

cloister of nuns, and appropriated the money left by her father to religious purposes. Near to the place where he lived, and where she was born, she caused a church to be built and dedicated it to the virgin; in memory of which, and that her name might live to all posterity, the people called it St. Over's, which title it now bears. London Bridge originated from the public spirit of the priests of St. Mary Over's. Mary founded a nunnery, and endowed it with the money received from the profits of the boats. This house was afterwards converted into a college of priests, who not only built the bridge, but kept it in repair.

RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated Dec. 6.

"In politics, we have again the pleasure of mentioning another complete victory the Greeks have gained over their enemies. It appears that some time past the former forced the Turkish and Egyptian fleets combined to retire into Bondrom—where they had kept them closely confined until a few days ago, when they profited by a gale of wind to make their way over to Candia, hoping that the Greeks with their small vessels would not venture to attack them, when the advantage appeared so decidedly in their favour. However the Greeks sent out sixty vessels, and attacked them although they were twice the number, say about seventy-five men of war, and one hundred and fifty transports (vessels of all nations also armed and well manned). They succeeded in breaking their line and got 5 or 6 fire ships among them, and routed them completely. The Greeks burnt several large vessels, and took 13 transports with a great many Egyptian disciplined troops, provisions, tents, cannons, &c. and are said to be in chase of the enemy, who are making the best of their way to Alexandria. This victory has been confirmed to us by several who were witnesses.—We may not consider this campaign as lost for the Turks, and hope they will at last find themselves obliged to come to some amicable arrangement.—In the Morea the Greeks are gaining daily advantages. Patras is very closely besieged by them, and will very probably fall before a great while.—The Greek government has now assumed sufficient power to prevent any further disagreements among themselves. Here and in the capital we continue to enjoy the most uninterrupted tranquillity, and perceive very little to be feared from any advantages the Greeks may gain, however neighbouring to us they may be."

GALVANISM.

From a New York paper.

We yesterday witnessed at a lecture of Professor McNevens on Galvanism, a most extraordinary occurrence and one worth recording.

A cat, previously strangled until life appeared extinct, was laid on the table. Its neck was not dislocated nor the animal heat sensibly diminished, but it was motionless and apparently lifeless. One of the wires leading from the poles of the battery was introduced into the rectum, the other repeatedly applied to the mouth. The cat was immediately thrown into violent convulsions, which were renewed at each application, the eyes also opened and shut. In about one minute the animal stretched out its paw and began to breathe; it soon breathed strongly, and in ten minutes walked about the room. From the complete success of this experiment we may justly infer, that were this powerful agent speedily applied, in cases of suspended animation, the most happy results would ensue.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, Jan. 10.

The destinies of Europe and America are fast unfolding themselves. England, which is at the head of civilization, solemnly recognizes the independence of Columbia, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres. Leaning on the trident of Neptune, she braves the Holy Alliance, and defies the tempest that may be raised against her. Her security and her policy being in harmony with the interest of her subjects. One of the most active interpreters of the thoughts of our Ministers has made some very bitter and threatening remarks on the conduct of Great Britain; another and more independent paper announces that the Representatives of the Holy Alliance met yesterday, and that a note was sent to the English Government. We learn too, that the British Ministry are preparing for all events, and have demanded of Portugal what is to be expected from her, should Great Britain be opposed to the Holy Alliance? All this shows that the resolution of the Cabinet of St. James is taken and irrevocable, and that even the chances of a general rupture cannot turn it from the line of policy it has adopted. What will the French Ministry do under the circumstances? Shall we remain idle spectators of the dispute, as at the partition of Poland? We cannot believe this, and yet every thing which is now passing tends to make us fear that it will be so.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Washington, March 4.

This day, at the appointed hour, John Quincy Adams took the oath of office as President of the United States, at the Capitol, and on the occasion, delivered the following Inaugural Address:

In compliance with an usage coeval with the existence of our Federal Constitution, and sanctioned by the example of my predecessors in the career upon which I am about to enter, I appear, my fellow citizens, in your presence, and in that of Heaven, to bind myself by the solemnities of religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to me in the station to which I have been called.

