

electors, and classed so that one third goes out annually. A senator must be a citizen of the United States; shall have been a citizen of this state 4 years preceding his election, and the last year a resident of the district he represents; must be 26 years of age; hold in his own right 300 acres of land within the state, or an interest in real estate of the value of one thousand dollars.—No senator or representative shall be eligible to any civil office of profit under the state, during his term of service & for one year thereafter, which shall have been created or the emoluments thereof increased during such term of service, except offices filled by the people.—No member of either house after taking his seat, is eligible to any office within the gift of the legislature or either branch thereof, during his term of service.

The first session of the general assembly commences on the first Monday in October next, and shall sit in the city of Natchez.

The governor is to be elected for two years by the qualified electors. He shall be at least 30 years of age—a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this state five years preceding his election, and at the time of his election and twelve months previously thereto—be seized in his own right of a freehold estate of six hundred acres of land, or an interest in real estate of the value of two thousand dollars.—The governor and senate have the power of granting pardons in cases of treason—the governor shall grant pardons except in cases of treason, & remit fines & forfeitures, under such rules & regulations as the general assembly may prescribe.—The governor has a veto on the laws, but two thirds of the members of both branches of the legislature may pass a bill when returned with the governor's objections, or if the governor should not return the bill within six days after he may have received it. On Wednesday Mr. Simpson proposed to amend the report of the committee of the whole, which contemplates making appointment to office by joint ballot of both branches of the legislature, by changing to the mode of appointment under the constitution of the U. States—which was decided in the affirmative.

The original report gave the executive and senate the power of nominating and appointing the officers of the government where their appointment had not been directed by the constitution to be by election, or left with the legislature. The question then recurred on concurring in the report of the committee of the whole, recommending the mode of appointment by ballot of both branches of the legislature, and striking out the provision of the original report, which was decided in the affirmative.

The constitution provides for a lieutenant governor, who is elected at the same time, by the same electors, must have the same qualifications, and continues in office the same length of time as the governor. He is president of the senate, and exercises the powers of governor, in the case of his death, absence, or inability to act; and receives, when acting as governor, the same compensation for his services as the governor.—When acting as president of the senate, the same pay as the speaker of the house of representatives, but no salary. In case of the death or absence of the governor, the senate is directed to choose a president who discharges the duties of governor in case of the death, absence or resignation of the lieutenant governor.

The judicial power of the state is vested in a supreme and superior courts, and such inferior courts as the legislature may think proper to organize. The judges of the superior courts hold the supreme courts, but the judge who decides a cause in the circuit shall not sit on the same cause in the supreme court. The state is to be divided into districts, which shall not contain more than six nor less than three counties, and a judge appointed in each district, who shall after his appointment, reside in the district. The judges may hold courts for each other at pleasure, or as the legislature may direct. The

judges of the supreme and superior courts, are elected by both branches of the legislature, and commissioned during good behaviour. They can be removed from office by the governor, on the address of two thirds of both branches of legislature, for wilful neglect of duty or other reasonable causes. The reasons for such removal must be recorded in the journals of each house of the general assembly, and the judge notified and heard in his defence before such address shall pass. They can also be removed on impeachment by two thirds of the house of representatives, and conviction by two thirds of the senate. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction to the amount of \$50, reserving the right of appeal. The judges of each court appoint their own clerks. The legislature have power to establish one or more courts of chancery, separate from the superior court, when they deem it expedient.

Capt. Partridge's Defence. WESTPOINT, SEPT. 3. TO THE PUBLIC.

Having observed in the last New York Columbian received at this place, a paragraph stating that the cadets of the U. States Military Academy had mutinied, and that I promoted it, or at least had countenanced it, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself, to the gentlemen cadets, and to the public, to give a correct but summary of the transactions here, which have been stigmatized with the name of *mutiny*, accompanied with such observations as may appear necessary, and thereby to contradict a report so false, so base and so malicious, and so injurious to the reputation of the Military Academy.

The following are the facts: I arrived in the Steam boat, at this place from New-York, on Friday, the 29th of August, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately after being landed, I proceeded from the dock (accompanied by several officers of the post) up to the plain, for the purpose reporting myself to the commanding officer, brevet major Sylvanus Thayer, of the corps of Engineers.—When I arrived on the plain, I perceived a number of cadets at a little distance, who as they saw me, uncovered their heads and gave six hearty cheers. The cheering being finished, they immediately advanced to me, and with the mild expressions of undisguised friendship beaming on their youthful countenances, shook me heartily by the hand, and with an affection almost filial, inquired relative to my health and welfare. As soon as these friendly salutations were over, they returned to their quarters with the most perfect order and decorum. My feelings were so much affected at the warm attachment manifested towards me by these youths on this occasion as almost to deprive me of the power of utterance, and consequently to prevent my reciprocating in a proper manner their expressions of friendship. I accordingly, the same evening requested one of the officers of the military academy to present to the young gentlemen (in my behalf) my unfeigned acknowledgments for the affectionate attachment they had so often (on many occasions) manifested towards me, and to assure them of the sincere regard I entertained for them all; with this request he complied; in consequence of which I am informed, has been accused of making seditious speeches and exciting mutiny.

