

Political.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Executive Patronage.—Six bills have been introduced into the Senate of the U. States to limit the patronage of the Executive department of the government. The first bill provides "that the selection of Newspapers authorized to publish the laws, shall be made by the Senators and Representatives for the respective States." Now to justify this alteration in the existing law, it should be made manifest either that this trifling power has been abused, or that it probably will be abused by those who now exercise it. What were the facts in relation to the past exercise of this power by Mr. Adams, when he was Secretary of State? Did he on any occasion use this influence to promote his own election? We know not how it may have been in distant states, but in New-Hampshire the only paper which opposed his election, to wit, the *Concord Patriot*, was suffered to enjoy the patronage of Government. The case was the same in the State of Maine; and these cases are remarkable, because the two newspapers resisted the election of a Candidate who was the undoubted favorite of a vast majority of the people of the two states. In R. Island we believe the case was the same; in N. York, whose vote was the largest and the most doubtful, some of the papers which most steadfastly opposed his election, happened to be the printers of the laws, and they continued so to be; so it was in Pennsylvania, in Virginia, in N. Carolina, and many other states. It never was suggested, for the whole period during which the characters of the Candidates for the Presidency were so rigidly scrutinized, that Mr. Adams even used the patronage of his Department, to further his own election.

Nor is there any complaint that Mr. Clay makes improper use of that patronage. In New Hampshire and Maine we all know, that among the Newspapers which publish the laws of the U. States are some which are filled every week with ribald abuse against him.

Nor is it probable that this power will be exercised by the Senators and Representatives with more integrity than it is now by the Secretary of State. They will be more liable to influence of local jealousy, and personal partiality, and more subject to be moved by the spirit of party. The responsibility also will be divided; and the members may often choose to indulge personal friendship, and to give vent to private malignity.

Another of those bills to "reduce the patronage of the Executive," provides that no Post-master shall be appointed to any office where the compensation is above six hundred dollars per ann. without the advice and consent of the Senate. There is no objection probably to this bill; but a measure tending so greatly to increase the power of the Senate would have come with a better grace from the other House.

The other bills provide that the number of Midshipmen and Cadets shall be in proportion to the number of Senators and Representatives from the several states.

The last proposes to take from the President the power of dismissing officers of the army and navy without the sentence of a Court Martial.

This is certainly a novel principle. It has never been practised upon in any government; and we neither know the evil it is intended to remedy, nor what benefit it is calculated to produce. The proposed law will certainly give the officers of the army and navy a most secure hold upon their commissions; since it makes the tenure of the office to depend upon the will of their associates, and not upon the pleasure of the executive; it will also greatly increase the frequency of courts Martial, and we are inclined to think public sentiment is not yet ripe for either of these changes.

In order to gratify the curiosity of our readers, (says the *Baltimore American* of the 10th inst.) we publish in this day's paper one of the famous speeches of Mr. Senator Randolph, delivered during the last session. It is copied from the *National Intelligencer*, the editors of which say that the portion has undergone the revision of the speaker. The reader is desired to note the particular subject which was then under discussion in the Senate; and he will find that the speech might as well have been applied to any other as that which it was professedly before that body. Here are the novels of the Great Unknown, the adventures of Gil Blas, Tom Jones, Shakespeare, and the novel of Miss Edgeworth, mixed up with personal invective, malice and all the hateful passions, without even the point which this Senator usually gives to his stings and satire. By far the worst portion of this speech passed under the review of Mr. Randolph himself. In the sequel, he laments that horseracing has given place to dissipation of other kinds; such as colonization societies, societies for the propagation of the everlasting Gospel of God—for the amelioration of the condition of his fellow men in the journey which we are all taking together to the bar of the Almighty. These are the terms in which Mr. Randolph thinks proper to speak of men who are now bidding farewell to their parents, friends and

country, and in the performance of a religious duty braving the burning sands of the equinox or the snows of the polar regions—the sting of the scorpion and the scalping knife of the savage—to bear amongst ferocious, cruel and ignorant men the white standard of our Redeemer.—May heaven assist the blindness of this inflated man. Insanity, either voluntary or involuntary, is the only decent plea that can be made in his behalf.