In unfolding to my countrymen the principles by which I shall be governed, my first resort will be to that Constitution, which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend. That revered instrument enumerates the powers, and prescribes the duties, of the Executive Magistrate; and, its first words, declares the purposes to which these, and the whole action of the Government, instituted by it, should be invariably and sacredly devoted—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of this Union, in their successive generations. Since the adoption of this social compact, one of these generations has passed away. It is the work of our forefathers. Administered by some of the most eminent men who contributed to its formation, through a most eventful period in the annals of the world, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, incidental to the condition of associated man; it has not disappointed the hopes and aspirations of those illustrious benefactors of their age and nation. It has promoted the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all; it has, to an extent far beyond the ordinary lot of humanity, secured the freedom and happiness of this people. We now receive it as a precious inheritance from those to whom we are indebted for its establishment, loudly bound by the examples which they have left us, and by the blessings which we have enjoyed, as the fruits of their labours, to transmit the same, unimpaired, to the succeeding generation.

In the compass of 56 years since this great national covenant was instituted, a body of laws, enacted under its authority, and in conformity with its provisions, has unfolded its powers, and carried into practical operation its effective energies. Subordinate departments have distributed the executive functions in their various relations to foreign affairs, to the revenue and expenditures, and to the military force of the union by land and sea. A co-ordinate department of the judiciary has expounded the constitution and the laws; settling in harmonious coincidence with the legislative will, numerous weighty questions of construction, which the imperfection of human language had rendered unavoidable. The year of jubilee, since the first formation of our union, has just elapsed; that of the declaration of our independence, is at hand. The consummation of both was effected by this constitution.

Since that period a population of four millions has multiplied to twelve; a territory bounded by the Mississippi, has been extended from sea to sea; new states have been admitted to the union, in numbers nearly equal to those of the first confederation; treaties of peace, amity, and commerce, have been concluded with the principal dominions of the earth; the people of other nations, inhabitants of regions acquired, not by conquest, but by compact, have been united with us in the participation of our rights and duties, of our burdens and blessings; the forest has fallen by the axe of our woodsmen; the soil has been made to teem by the tillage of our farmers; our commerce has whitened every ocean; the dominion of man over physical nature has been extended by the invention of our artists; liberty and law have marched hand in hand; all the purposes of human association have been accomplished as effectively, as under any other government on the globe; and at a cost little exceeding, in a whole generation, the expenditure of other nations in a single year.

Such is the unexaggerated picture of our condition, under a constitution founded upon the republican principle of equal rights. To admit that this picture has its shades, is but to say that it is still the condition of men upon earth. From evil, physical, moral, and political, it is not our claim to be exempt. We have suffered, sometimes by the visitation of Heaven, through disease; often by the wrongs and injustice of other nations, even to the extremities of war; and, lastly, by dissensions among ourselves—dissensions, perhaps inseparable from the enjoyment of freedom, but which have, more than once, appeared to threaten the dissolution of the union, and with it, the overthrow of all the enjoyments of our present lot, and all our earthly hopes of the future. The causes of these dissensions have been various; founded upon differences of speculation in the theory of republican government upon

conflicting views of policy, in our relations with foreign nations; upon jealousies of partial and sectional interests, aggravated by prejudices and prepossessions which strangers to each other are ever apt to entertain.

