his feet, or showered upon his head.—For "com-But what impartial person will say, who alluding saw the scene or has read its description, that the visit to Norfolk was dis-tinguished by the "pomp and ceremony Tariff, Mr. Van Buren's visit to Delaof Kings and Emperors?" Wherever

the atmost bounds of possibility.—But his Secretaries went with him!—Yes. it is true that the Secretary of War was present to examine for himself the greatest military work in our country also present to basten the equipment of the Constellation, about to carry out two of our important Foreign Ministers -and it is equally true, that he went in her to New York, to examine the condition of our naval equipments there, and at Philadelphia, at a moment when the new Expedition from Havana is calculated to call forth the renewed vigilance and exertions of all our naval

But, monstrous to tell, some ladies went with the President to Old Point! adies! Yes, (says the Baltimore Chronicle) " in the days of Imperial Rome. the most splendid and attractive fadies of the court always moved in the trains of majesty, to give eclat to their pageants." What exquisite bombast! "Ages of Chivalry," whither have ye fled?—that an American Citizen, be cause he happens to be President of the United States, cannot travel in compa ny of Ladies without rivalling the " days of Imperial Rome," and carrying "in the trians of majesty, the most splendid and attractive ladies of the court."

But the President has gone again from Washington-And with what pomp and pageantry is he again accompanied? Has he gone to his loyal city of Baltimore, to receive the splendid homage of his subjects-to "swell the triumph and partake the gale" of his popularity? No-he has accepted in Invitation from the Last Signer of the Declaration of American Independence; -he has gone to enjoy his hospitality, to hear from his own lips the letty sentiments of one of the Fathers of the public. without promp, pageantry or he slightest estentation.

But Mr. Van Buren has also got the ravelling spirit in him:-" He has left Baltimore this morning July 25, in the Union-line in company of two of the ladies of Gen. J's family, on a visit to Delaware." What has taken Mr. Van Buren to Delaware?" says the Baltimore Chronicle. "The duties of the Secretary of State certainly do not require his attendance there unless he has proceeded thither to give his final instructions to Mr. McLane, relative to negotiating away the solemn acts of Congress We hope, however, he has not gone there to interfere in the coming elections."-We hope not-but as we understand, Mr. Van Buren has gone to Delaware, to carry Mr. McLane his Instructions, and perhaps converse upon the subject, the Chronicle has his own satisfactory answer, to his own searching question.

But Mr. Van Buren is to meet Mr. Cambreleng at Wilmington-If may be so, though Mr C. was still in New York, on Friday last .- But, suppose Mr. C. should meet Mr. Van B. at Mr. McLane's, by McL's, invitation, what great treason is to be batched by this august Congress of three friends? What Gorgous and Chimeeras dire" are to be conjured up? Oh! the Tariff -the Tariff! is to be recinded. What! by those "grave and potent Snignors" -Oh! no-but they are to lay their heads together and scheme away the Tariff by means of the treaty making power. Indeed this is news to us as it is to all the Politicians of Mr. Van went into a field about one mile distant Buren's school .- We will lav a wager. that Mr. Van Buren does not believe the Tariff law can be superseded by a passing through it, discovered a trail as Treaty. He is too well read in the if some animal had been dragged along creeds and records of our government, to entertain such a scheme. He has too closely studied the Resolutions of huge Altigator, measuring between the H. of R. in '96, on the British Treacight and nine feet in length! Desirous ty to fall into any such proposition. Although he has declined to show his instructions to the modest Mesers. G. an excellent fence, as well as to discov and S., who certainly have a greater right to call for them "in the name of retraced the track made by the Alligathe People of the U S " than even the H of R had to call on Gen Washing ton for Mr. Jay's instructions; vet we do not, therefore, construe his silence appearance of having been crushed by into acquiescence. The Secretary has the fall of a large limb of a tree, or no idea of superseding the law by a treaty-nar does the Intelligencer believe it .- What his instructions are, we cannot even "Surmise"-Not even whether there be any colour for the surmise of the Charleston Patriot: viz: "It is probable, therefore, that the President with the view to the final and satisfactory adjustment of the entire intercourse, may have wished to ascertain the disto an arrangement of both the Colonia' and direct trade, in case Congress, should modify our last Tariff"-But Editor, with all the "pump and parade which marked Mr. Monroe's footsteps." ludged! we will not at this time draw a comparison between Gen. I's flying trip his coolness and sagacity. We are for our own part, we have great confiwilling to wait, until we can see his tours, with the pageantry it produced, Despatches in good time. We will its sumptions entertainments, the flow- judge of them, when we see them-not rouse up a spectre, for the purpose of

> In alluding to some of the very envi ably decent remarks of the Nat. Intelli ware, &c. the Nat. Gazette gives the following palpable hits:

"We have quoted the foregoing paragraphs

the soveteign people

Touching what the Intelligences mys abest the influence of public opinion in respect to a commercial treaty, we deny that there has been or could be any expres public apinion. No facts have been furnished to the country. A certain number of editors, being entirely ignorant of particulars, forgetful of principles and official powers, and pre determined to find fault with whatever the President of any member of the Administration way the president of any member of the Administration way the president of winistration may do or can be imagined to intend, have raised a factious clamonr upon a general assumption of their own. The Intelligencer adds, as preposterously as possi-