In the Richmond Enquirer of the 9th ult. the principal editorial article is ostensibly headed under the imposing head of "DIPLOMATIC ARRANGEMENTS," in capitals. It introduces an extract from a letter to a gentleman in the country, written at Washington, with some preliminary remarks of Mr. Ritchie, which, if they do not import the grand discovery of another "Crisis," at least display a laudable and patriotic solicitude, that the country may not be ruined, and the people's pockets totally exhausted by the wasteful extravagance of the Administration in the useless multiplication of our foreign embassies. And what, gentle reader, would you suppose is the real purport of the extract? Divested of all the speculation and far-fetched inferences of Mr. Ritchie's correspondent, it attempts to make out this case—namely, that during the last session of Congress, before the resignation of Mr. King was known, it was intended by the Administration to send Mr. Gallatin on a special mission to England to negotiate on two very important subjects of difference between the two countries; that, when Mr. King's desire to return was communicated and acceded to, the intention, as to Mr. Gallatin, was changed, and he agreed to go out as Mr. King's successor; and that Mr. Gallatin will not be required to remain abroad after he shall have concluded the several matters of negotiation with which he is charged. The reader will bear in mind that Mr. King's ill health obliges him to return, and that Mr. Gallatin is nominated as his successor in the usual way.—Whatever was thought of, if Mr. King had remained in the bad health with which he has been constantly afflicted during his residence in England, was either not matured, or abandoned, it was only in contemplation, not consummated. Thus, Mr. Ritchie, at a loss for deeds of the administration to censure, purveys in the region of conjecture and thought, in order to find something to minister to his spleen and humour. And this is the same Mr. Ritchie who soon after the commencement of the present administration, hypocritically canted about "judging of the tree by its fruits." Instead of judging by the fruit, his eagerness to find fault will not allow him to await even the unfolding of the bud. The truth is, that Mr. Ritchie can only be appeased or conciliated by one arrangement of public affairs, and that is, that the "Richmond Party" should govern the Union, and he the Richmond Party, through his "Enquirer."

We have made some inquiries into the circumstances stated by the correspondent of the Enquirer, and learn that the propriety of associating Mr. Gallatin with Mr. King was under consideration during the last session of Congress, not to treat separately but conjointly, not on two subjects only, but on all the important questions of difference between the two countries. These are the circumstances which probably led the Executive to consider whether the public interests might not be promoted by a special mission. In the first place, the practice of the Government—under Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Pinckney was associated with Mr. Monroe to treat with England; during Mr. Madison's administration, a commission of five was deputed to treat of peace and commerce; while Mr. Monroe was in office, the same Mr. Gallatin was sent to treat with England, in conjunction with Mr. Rush. Secondly, the very great importance of the present subjects of difference between the two countries, as will be instantly conceded, when it is stated that among others to be adjusted, are our north eastern boundary, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, our boundary on the north-west coast, the Colonial trade and the slave convention. Thirdly, Mr. King's ill health. And lastly, the British Government has appointed two able ministers (Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Addington) to treat with ours, and has, we understand, expressed an expectation that we also would be represented by two.

If Mr. Adams be censurable at all, it is perhaps for not having yielded to those weighty considerations which recommended a plural commission.

That he did not, is probably owing to the fact that Mr. Gallatin enjoys better health than Mr. King, and to the regard which he has for that very economy which he is most unjustly abused for neglecting. Should it be the pleasure of Providence to visit our new minister with disease, or with a still greater calamity, it may be then indispensable to appoint an associate, or a successor, in which event a new occasion will be furnished to Mr. Thomas Ritchie and his correspondent for vituperation. Nat. Journal.

Creek Treaty.—The Georgia newspapers have opened in full cry against the Creek Treaty. That the people of that State would be satisfied, or will be satisfied, until they have obtained full possession of all the Indian lands within the limits of Georgia, nobody who has observed the progress of the controversy, can have supposed. As it is, the last treaty gives them five sixths of the whole, and they are as far from being satisfied, as when the treaty of the Indian Springs was annulled. There is something disgusting in the remorseless avidity with which they pursue their prey—it seems scarcely to belong to civilized man. No allowance whatever is made for the difficulties which the Government of the United States has had to encounter in its negotiations with the Creeks—or for the national attachment which these poor people feel for the land of their fathers' and their own nativity. The people of Georgia will not remember that these Indians cannot be compelled to sell their country, and that the United States having recognized their right of sovereignty in the soil, are forced to act as with independent nations. Like Shylock, they demanded their bond, and seem willing to enforce its penalty, even at the cost of civil war. In vain has the Government strove in good faith to fulfil its covenant to the State of Georgia;—in vain has it accomplished five sixths of all

