

the provisions of the act to find their way to general knowledge through the channels of commercial information."

It is certainly true that the act of 1825 is in terms indefinite. It applies to all nations; but it by no means follows, as you state, that if the act had been communicated to one, it must be communicated to all. Here again you are misled by the continued delusion about the complaint. But, seriously, what can be more preposterous than the suggestion, that Russia, and Prussia, and Holland, for instance, would have taken it in dudgeon, had you communicated to the American Government an act which bore on the subject matter of an existing negotiation with that government, although you did not at the same time communicate it to them and other governments, with whom you had no such negotiation?

What more natural and obvious ground of discrimination could be desired, than that of communicating the acts to all governments with which you had pending negotiations on the subject matter of the acts, and not communicating them to any others?

Without pretending to accurate information on this subject, I much doubt whether the United States were not the only power with which you had a negotiation pending on this subject, at this time.—And what government would be so idle and umbrageous as to cavil at your sending us an act, which was to stand in lieu (and a singular substitute) of the redemption of your pledge to renew the negotiation?

But I go farther. You say, in the next paragraph, that some other governments have availed themselves of the act of 1825. Reasoning upon ordinary principles of political probability and the natural course of proceeding in such a case, I have not the least doubt that in every instance in which a foreign government has accepted the provisions of these acts, those provisions have been the subject of diplomatic communication from your Ministers and Charge d'Affairs to such foreign governments.

Is it possible that the Secretaries of State at Mexico and at Bogota have unravelled those acts of Parliament, with their unaided knowledge of the English language and the forms of English legislation?

Do you not know that Mr. Peel, (one of the most intelligent of your late colleagues, and whose retirement is the least agreeable concomitant circumstance of your elevation,) has said even of the penal statutes of England, that, by the time he read through the first section of one them, he got bewildered in the interminable maze of repetitions and legal verbiage, and lost its meaning? And do you tell us gravely that Dr. Gual and Senor Alaman can take up your new navigation act, and read it trippingly, and pass a law corresponding with its provisions? Believe me, sir, Mr. Ward at Mexico, and your Charge d'Affairs at Bogota, construed and parsed it for these Spanish Ministers, every word.

If you insist on my believing to the contrary, I can do it on no other ground, than that of the worthy man of old, "because it is impossible."

But I find the matter growing under my hand, and I must take another occasion to treat it farther. Occupied hitherto in correcting your preliminary misstatements, I have scarcely touched upon what I would gladly have alone been called to consider, in addressing a person so pre-eminent as yourself—I mean the merits of the question.

Meantime be pleased to accept, &c.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A Singular Verdict.—An action of libel was recently tried in Thetford, England, in which the plaintiff, a Miss Wood, prosecuted the defendant, Relf, for publishing a handbill, charging her with fraud and dishonesty: there was also an allegation for special damage. After many hours spent in the investigation, and an able charge from the judge, the jury consulted for about a quarter of an hour, and returned the following singular verdict:—"We find the plaintiff not guilty, and we find the damages for her one hundred and fifty pounds." [This jury seem to have opened their mouths for the same purpose that the Irishman in Boston opened his cellar window, to let the darkness out.]

Sir John Copley, who has risen to such distinction in England, and is now Lord Chancellor, is a native of Boston, & is the son of our justly celebrated painter, the late John Singleton Copley, R. A.
N. E. Chronicle.

An Extract.—If of two fruits one was to be annihilated, which would you be most willing to spare, the Orange or Apple?—of two minerals, Gold or Iron?—of two Stones, the Diamond or Mill-stone?—of two Liquids, Wine or Water?

Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Mexican squadron, published in the National Gazette, dated "LIBERTAD, April 20, 1827.

"It is really amusing to read the various newspaper accounts of the operations of our squadron. People a thousand miles off attempt to know and explain every thing. The fact is, that we on board only know that an order has been issued when that order has been executed. You may be satisfied that we have not been idle, when I inform you that notwithstanding the blockade of Laborde we have sent out small cruizers at pleasure, and could whenever we pleased, go out ourselves. The prizes we have captured and destroyed amount in number to twenty one, some of them very valuable.

A brig worth \$150,000 was captured by the Bravo a few days since, and has been despatched to Vera Cruz. She was from Cadiz, laden with dry goods, and called the *San Maria*, of young Maria, the Bravo had another prize in company, a very fast sailer. We have also taken 200 prisoners. I regret to say that we have not been able to negotiate an exchange, and therefore have been under the necessity of sending many of those we have taken to Vera Cruz. Lives has acted with very little regard to the interests of the Island, as many of the prisoners are captains of coasting vessels, and their places cannot be easily filled. They have taken a lieutenant and midshipman of ours, with a boat's crew of ten men. They were risen upon by the prisoners they had taken (33 in number, and among them six captains,) and taken to Havana, where they are treated well. We carry on a most annoying system of warfare;—we enter their rivers and harbours, burn their vessels at their anchorages, land, march into the country, and play them all sorts of pranks.