On the following day, an order was published on parade, stating that I took upon myself (for the present) the command and superintendence of the military academy, as being the senior officer of engineers present. As soon as the order was read and the parade dismissed, the young gentlemen gave three cheers, and immediately retired without any disorder or confusion whatever. I shall not, at present enter into any detail relative to my taking upon myself the command as already stated; but would merely observe that this event had no connection whatever with any of the transactions in which the cadets were concerned. No force was employed or con-

templated by me on this occasion; it was an act of my own performing without any concert with any person whatever. I even do not believe that any person at the post (except Maj. Thayer) had any knowledge relative to my intending to take the command, until the order for that purpose was published.—The right which I had to the command, and the reason why I thought it necessary to exercise that right, will be made known at some future time. The foregoing is a summary, but correct statement of the transactions at this place, in consequence of which the gentlemen cadets of the military academy have been stigmatized as mutineers, and myself as a promoter of mutiny!

If giving vent in a regular, decorous, & customary manner, to the noblest feelings which adorn human nature, those of genuine friendship and respect constitute mutiny then are these young gentlemen guilty of it—otherwise, not. If reciprocating these noble feelings in a becoming manner, be promoting or countenancing mutiny, then am I guilty—otherwise not. An impartial public will decide impartially respecting it; & I feel very confident that, with all honorable persons, there will be but one opinion on the subject.

The cadets of the Military Academy have no disposition for mutiny. I know them well. Many of them have passed from youth to manhood under my particular care. I pledge myself that they will always submit with cheerfulness and pleasure to any discipline, however strict, provided it be correct; and that they will always take pleasure in obeying and respecting their officers & instructors.—But I also pledge myself that no system of monkish or inquisitorial tyranny will ever reduce them to such an abject state of degradation, that they dare not express, in a correct, a decorous, and a customary manner, the noble affections of the heart. To such conduct narrow and jealous minds, which are entirely devoid of the generous feelings that dictate it, may attach the terrific name of mutiny as long as they please, but it will not avail.

I am not ignorant of the source from which this base calumny has emanated—it is from the same foul source whence many other falsehoods, equally malicious but not of equal importance, have flowed. Let not the contemptible being however, who has dared thus to calumniate the members of this Institution, imagine that his own insignificance will screen him from detection and justice.—Let him conceal himself with the utmost caution—Let him shrink back (if possible) into something less than his original nothingness—still it will not avail—he will eventually be dragged forth to public view, and exposed in all his natural and acquired deformity.—After having been a member of the Military Academy about twelve years, and after having devoted about 10 years of the best part of my life in endeavoring to promote its interests and prosperity, it can hardly be supposed I should feel indifferent as to its final fate.

It has now become absolutely necessary, that it should be definitively decided whether a correct and strict military discipline is to pervade every department of the Seminary, without which it cannot long exist, and also, whether those persons belonging to it who have zealously endeavoured to promote its real interest and prosperity, are to be protected and shielded from indirect and insidious persecution; or whether its destinies are still to be influenced by the intrigues & cabals of a man who, as I am credibly informed was not many years ago dismissed from public service on account of his debauched and immoral conduct of a man, who now stands openly accused before the public of both *forgery* and *perjury*, as well as of other conduct, the mere mention of which, would wound the delicacy of the public ear—of a man, who has allowed some of his own family in his hearing and even in his presence, to bestow upon the commanding officer of the Military Academy, epithets the most vulgar and abusive, and

to declare that the cadets should be induced (as far as possible) to break all his orders and regulations—of a man, finally, the general tenor of whose conduct, since he has been attached to the Institution, has been to instill into the minds of the cadets principles of immorality and infidelity by openly and repeatedly making use of profane language in their presence—by speaking disrespectfully of the holy christian religion; and by openly extolling the writings of that prince of modern infidels, Voltaire. On the decision upon this point depends the fate of the Military Academy—presuming it will be correct, I subscribe myself very respectfully, the public's obedient servant.

A PARTRIDGE,
Captain of Engineers

Affairs of South America.

From late London Papers.
According to letters from Spain, nearly the whole of the Spanish cavalry, to the number of 2000, (another paper says 30,000) were about to assemble in Andalusia. It is added that they were about to embark 3 or 400 at a time for South America. Another article states that 11 men are to be taken by lot from each regiment of the line in Spain, and the whole force thus assembled, amounting to about six thousand, is said will be sent to South America.

Whatever may be our sentiments respecting the struggles for independence in Spanish America, we shall neither countenance rebellion on the one hand, nor despotism on the other. As, however, Great Britain is in a state of amity with the several Powers of Europe, it becomes her to be careful that no measures are adopted in this country inconsistent with our amicable relations. The following facts are, therefore, particularly entitled to the notice of our rulers. A ship, called the Two Friends, is now lying at Spithead, on board of which are upwards of 100 English Officers who are avowedly going to support the Independents in South America. There are, we are assured, Agents for these independents now in London and at Portsmouth, who promise to all Englishmen who are disposed to join their cause, one rank higher than what they held in the British service. These Officers are also promised 200 dollars each on their arrival on the Spanish Main to defray their passage. We hear besides, that five ships are now fitting out in London, supposed to be for the same destination. We have no doubt but Ministers will act discreetly on this occasion, but we deem it our duty to submit the subject to their attention.