she asks—in vain has it secured that State, that this is all which it is possible to get from the Indians without a resort to the bayonet—in vain has the House of Representatives, with the exception of the Georgia and Alabama Delegations, unanimously expressed their approbation of the treaty last made, and thus rescued the Government from imputation of blame:—Georgia will not be appeased—she must have all the land—nothing less will satisfy her. Like a froward child, the more that is done to satisfy her, the more angry and outrageous she gets—and like a froward child, we hope she will be left to cry herself into a good humour. Her complaints of what is done, and what is not done, are alike unreasonable—and if it were possible to obtain for her the much coveted land, the concession would be ascribed to intimidation at her threats, and not to the wish of discharging the obligation which the Government has incurred for her. Every moderate man must feel disgust at the exorbitancy of her demands, the violence and disregard to the harmony of the Union with which she has pursued them, and the ingratitude with which she has repaid every effort of the Government to accommodate her wishes. Sympathy for the Indians, thus virtually compelled to sell their native country, and the tombs of their fathers, all must feel. Sympathy for Georgia, in her defeated expectations of grasping all the Creek lands in her boundaries, none can feel.

Richmond Whig.

General Intelligence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 12.

The packet ship Brighton, which arrived on Saturday, left Cowes on the 6th of May, bringing London papers, &c. to the preceding evening, from which the following articles are extracted:

CONFU, MAY 3.—Ibrahim, in the last attack on Missolonghi, had combined all his preparations in a manner which promised decisive success.

A considerable force was ordered to advance by land, while 200 boats and small craft, with 3,000 men on board, were to attack on the sea side. An attack on this point at first succeeded, and the Egyptian troops, after having surmounted all the obstacles that the nature of the ground presented, penetrated to the Custom-House.

But, on the other hand, the Greeks had prepared every thing to receive the enemy courageously. Intrenched behind a long line of hogsheads filled with sand, which extended from the Custom-House to the mills, they had planted their cannon there, and from behind this rampart kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy's troops.

On both sides the battle was obstinate and terrible, but the resistance of the inhabitants and of the garrison was so intrepid, and the carnage of the Egyptians, commanded by Ibrahim in person, so frightful, that they were at length obliged to retreat in disorder. The massacre was dreadful; part of the boats fell a prey to the flames, and the troops on board perished in the fire. Several others ran aground. Scarcely 500 men escaped on the sea side this terrible disaster. The troops on the land had the same fate. Ibrahim received in the battle a mortal wound.

It was at that very moment that the arrival of Fabvier, Botzaris, Gouras and Karaïskaki was announced, with about 8,000 men, regular and irregular. A corps of Turkish troops, under the command of Mehemet Redschid Pacha was immediately directed against them; but it was surrounded and destroyed, and Mehemet Redschid the commander, made prisoner.

Second letter from Corfu, April 4.

I have the pleasure to announce to you the happy news of the death of the famous Ibrahim. This news has been bro't to day officially from Prevesa, to which place three Tartars had been despatched to fetch surgeons, who did not find him alive. Ibrahim, in the attack on Missolonghi, seeing his troops discouraged, and in part destroyed by the fire of the Greeks, rushed towards the ramparts of the place, with his sabre in his hand, at the head of some men whom he had been able to rally; but a Greek having perceived him, took so good aim at him that he fell on the spot.

Our letters from Zante, by way of Trieste, confirm the defeat of Ibrahim. PARIS, MAY 5.—Letters from Constantinople of April 7, say that a courier from St. Petersburg, had arrived in the night of the 4th, at the residence of Minziasky, and it was reported that he was the bearer of a categorical declaration from the Emperor Nicholas, in which that monarch insists on the necessity of terminating the difference between Russia and the Porte.—The emperor demands the re-establishment of the privileges of the two principalities as well as the immediate sending of Turkish Commissioners to settle, in concert with Russian negotiators, the difficulties which have so long subsisted between the Porte and Russia. Six weeks is fixed for the answer.