" To be sure, if Mr. Van Buren had answered, negatively, the question we had the other day the honor to propound to him, we should have been eased of all suspicion on the

We understand, that all the Depart nents of the government at Washington have been closely engaged-That the President himself sometimes sits an till I or 2 o'cloick at night, reading public papers, &c. The Duties of the Secr'y of State have been singularly arduous-He had three or four Ministers to fit out on most important subjectsand he has probably gone through as much labor, if not more, since the Commencement of his duties, than any other Secretary of State. It is said hat he is at present unable to gratify his desire to visit New York-and that he will make a flying visit to Wilmington and Philadelphia-and is expected back at Washington to morrow .--Meanwhile we hear nothing of Mr. Camberleng's trip to Wilmington!

Had Mr. Clay attended to his Du ties, with the same assiduity which Mr Van Buren has displayed, had he given Mr. King his despatches, instead of neglecting his office, and electioneering elsewhere, we should not have been deprived of the benefits of the W.

India trade.- Ib.

Whilst the philosophic world is ab sorbed by the attempt to unravel the mystery connected with the frequent visits to the earth of those incompre pensible strangers termed Melegrites, & to assign some probable cause of their origin & decent-we beg leave to present naturalists with another nut to crack-which if not quite so great a draw upon credulity as some events that have happened may safely be classed among those denominated "won derful!" We are sorry that the circum stances detailed are not of a more recent date, since we are aware much of the wonderment usually excited by such phenomena, depends upon their proxim ity to present time. It is however but a few days since we were placed in possession of the facts, and they are presepted to our readers as we received them, with every particular of name place, and date, that each may believe according to the light of his understanding, and strength of his faith.

In the Summer of 1811, an unusually black, turbid looking cloud, passed down the Western edge of Emanuel county, in this State, from which fell torrents of rain; and an uncommon quantity of electric fluid-its duration was short. Immediately after the storm had subsided, our informant, Col. Stephen Swain. (Senator from Emanuel) from his house, containing an area of about fifteen or twenty acres, and in the ground. Following it to a short distance, he discovered the dead body of a to assertain where and how it had en tered the field, which was enclosed by er the cause of its death, Colonel Swain tor, until he arrived at the centre of the field, where it stopped; at this point the earth was much torn up, exhibiting the some other body of great weight having fallen with violence upon it. There was not the slightest sign discoverable of its having been beyond this spot. The part of the Alligator which in the species is black, in this instance was uncommonly so, and together with the protuberances upon his back and sides, was perfectly smooth and polished, as if chused by constant friction. The same was remarked of the belly of the animal, which was unusually whiteand shining Our informant adds that the appearance of the animal was such as indicated him to be an inhabitant of another region-and that there existed not a reason to doubt its having been ejected from the cloud just passed over. Mortally wounded by the violence of the fall, it had been unable to crawl bewond the distance of about one hundred yards, where it was found dead. The belief of its having been chasing it in full pack in order to hunt thrown from the cloud, is strengthened by the fact, that on the same day, and during the same fall of rain, sever at small Alligators, about 16 or 18 inches in length, fell in the neighborhood; one of them falling down the chimney of a house distant two or three miles from the field wherein the larger one was discovered.

We have lately read of the shower of upon us from higher regions. Why then should the lip of incredigity be arled with the smile of derision, when it is stated that a family of Alligators had taken it into their heads to visit by this made of conveyance, the good peo ple of Emanuel country

Milledgeville (Geo.) Statesman.

From the Chester (Penn.) Union, July 29. Com. Porter -- We have been po litely favored by a friend in this borough with an extract of a letter from Com. Porter on his arrival at the city of Mexico, after the attempt to assassinate him. The account given of this Mair by the Commodore, differs in some respects from that which was published in our paper of the 14th inst. copied from the New Orleans Argus. The cool and deliberate manner in which these villians were received by the Commodore and his friend Dr. Boardman, displayed a bravery and fruness which have always marked the character of the gallant Porter whenever placed in danger. " Mexico, May 29th, 1829.

I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall to-morrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure, but my good genius protected me as it has done on nany other occasions. Travelling with a friend, and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and armed, with their faces blacked, and looking more like devils than human beings. We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road, while they formed on the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces. I then fired and should have killed him, had not his horse thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in a great rage fired again at me and missed me-by this time all the pistols of the banditti were discharged as well as those of my friend; one of my pistols was loaded and I charged with my friend in among them; they fled and we pursued, when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend and came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down. I waited quietly until be came within six feet of me, when I shot him through the body; he fell on the neck of his horse and they both came to the ground together.