The Spaniards do not know what the deuce to make of it, and are getting exceedingly alarmed; they, know not where it will end. I am told that great dissatisfaction exists with regard to Laborde, who has actually done nothing but remain off this harbour with a force so very superior that it would have been folly in us in the extreme to have hazarded an action. Besides, it does not accord with the views of Government or our own to do so at present, except with considerable advantage.

The Mexican Government is highly pleased with all our operations, and our Commodore has received compliments and assurances without number, and what is more, whatever funds he may think proper to draw or send for, and unlimited power over all the elements of the Navy."

Bolivar as a Financier.—A letter lies before us written by an American at Porto Cabello, dated the 24th ult. which furnishes the following information as to the Liberator's notion of raising the ways and means to meet the debt of the country. The extract is given literally.

"Lately Bolivar has laid an Aleavalla duty on all produce, say 5 per cent. on the valuation, which is taken from the current sales. He has also laid a tax of \$400 on all merchants transacting commission business—on all retail dry good stores one of 150—and on smaller establishments, one of from \$50 to \$100 per annum.

"These taxes will produce a revenue of from three to \$4,000,000. He has discharged all military officers off duty, giving them a preference in civil employments, when they have capacity to fill them—he has reduced the present pay one half—abolished the reception of Government paper for a season in the custom houses—and, in fact, has made such alterations as will in nine months pay the interest, if not part of the principal of the national debt. More than two hundred disaffected persons have been shot in Cumana and Apure, and Gen. Paez has carried all before him in executing Bolivar's decrees. He is desperate, and strict to every order of the Liberator."

The writer of the above, is a plain, fair man—and his statement is remarkable on several accounts.—First, as communicating, as we believe, the first intelligence of the very decisive steps of Bolivar, in exacting—for so it must be called—supplies. Secondly, as showing, by the natural reference to Bolivar, and to him alone, as the author of all measures, that he is the only power in Colombia; and, thirdly, as justifying by the fact of the execution, by two hundreds, of the disaffected—a word of large import—the caution to which we have before referred, of our correspondents at Laguayra, in withholding their names from their letters.

Altogether, the state of Colombia is far from satisfactory. N. F. American.

Germany.—We remarked last week, on the authority of a late Paris paper, that the political face of things in Germany had begun to appear more favorable, or rather more promising. Several facts are stated to give countenance to this idea. The system of the Holy Alliance is considered as having pressed most heavily on Germany in the year 1822, when the occupation of Italy had been

undertaken by Austria, and France had undertaken the invasion of Spain. The death of Alexander afforded the country considerable relief; and the small states have begun to assume a tone of independence in conducting their own concerns, which they will ere long carry with them into the federal congress. In the principalities of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, the people are strongly united with their governments, and are therefore the more secure against the influence of Austria. Changes are proposed by their administrations, for the purpose of reducing the public expenses; and, as they are submitted to the communes, they are of course adopted. Measures for the benefit of commerce are willingly advocated by the chambers; and the interests of the people are more consulted.

M. Metternich, with his doctrines of the rights of absolute powers, is losing ground with the Prussian government, who have heretofore supported him; and the French code has been retained by the states of the Rhine, in spite of the exertions of the ministry for its destruction. Not content with this, those states have taken a firm stand for a more equal representation to the government; and the question of universal suffrage, so alarming to such a country, has been proposed and agitated even up to Berlin. The session of the states of the Rhine has been prolonged; but the members were greeted with expressions of public approbation on their way to their homes.
[N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Cincinnati, (Ohio) Register, May 14.

The West Again.—We stated, sometime since, that the steam boat Tecumseh had made the trip from New Orleans to Louisville, in nine days and four hours. This was a performance never equalled up to that time. The Lady Washington arrived from Louisville on Saturday evening last, and brings intelligence that the steam boat Huntress had just arrived in eight days and eleven hours, from port to port! When it is considered that the distance is 1500 miles, and that the current of the Mississippi is a very rapid one, this voyage must be viewed as one of the most remarkable exhibitions of speed ever recorded.

A passenger on board the Huntress, just arrived in the Lady Washington, states to us that the Huntress lost ten hours by fog. The Lady Washington left Cincinnati on Saturday evening, taking on some of the passengers from Orleans, who will by this means reach Pittsburg in about thirteen days from the capital of Louisiana. For the information of our Atlantic friends, we state the fact that before the introduction of steam boats, or within twelve years, a good boat required at least six weeks to descend from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and 4 months to get back. A friend of ours, an enterprising steam boat captain, says he has pledged himself to close the season by performing the trip in eight days. It can be done by three or four boats now running.