The Amsterdam papers of May 1, announce that intelligence had been received from Odessa, March 29, Syria, 13 Smyrna, 15, and Constantinople, 19; all state that Com. Hamilton had announced

to the Greek government the recognition of the Independence of Greece by England and Russia. This intelligence, says the London Courier, would, in the American phrase, be "important, if true," but that paper says it does not believe a syllable of it.

New disorders are reported to have broken out in some of the Spanish Provinces and that Charles V. has been proclaimed at no great distance from Madrid. 2000 officers in the French army, disgusted at the conduct of Ministers, have solicited leave to retire.

The Royal George East Indiaman was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 24th December, near Canton. There were 8000 chests of the Company's Tea on board.

The London Courier is embarrassed in giving us a national appellation. We must no longer be Americans, because other nations have sprung upon the same continent, and claim a participation in the name. The following anecdote, which we have just now, not for the first time, met with, is apposite to the subject.

"Mr. James S.—, a gentleman of wit, is an attorney, and lives in Austin Friars, London. As ill luck would have it, another Mr. James S.—, also an attorney, came to live in the same house. The consequences, of course, were very inconvenient to both. Letters were continually miscarrying, messages going wrong, in short, *contre tems* of every kind were of daily occurrence. After this had gone on for some time, the Mr. S. who had come later to the house, called on his namesake with an open letter. "You see, sir," said he, "I have opened a private letter of yours—it is very unpleasant that I should do so; the same accident happened against me last week, and as the christian and surname of both are the same, I do not know how these disagreeable things are to be avoided, unless one of us leaves the house." "Of course," said the wit, "it must be you, for as you have come here last, being *James the Second*, you should abdicate."

We do not wish our new neighbours, on the Southern Continent, to abdicate.—Let them retain their situation, and prosper; but if either of us must, to prevent embarrassment to the English Editors, change our name, we presume it should be the States which came last into the family of nations. Nat. Journal.

From the Scholarie (N. Y) Republican.

A Singular Adventure.—Some fifteen or twenty years ago, a man and his wife, then considerably advanced in life, settled in the adjoining town of Duaneburgh. They were in very indigent circumstances at that time, and like many others who have commenced the world with better prospects, have held their own remarkably even since; supporting a family of small children by the precarious trade of basket making.—The woman was a native of one of the West India Islands, and a widow before she married her present husband. Her appearance and manners plainly showed that she had seen better days, and she often told her neighbors that she had wealthy connexions and a property of her own in her native country. The neighbors of course, gave very little credit to this story.—About six years since, however, the old lady having carefully laid by ten or fifteen dollars, took her departure, unaccompanied by any one, for the West Indies. Weeks, months, and years have passed over, but there came no tidings of the old lady. She had almost ceased to exist in the recollection of her nearest neighbors; the old man, her husband, had given her up for lost, and it is said, had long since begun to cast his eyes about among the plump widows and antiquated damsels of the neighborhood, fearing that he might be under the necessity of supplying the place of his absent, and perhaps deceased wife; (for he waxed old, and did not love to be alone,) when one day last week, while the old man sat cogitating on the subject at his cottage door, a beautiful carriage drove up and made a halt—the door opens—the steps are let down, and lo! out jumped the old lady dressed "in silks and satins," plump into the old man's arms! The old man, we suspect, was considerably shocked!

A Grand Mistake.—A survey of the route of the Grand Caledonian Canal led to the belief that the work could be constructed at an expence of £20,000, and an appropriation to that amount was first granted by the Government. The trifling sum of £980,000, says Professor Carter, was afterwards added.

High Duty.—The duty on Rock Salt in Great Britain is £5 (\$22,20) the ton: the cost of the salt exclusive of the duty, 10s (\$2,22) the ton.

A gentleman in Essex having in his orchard many old supposed worn-out apple trees, which produced fruit scarcely larger than a walnut, he last winter took fresh made lime from the kiln, slacked it with water, and well dressed them with a brush; and the result was, that the insects and moss were completely destroyed, the outer rind fell off; and a new smooth, clean, healthy one was formed; and the trees, although some of them 20 years old, have now a most healthy appearance. London paper.