His companions seeing this became intimidated, but after a little, seeing an intention on their part to charge against me (my friend being occupied in finishing the cap tain who was not quite dead,) I seized a small fowling piece which was in the hands of my servant, and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field . We took possession of the captain's horse, arms, &c and delivered them to the Alcade or Ma gistrate of the next village—the villagers turned out armed, and gave persuit, when soon meeting five of the gang, they killed one of them. It is a most fortunate circumstance for us that we did not full in with the whole gang: if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale My friend (Dr. Board. man) received a severe sabre wound in his

Wilmington July 29 Dinner to Governor Owen .- la the last Recorder, we promised our readers an account of the dinner, given in hon- Conet, which was the prixiles enabled to furnish them, with the following sketch in fulfilment of our prom-

At half past three o'clock in the aftermoon a numerous company of citizens and invited guests; sat down to a well furnished table, in the long builling attached to the commercial Hotel. Christopher Dudley, Esq. presided, and Doctors James F. McRee and John Hill assisted. The utmost good humour and sociality prevailed; and the most pleasing excitement of feelings, was experienced by all present, in the incidents of the day. The presence of the Chief Magistrate of the State, which, connected as he is with our citizens, by lest it might lead to an incre ties of interest and friendship, would at any time, have awakened emotion, on he present occasion, superadded an impressive dignity to the scene of which he was the honored personage. It was gravilying to their local pride, to behold His Excellency, but lately called from his residence, in this, his native dis trict, by the spontaneous suffrages o the Legislature: in the enjoyment of a popularity, founded in public esteem and limited only by the boundaries of our extensive States participating with us in the entertainments of the lestive board;-and it was equally gratifying to his fellow citizens of this town and its vicinity, to have an opportunity of evincing, that their respect and attachment, was commensurate with the vicues, that adorn his private and his pubic character.

The following toasts were drunk, ac companied by appropriate music from the Volunteer Band of this town.

 Our Country—May all her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace.
 Political prejudices—May they now sleep forever in the tomb of the Caputets; and may no abstract speculations or theoretic constructions prevent our receiving from the General Governnent our fair and just proportion of the public

Revenue.

3. The spirit and men of 76.

4. George Washington—the has bequeathed to posterity an illustrious example of prudence in council, wisdom in decision, energy in action, fortitude in adversity, and moderation in success.

5. The President of the United States—May his administration realize the anticipations of he friend, and merit the approbation of his country.

6. Our distinguished Guest—May be teed himself at home, amid his old friends, assembled here to interchange greetings and congratulations upon the sture of one of their number with merited homor and unsought distinction.

This tonst was drunk with press en.

This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm -As soon as the excitement produced by it had subsided, the Govnor arose and addressed the company in a very eloquent and appropriate time be thought to ke speech, which was received with reiter- say.

11. Gar Wives, Sis

By Capt. Bla

line among the first to am and to viniticate those peinc are the foundation of our our individual happiness.

By M. Campbell, Esq.
tors to national wealth—A

D. Toomer, one of the Judges of Court of North Carolina—may the ced in the selection by the Gover oil, he confirmed by the intelligen-

In the manners of Govern there is a uniform dignity and a feeted affability, which attract tion and engage confidence; conversation is calculated to then the favourable impress are made by these pleasing teristics. In speaking of pr we generally confine our tions to their personal merit the present instance we cannot nect in our minds, the reputati Chief Magistrate, from the reof his venerable father," now who acted a conspicuous part volutionary drama-and achievement of independence perior to the projudices of chose to sacrifice influence an obloquy, rather than lend his bance to the spirit of persecut

"The late Col. Thomas Owns

The motion made by the Co

Mrs. Royall, in arrest of judge argued in our Court on Tue

Mr. Coxe. He suggested to that, according to the authorit was no discretion in the Cou judge any other punishment mon scold than the ducking st learned English Judge respited ment in a case of this descrip cause he was of the opinion that ing would only have the effect dening the offender. There w er consequence of this pun which he called the attention according to legal w on the delinquent of ever scolding with impunity. H that the Court would weigh t and not be the first to introd ing stool, which had been England since the reign of Q reminding them that the vect tion of such an engine of might have the effect of ine criminals of this class. If legislators would not enact ment for a crime not know lest it should induce persons that offence, the Court mig fer themselves to be influen the introduction of the due

Mr. Royall, who seems much entertained by the ar ny other person, occupied la king notes of the proceeding led very graciously when expressed his desire that s oy the benefit of a cold much privacy as possible. formed that notice would b when the Court should ha its opinion upon the motion udgment .- Nat. Journal.

mon scolds.

An inhabitant of Chateau discovered a mode of giving hemp & flux the finen 28, 8 whiteness of cotton. those substances with oil, a sing them, during fifteen or to to the action of frost, between of snow. This will supersede sity of steeping them in star

MAXIMS

Every man has just as m e wants understanding. Indulged passions are like fits, which though they t ment to make us stronger, the weaker afterwards.

A man who is desper with himself, has few rivals. Economy is a poor man's travagance a rich man's rui Fools relish felsome

tons relish fat meat. Contentment is a pearl and whoever procures it of ten thousand desires m happy purchase.

If you sometimes are thought to know. y