Quincy Rail Road.—This first work of the kind in the Union is now in the full tide of successful operation, and is daily visited by many persons, both from the city and abroad. The road from Boston leading through Dorchester and Milton to Quincy, passes directly across the rail road, and so great has been the number stopping to survey the enterprise, who sought for refreshment, that a citizen living near the point of intersection has been induced to convert his little dwelling into a house of entertainment. Four carriages in a train, loaded with the weight of fifty tons, are drawn by two horses, and with much more ease than they return empty. Immense quantities of stone are now conveyed to the landing on Neponset river, and must soon be increased, as several new carriages are nearly completed, and will be put on the road in a few days. It has been supposed by many that the B. H. M. Association only, was supplied from these quarries by this new means of conveyance; but the blocks conveyed to Bunker Hill, tho' in abundant supplies, form but a small part of the weight transported on the rail road. Much of the stone, we are informed, is used in this city and transported to other and distant places, at a handsome profit to the company concerned. Several accidents have happened, such as the loss of horses and injury of machinery, all of which may hereafter be prevented as the persons engaged acquire experience in constructing and managing the carriages.—Boston Traveller.

American Artists.—A paragraph in the last number of Niles' Register states, that an elegant broad cloth power loom, of New-York manufacture, was shipped last month for England for one of the Leeds factories. Some machinery, made by Mr. Gilbert Brewster, which has been sent, by order, to Prussia, has been so much approved of that he has received fresh orders for the supply of a number of his own machines, and other machinery for the manufacture of cotton and wool.

The mail bag in the Western part of New York, lately took fire. The driver succeeded in extinguishing it, by dousing it with water.

COLLEGE PROLOGUES.

At Bowdoin College, in the State of Maine, the students have lately shown themselves somewhat refractory to the discipline of the place. One of their number was suspended eight or ten days for some offence, and his class finding the sentence not to agree with their views of the justice of the case, resolved to do something really worthy of punishment. Their first demonstration of a riotous disposition was made by procuring a barrel of tar, to which they set fire in the night near the college buildings, and danced round it yelling like savages. After this ceremony, which seems to have been intended as a kind of declaration of war, they proceeded to actual hostilities. A quantity of powder was placed under the tutor's chair with a train leading to it, and while he was hearing their lessons, the train was set on fire, and the gentleman, suddenly enveloped in flames and smoke, fled for his life. Soon after the chapel bell, which had so long annoyed these young worthies by its importunate summons to prayers & recitations, was taken down and it is supposed thrown into the river. A variety of other pranks was played, but vigilant inquiries being set on foot to discover the ringleaders in these disturbances, three of them have been sent away, and the remainder are beginning to be satisfied.

Resolution.—A lad who carries the mail between Vergennes and Poultny, in Vermont, coming to one of the rivers where the bridge had been swept away, and where the torrent was still of a fearful depth, secured the mail to his body, plunged his horse in, and swam through. On being asked why he had ventured upon so hazardous an experiment, he replied with genuine yankee sang froid—Why, there is a fine if we don't deliver the mail in season, and I guess they don't get their fifty dollars out of me, and be darn'd to them.

Dreadful Accident.—On Saturday night last, while two little boys of the town were at some play or other, one of them expected to frighten his companion by snapping (what he thought) an empty pistol at him—but, most melancholy to relate, the pistol was loaded and the contents lodged in the bosom of his companion, of which he expired in about three hours. It was Albert A. Leckie, son of Robt. G. Leckie, Esq. of this place. He was an amiable and sprightly boy, just attaining maturity—he was near 15 years of age, we believe.—Baton Rouge paper.

THE ALBANY MURDER.

But little doubt appears to be entertained, that the wife of Whipple was accessory to his murder. The Rochester Telegraph says, "it was, we recollect, an ill-sorted marriage, but we never anticipated such appalling fruits as these from it. Mrs. Whipple was the orphan grand-daughter and ward of an illiberal, miserly old churl, by whom she was denied the advantage of society and education to which her fortune entitled her. Her property, it is fair to presume, attracted suitors, from all whom, however, it was understood, her guardian secluded her. She grew impatient of restraint, and an union was hastily arranged between her and Mr. Whipple, by a female friend, and the parties eloped to Vermont and were married. If our conjectures should prove to be correct, and we fear they are but too well founded, the niggard guardian of Mrs. W. will have a fearful responsibility resting upon him. Had she been properly educated, all these horrors would have been averted, for she was naturally mild and amiable. Mr. Whipple was about 25 and Mrs. W. about 15 when they were married, in 1817."

Counterfeit half dollars of different dates, are in circulation in New York. The extreme left point of the sprig held in the claw of the Eagle, terminates, in the genuine coin, in two leaves, partly upon each other; in the counterfeit it bears the appearance of a single leaf with a notch in the end.