It is a source of gratification and of encouragement to me, to observe that the great result of this experiment, upon the theory of human rights, has, at the close of that generation by which it was formed, been crowned with success, equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Union, justice, tranquillity, the common defence, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty,—all have been promoted by the Government under which we have lived. Standing at this point of time; looking back to that generation which has gone by, and forward to that which is advancing, we may, at once, indulge in grateful exultation, and in cheering hope. From the experience of the past, we derive instructive lessons for the future. Of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, the candid and the just will now admit, that both have contributed splendid talents, spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, to the formation and administration of this Government; and that both have required a liberal indulgence for a portion of human infirmity and error. The Revolutionary wars of Europe, commencing precisely at the moment when the Government of the United States first went into operation under this Constitution, excited a collision of sentiments and of sympathies, which kindled all the passions, and embittered the conflict of parties, till the nation was involved in war, and the Union was shaken to its centre. This time of trial embraced a period of five and twenty years, during which, the policy of the Union, in its relations with Europe, constituted the principal basis of our political divisions, and the most arduous part of the action of our Federal Government. With the catastrophe in which the wars of the French Revolution terminated, and our own subsequent peace with Great Britain, this baneful weed of party strife was uprooted. From that time, no difference of principle, connected either with the theory of government, or with our intercourse with foreign nations, has existed, or been called forth, in force sufficient to sustain a continued combination of parties, or to give more than wholesome animation to public sentiment, or legislative debate. Our political creed is, without a dissenting voice that can be heard.—That the will of the people is the source, and the happiness of the people the end, of all legitimate Government upon earth.—That the best security against the abuse of power, consists in the freedom, the purity, and the frequency of popular elections.—That the General Government of the Union, and the separate governments of the States, are all sovereignties of limited powers; fellow servants of the same masters, uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other.—That the firmest security of peace is the preparation, during peace, of the defences of war.—That a rigorous economy, and accountability of public expenditures, should guard against the aggravation, and alleviate, when possible, the burden, of taxation.—That the military should be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.—That the freedom of the press and of religious opinion should be inviolate.—That the policy of our country is peace, and the ark of our salvation union, are articles of faith upon which we are all now agreed. If there have been those who doubted whether a confederated representative democracy were a government competent to the wise and orderly management of the common concerns of a mighty nation, those doubts have been dispelled. If there have been projects of partial confederacies to be erected upon the ruins of the Union, they have been scattered to the winds.—If there have been dangerous attachments to one foreign nation and antipathies against another, they have been extinguished. Ten years of peace, at home and abroad, have assuaged the animosities of political contention, and blended into harmony the most discordant elements of public opinion. There still remains one effort of magnanimity, one sacrifice of prejudice and passion, to be made by the individuals throughout the nation, who have heretofore followed the standards of political party.—It is that of discarding every remnant of rancour against each other; of embracing, as countrymen and friends, and of yielding to talents and virtue alone, that confidence which, in times of contention for principle, was bestowed only upon those who bore the badge of party communion.

The collisions of party spirit, which originate in speculative opinions, or in different views of administrative policy, are, in their nature, transitory. Those which are founded on geographical divisions, adverse interests of soil, climate, and modes of domestic life, are more permanent, and therefore perhaps more dangerous. It is this which gives inestimable value to the character of our Government, at once federal and national. It holds out to us a perpetual admonition to preserve alike, and

with equal anxiety, the rights of each individual State in its own government, and the rights of the whole nation in that of the Union. Whatsoever is of domestic concernment, unconnected with the other members of the Union, or with foreign lands, belongs exclusively to the administration of the State Governments. Whatsoever directly involves the rights and interests of the federative fraternity, or of Foreign Powers, is of the resort of this General Government. The duties of both are obvious in the general principle, though sometimes perplexed with difficulties in the detail. To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union; the government of every state will feel its own obligation to respect and preserve the rights of the whole. The prejudices, every where too commonly entertained against distant strangers, are worn away, and the jealousies of jarring interests are allayed, by the composition and functions of the great National Councils, annually assembled from all quarters of the Union, at this place. Here the distinguished men from every section of our country, while meeting to deliberate upon the great interests of those by whom they are deputed, learn to estimate the talents, and do justice to the virtues, of each other. The harmony of the nation is promoted, and the whole Union is knit together, by the sentiments of mutual respect, the habits of social intercourse, and the ties of personal friendship, formed between the Representatives of its several parts, in the performance of their service at this metropolis.

Passing from this general review of the purposes and injunctions of the Federal Constitution, and their results, as indicating the first traces of the path of duty in the discharge of my public trust, I turn to the administration of my immediate predecessor, as the second. It has passed away in a period of profound peace; how much to the satisfaction of our country, and to the honour of our country's name, is known to you all. The great features of its policy, in general concurrence with the will of the Legislature, have been—to cherish peace, while preparing for defensive war; to yield exact justice to other nations, and maintain the rights of our own; to cherish the principles of freedom and of equal rights, wherever they were proclaimed; to discharge, with all possible promptitude, the national debt; to reduce, within the narrowest limits of efficiency, the military force; to improve the organization and discipline of the army; to provide and sustain a school of military science; to extend equal protection to all the great interests of the nation; to promote the civilization of the Indian tribes; and, to proceed in the great system of internal improvements, within the limits of the constitutional power of the Union. Under the pledge of these promises, made by that eminent citizen, at the time of his first induction to this office, in his career of eight years, the internal taxes have been repealed; sixty millions of the public debt have been discharged; provision has been made for the comfort and relief of the aged and indigent among the surviving warriors of the Revolution; the regular armed force has been reduced, and its constitution revised and perfected; the accountability for the expenditure of public moneys has been made more effective; the Florida have been peaceably acquired, and our boundary has been extended to the Pacific Ocean; the independence of the Southern nations of this hemisphere has been recognized and recommended by example and by counsel, to the potentates of Europe; progress has been made in the defence of the country, by fortifications, and the increase of the navy; towards the effectual suppression of the African traffic in slaves, in alluring the aboriginal hunters of our land to the cultivation of the soil and of the mind; in exploring the interior regions of the Union; and in preparing, by scientific researches and surveys, for the further application of our national resources to the internal improvement of our country.