From the Seine, June 14.

The Portuguese Ambassadors at several Courts have received precise instructions from their Government, to declare that it has not the smallest intention of seizing upon any of the Spanish possessions in South America; and that the country of which it has in fact taken possession will be restored as soon as Spain shall have re-established its authority on the river la Plata.

It is certain that this declaration of the Court of Brazils has made the most favorable impression on the Ambassadors of the mediating Powers, and that is the last great conference which took place at Paris on this head, not only was this very satisfactory declaration taken into consideration, but this led to discussions which may be of great importance towards the maintenance of order and tranquility. The insurrections both in the Brazils and in other parts of South America were taken under serious consideration. Engagements are spoken of which the Courts enter into, and which they invite all the other Powers, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, to join, not only not to afford any kind of assistance to the people who are in a state of insurrection, but entirely to break off all intercourse with them. It is expected that several particulars relative to this will be made public.

FRANKFORT, JULY 8.

Letters of a notification from the Germanic Diet to all the Powers of Europe, to the Grand Seigneur of Turkey, and TO THE UNITED STATES, are to be dispatched before the recess. By these the Germanic Confederation proposes to treat with the several States as European Powers.

Latest from the seat of war.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent correspondent at Kingston (Jamaica) dated the 25th of July last, to a gentleman in New-York.

"It is with great pleasure I have to communicate to you the good news we have just received from Santa Fe de Bogota. Our brave republicans begin again to appear on the field of battle, after so many disasters, as triumphantly as they were in the former campaigns of 1812'13 and 14.—They have obtained a very important victory over the royalists on the plains of Casanare, killing the general Boyer, and a great number of officers of the royal troops; and their critical situation has reduced their garrisons in all the towns in the interior so much that they are already trembling for their fate. It is now reported that another insurrection has broken out in the southern part of New Grenada. Nothing announces the speedy subversion of those royal executioners. The cruelties and perfidies of that infamous Morillo, and his worthy associates, have exasperated our people so much that we must expect to see our homes again before the time we had calculated."

LONDON FASHIONS. FOR JULY.

Dinner Dress.—A round dress, composed of jaconet muslin embroidered in small roses. The skirt is finished round the bottom with a profusion of ruffles of clear muslin, which are fancifully wreathed with white satin. The body fastens behind; it comes high on the shoulder, but is cut very low round the bosom and back of the neck. The front forms the shape in a most becoming manner. Plain long sleeve finished at the wrist to correspond with the skirt. Head-dress *cornette a la Ninon*, composed of tulle and rouleaus of pale green satin, to correspond with the rouleaus, and a broad lace set on very full. The cornette fastens under the chin, and has a full quilting of lace all around. The hair is parted so as to display the forehead and eyebrows, and dressed very light at the sides. Necklace and earrings, white cornelian mixed with gold. White kid slippers and gloves.

Evening Dress.—A plain rich white gauze dress over a white satin slip. The form, a white frock made to fasten behind, it is cut very low all around the bust and the body and sleeves are ornamented in a style of uncommon novelty and taste, with blond and moss roses. The skirt is elegantly trimmed with gauze draperies, each of which is finished with a rose. Head dress, the *chapeau a la Infantina*; it is composed of white satin; the crown a moderate height, elegantly ornamented with white satin round the top. The front which turns up all round, is of a novel and becoming shape.—A beautiful plume of feathers droops a little to the left side. The hair is dressed in loose curls on the forehead, parted in front and very low at the sides. Necklace and ear rings, diamonds. White kid gloves, and white satin slippers. White crape fan, richly embroidered in silver.

FRENCH.

Parisian Home Costume.—Round dress of fine cambric muslin, superbly embroidered round the border. Spencer body *a la suisse*, of pale straw coloured twilled sarinet, with acorn buttons down the front and on the outside of the sleeves.—Double Spanish ruff of Vandyke lace.—The hair arranged in *demi-Chinese* style. Kid slippers the colour of London smoke, and sea green gloves.

ENGLISH.

Equestrian Costume.—Habit of fine Merino cloth, of the Florentia blue color, finished about the bust and cuffs with Peruvian trimmings. Blue military cap, ornamented with plumes of feathers and rich silk cordons. Ruff of fine Mechlin lace. The hair arranged in Grecian style. Blue kid half boots and lemon coloured gloves.

PROLIFIC FAMILY.—Mrs. Claridge, wife of Mr. Claridge, who keeps the sign of the Red Lion, at Paddington, was, on Friday last, brought to bed of 9 children; about the same hour his cow calved two calves, and his sow littered 14 pigs, one of which had two heads! The whole are well and likely to thrive. This is Mrs. C's first *accouchment*, although they have been married twenty years!

London papers.