In New York city there are 12 daily newspapers, eight of which are issued in the morning and four in the evening. The whole continent of Europe, with a population of 160 millions, does not support half the number of public journals as are issued in the U. States.

The annual amount of ardent spirits consumed in the U. States, is not less than 45,000,000 gallons, which, supposing the drinking population to be a million persons, would give them an allowance of a pint of ardent spirits per day.

Lamentable Occurrence.—On Thursday morning a Mr. Dobbins, aged 62, was married to a Mrs. Hickman, a widow lady, blessed with an entailed property of ten children. No cause was assigned for the rash action.
N. Y. paper.

Boring.—They are boring for Coal in South Hadley, (Mass.) Should the bore which they are using prove to be too short, the New-York Courier recommends that they take one of the Congressional Speeches of last winter; it would be long enough to scratch the heels of the antagonists.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Messrs. Goodwin and Co.—Through the medium of your widely circulating paper, I offer the following facts for the good of all whom it may concern.

I have been troubled by Intemperance for a number of years, on a large scale, and after my best efforts to reform had failed, I determined to visit the justly celebrated Doctor Chambers, at the Rutgers Medical College, Duane-street, New York. I made my case known to the Doctor, and manifested my doubts of a cure being effected; which he said he could remove; he did so—and in five short days, declared me cured of the disease. Before leaving, I expressed to him my fears and dread of a relapse; to which he replied, that he thought there was no danger of it. The result thus far, I find to be, that all desire for ardent spirits is entirely removed, as if I had never seen or tasted of any, and my health much improved. The expence of obtaining this cure has not been as much as that of a regular tipler in three months, or a general tipler in one. BENJ. BOLLES.
Hartford, May 18, 1827.

A St. Louis (Missouri) paper says, it was but the early part of last winter we noticed the discovery, on the Osage river, of an immense quantity of Burr Millstone, pronounced by the best judges to be equal to those of France; and a few days since we were presented with two pieces of the genuine Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, found on the Femme Osage creek, in St. Charles county, about fifty miles west of this place.

A man was killed lately in Alleghany township, while engaged in the dangerous attempt to act as mediator between a husband and wife when quarrelling.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors:—As the Presidential canvass of 1828 begins to create considerable excitement throughout the United States, and especially as the friends of Gen. Jackson seem to be indefatigable in their exertions to secure his election, we think it would well comport with the standing and the respectability of the friends of the existing Administration, to call a meeting or meetings for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary in promoting a re-election of our present Chief Magistrate. Many, no doubt, will decry such a proposition as vain and visionary, under the impression that the friends of Mr. Adams are not sufficiently numerous to justify such a procedure; but I profess, Messrs. Editors, to know something of the popular sentiment in regard to the approaching important election, in several sections of North-Carolina, and I hazard nothing in saying, that the friends of Mr. Adams are sufficient in number to justify such a measure, and that if they display that zeal and activity in promoting his views which the opposition forces here have long exhibited for Gen. Jackson, we may reasonably hope that the Administration will yet triumph in North-Carolina. At any rate, we feel disposed to try our strength, let the contest eventuate as it may. We will therefore, at all events, form a ticket in this state for Mr. Adams, for the purpose of giving him an equal chance with his competitor; as we believe that the active and zealous exertions of his friends will make him the successful candidate in North-Carolina. Mr. Adams has influential friends in every section of the state, and nothing but their influence is now wanting to secure success.—Notwithstanding the constant exertions of the opposition party for their favorite, strong indications of discontent and dislike, politically speaking, are perceptible even in the neighborhood where General Jackson's friends are most numerous. Hitherto, the friends of Mr. Adams have not made that stand for him in this State which we had a right to expect, yet we confidently hope that the time is not distant, when they will be aroused from their lethargy, and set seriously to work in the cause of that great man who now directs the destiny of our common Country. But notwithstanding the backwardness of Mr. Adams's friends in North-Carolina, we speak confidently when we say, that they are respectable in point of numbers. In one district in the State, in which we are acquainted, we know that Mr. Adams has a large majority. It is highly probable that there are other districts in the State in which he has majorities.—We ask nothing but the zealous exertions of his friends to secure him the vote of the State—and this we ask, because we feel well assured that it will be given. The wisdom and uniform firmness with which Mr. Adams has discharged his duty while in the Presidential Chair, alone, ought to guarantee to him the support of the Nation for a re-election. But an organized, and, we say, an unprincipled opposition, has existed against Mr. Adams ever since his election by the House of Representatives. We call it unprincipled, because it is devoid of reason or principle. It would seem that a whole life devoted to the service of his country, is not sufficient to shield him from the slanderous aspersions of the opposition. They find a salvo by saying, that Mr. Adams, in his administration of the General Government, has departed from the venerable