In this brief outline of the promise and performance of my immediate predecessor, the line of duty, for his successor, is clearly delineated. To pursue, to their consummation, those purposes of improvement in our common condition, instituted or recommended by him, will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement, emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which I am convinced that the unborn millions of our posterity, who are, in future ages, to people this continent, will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that, in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. The magnificence and splendour of their public works are among the imperishable glories of the ancient Republics. The roads and aqueducts of Rome have been the admiration of all after ages, and have survived, thousands of years, after all her conquests have been swallowed up in desolation, or become the spoil of Barbarians. Some diversity of opinion has prevailed with regard to the powers of Congress for Legislation upon objects of this nature. The most respectful deference is due to

originating in pure patriotism, and sustained by venerated authority. But nearly twenty years have passed since the construction of the first National Road was commenced. The authority for its construction was then questioned. To how many thousands of our countrymen has it proved a benefit? To what single individual has it ever proved an injury? Repeated liberal and candid discussions in the Legislature have conciliated the sentiments, and approximated the opinions of enlightened minds upon the question of Constitutional power. I cannot but hope that, by the same process of friendly, patient, and persevering deliberation, all constitutional objections will ultimately be removed. The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government, in relation to this transcendently important interest, will be settled and acknowledged, to the common satisfaction of all; and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing.

Fellow citizens, you are acquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the recent election, which have resulted in affording me the opportunity of addressing you, at this time. You have heard the exposition of the principles which will direct me in the fulfilment of the high and solemn trust imposed upon me in this station. Less possessed of your confidence, in advance, than any of my predecessors, I am deeply conscious of the prospect that I shall stand, more and oftener, in need of your indulgence. Intentions, upright and pure; a heart devoted to the welfare of our country, and the unceasing application of all the faculties allotted to me, to her service, are all the pledges that I can give, for the faithful performance of the arduous duties I am to undertake. To the guidance of the Legislative councils; to the assistance of the Executive and subordinate Departments; to the friendly co-operation of the respective State Governments; to the candid and liberal support of the People, so far as it may be deserved by honest industry and zeal, I shall look for whatever success may attend my public service; and knowing that, except the Lord keep the City, the watchman's wicket but in vain, with ferret applications for his favour, will overrule Providence I commit, with humble but fearless confidence, my own fate, and the future destinies of my country.

J. C. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS

To the Senate of the U. S. on qualifying as Vice-President of the U. S.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

I feel deeply the responsibility of the station to which, as the presiding officer of this body, I have been called by the voice of my fellow-citizens.

To no other branch of the Government has the constitution assigned powers more various or important than to the Senate. Without intending to examine either their extent or character, I may be permitted to remark, that, while the other branches are confided with few exceptions, to what may be considered their appropriate powers to this body only, is granted a participation in all the different powers of the Government—Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary.

In its Legislative character, it partakes, with the House of Representatives, in all of the powers vested in Congress, excepting that of originating revenue bills; in its Executive, it holds an important control over the powers of appointing to office and forming treaties; in its Judiciary it constitutes the court before which all officers of the government may be held accountable for an honest discharge of duty; while from its peculiar character, as the Representative of the States, it is emphatically the guardian of their rights and sovereignty.