BEAUCHAMP.—The Kentucky Argus publishes a part of the trial of Beauchamp, which occupies eight wide and closely printed columns; how much space the remainder will occupy we have no means of judging. Remarking upon the trial the Argus says, "Many rumours are afloat as to Beauchamp's confessions. Few of them, we believe, are entitled to confidence. It is certain, however, that he has confessed the crime; that he gave directions where the knife, with which it was executed, might be found; and that on enquiry, it was ascertained, that a knife precisely answering his description had been found at the spot where he said he had concealed it. It is a small old fashioned butcher knife, ground sharp on the back as well as edge an inch or two from the point. It was found in a lot occupied by Mr. Wade, where Beauchamp had buried it. He alleged also, that he had concealed the corner of the handkerchief near the same spot, and could find it. On Sunday last he was taken out of jail and went with a number of persons for the purpose, but did not succeed. The ground where the knife, and, as he stated, the corner of the handkerchief, were concealed, had been spaded up. He pointed to within six inches of the spot where the knife was found, as the place where he concealed it, and said he had chewed up the corner of the handkerchief into a wad, dug a hole with the knife, buried it, and then buried the knife close by it. We do not deem it proper to embody in this paper any of the thousand rumours we have heard relative to his further confessions. A pamphlet, we are told, is in preparation and will be immediately published, in which the public will see his own account of the affair." Balt. Patriot.

On the 10th ult. a party of gentlemen, 15 in number, and several trusty negroes, at the request of Capt. Vereen, met at Dr. Allston's Branch, on Pee Dee, to hunt a gang of runaway negroes, who were infesting the neighbouring Plantations. After hunting very assiduously for several hours they discovered a Camp in Gadsden's Bay, and started several negroes, but from the impenetrable nature of the swamp, it was impossible to overtake them; two guns were fired, but the gentlemen did not wish to hit the negroes. A large quantity of beef was found in the Camp, lying on scaffolds, four hides, a fine fat cow, supposed to belong to Col. Hunt, hamstrung, pigs, clothes, a hogpen, wells dug, and every necessary preparation for a long residence.

We hope the Black River gentlemen will attack the other side of the Bay, and by such means the negroes will become so uneasy they will probably go in to their owners. Georgetown S. C. Gaz.

Intelligence for American Antiquaries.—About 20 miles from Suggville, Alabama, there have been found in an ancient Indian burial ground, earthen pots, with covers, containing human skeletons.—The tops nearly as large as the lower parts; and each one contains a complete set of bones. They appear to be of all ages and sizes. Dr. Nathaniel Bicknell, the writer of the intelligence, in a letter to Dr. Mitchell, of May 14th, 1826, states that among these skeletons was one of 3 feet in length, whose jaws had no alveolar sockets, nor any other evidence of having contained teeth. On the contrary, the upper and under maxillaries had complete cutting edges! All the others were of usual dimensions. When first exposed they are hard and firm; but in six or eight days they moulder away and crumble down. If you can devise any method of preventing this decomposition, by steeping in glue, or otherwise, they could be sent to museums for the inspection of physicians, historians, and others.

Progress of sound.—In the last number of the *Review Encyclopedique* there is an account of a very extraordinary proposal, viz. to communicate verbal intelligence in a few moments to vast distances, and this is not by symbols as in the telegraph, but in distinct articulate sounds uttered by the human voice. This plan originated with an Englishman, Mr. Dick, according to whose experiment, the human voice may be made intelligible at the distance of 25 or 30 miles.

The writer of the following editorial *den*, says the Baltimore Patriot, ought to receive the highest prize for the best dunning address; and we hope the typographical fraternity will contribute a small sum from their surplus *resps* (!!!) for that purpose.

The Rev. Mr. R. of N. used to go to his neighbor every Saturday evening to borrow 5 dollars, which he always returned on Monday morning.—As the same money which had been lent was invariably returned in payment, the lender became surprised at the repetition of a request so singular, and asked for an explanation. The good old parson replied, that he had no use for the money but on Sundays, for he could preach much better with a five dollar bill in his pocket than when it was empty. If our readers have the sagacity which we believe they possess, the above story may suggest to them the reason why we sometimes write no better. New Bedford Mercury.