It must be apparent that, on a wise and virtuous exercise of these important powers, the success of our free and happy system of government, in its small degree, depends. We, accordingly, find that the framers of our constitution have bestowed the greatest attention on the organization of this body; and with such happy success, that it is admirably adapted to the discharge of each of its various and dissimilar functions, as if any particular one only, instead of all, had been the sole object of its creation. So fortunate indeed, is its structure, in every respect, that even time, instead of impairing, has had the opposite effect of rendering what might, at first, be considered the only defect in the body, the members of the Senate were probably, too few to attract the full confidence of the people, and thereby give to it that weight in the system which the constitution intended. This defect has, however, been happily removed by an extraordinary growth. In the short space of thirty-six years, eleven new States have been added to the Union, and twice that number of Senators to the body, and before the termination of the next four years, the original number of States and Senators will be more than doubled.

I feel gentlemen, that I owe an apology for touching on subjects which must be familiar to this enlightened body, and also for adding, what must be known to all, that a successful discharge of the duties assigned by the constitution to the Senate must depend, notwithstanding the skill of its organization, almost wholly on the patriotism and wisdom of the members. These high attributes, I however feel assured, will never be wanting in the members of this body.

In fulfilling your important functions, something will depend on the skill and impartiality of the presiding officer. In regard to the former, I can promise nothing. I am without experience, which only can give the requisite skill in presiding, and feel that I must often throw myself on your indulgence. I shall, however, endeavor to compensate for the want of skill by the most rigid impartiality. In this office, I shall regard only the Senate and its duties, and I shall strive with a feeling of pride (in the station, I trust not reprehensible) to preserve the high character already attained by the senate, for dignity and wisdom, and to elevate it if possible, still higher in the public esteem.

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Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1825.

GEN. LAFAYETTE is now on a tour through North-Carolina. His reception in that state has been marked with the same cordial respect and attention which distinguished the reception he met with in the states which he had previously visited.

AN ACT
Relative to Licenses to Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, Licenses to Retail Spirituous Liquors at Horse Races, and Licenses to Hawkers and Peddlers.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That hereafter the clerks of the several counties in this state shall collect and receive, on issuing licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, to retailers of spirituous liquors at horse races, and to hawkers and peddlers, the taxes upon the same, which have been heretofore collected by sheriffs.

2. And be it enacted, That the governor and council shall cause to be furnished to the treasurer of the western shore, blanks for said licenses, of which said treasurer shall deliver, on the application of the several county clerks, as many as may be deemed necessary, in the same manner, and at the same time, that blank marriage licenses are now furnished.

3. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the act, entitled, An act to secure the collection of duties imposed upon marriage licenses, shall be extended, so far as applicable, to the licenses mentioned in this act, and so far as relate to the duties of the several county clerks and treasurer.

4. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, that so much of any act or acts, as are inconsistent with its provisions, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Passed 26th Feb. 1825.]

Seat of Government of Louisiana.

The Legislature of the state of Louisiana have thought proper to remove the seat of Government from New Orleans to Donaldsonville, about 70 miles in the interior, on the Mississippi. We have not inquired into the particular reasons for this change, as we believe that they have been governed by the general principles which impelled the legislatures of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and indeed almost every state, on the sea board, to transport their deliberative bodies into the interior, where they are less exposed to the distraction and bustle that is almost inseparable from a residence in a commercial city.

New Orleans paper.

The committee of State Prisons have reported to the New York Legislature, favorably on the subject of the Auburn Prison, which contains six hundred cells for the separate confinement of convicts, where they are doomed to silence to solitude and hard labour. They state that the New York prison contains fifty-four rooms—12 feet by 18, where the average number of convicts huddled together, varies from 700 to 800—sometimes 12 and sometimes 15 inhabit a single room. The committee recommend that Commissioners be appointed to sell and dispose of the state prison in New York, for the purpose of erecting a prison on the plan of the Auburn.

A gentleman of Henly-on-Thames, offered a farm when at that market, a dinner and a bottle of wine, if he would bring him a grain of wheat on the following market day, and double the quantity each week, until that day the twelfth month. This was agreed for the moment; but the following statement will perhaps satisfy those who have never entered into any similar calculations, of the impossibility of fulfilling such an engagement. Amount of number of grains, 4,505,599,620; 370,493; number of bushels, 13,509,998,960; number of quarts, 1,563,749,870; number of loads, 312,749,974.

Reading-Mercury.