cents more or less duty upon ... or cotton manufactures shall be ... ed—it is not a question. Whether ... nal improvement shall be prosec... under the authority of the General ... vernment or abandoned as either ... pedient or unconstitutional—it is ... question, whether commissioners ... ministers plenipotentiary, or no ... at all, shall be sent to Panama—... not a question, whether the trade ... the British West Indies, (importa... it is to our shipping and agricultur... terest) has been lost by neglect or ... management.

These questions, interesting as ... are, are nevertheless of little ... quence compared with those, ... you are now called upon to decide, ... volving as they do the maintenance ... surrender of the fundamental ... ples of the constitution, and the ... interests of liberty.

The great questions now in agit... are, whether the chief magistracy ... be obtained by "influence and ... bargain and management," or be ... ed to merit and public services ... unbought suffrages of the people—... ther the influence of governmental ... tronage shall sustain a minority ... er against the will of the majori... whether the forms prescribed by ... constitution, regulating the electi... the chief magistrate, originally de... ed to give effect to the will of the ... jority, but which have been found ... adequate to the purpose, shall be ... lished, and the election be given ... rectly to the people, and whether ... people themselves have spirit and ... ligence enough to eject from pow... those who have obtained it under ... forms of the constitution, in violat... of its spirit, or whether they are ... pared to submit without resistance ... usurpation.

Those who are interested in ... taining existing abuses, and oppose ... change which would put an end to ... hereafter, seek to attract exclusive ... tention to their measures and draw ... off from the violation of great and ... damental principles in their elec... to power. While this violation is ... us the principal ground upon which ... oppose the re-election of Mr. Ada... we see nevertheless, strong reason ... opposition in the manner in which ... has exercised by far the most imp... ant of all the functions of the exe... tive authority—we mean the power ... appointing to office and distributing ... patronage of the government. ... use that has been made of this po... up political opponents and contra... freedom of the press, deserves and ... ceives our unqualified reprobation.

The next most important branch of ... ecutive duties relates to the regulat... our intercourse with foreign nations. ... friends of the administration ascribe ... diplomatic talents to the President, and ... on the most interesting subject of nego... tion, which has occurred since his elect... he has been guilty of a palpable neglect ... duty, to which we do not think a pa... can be found in the history of our ex... relations, and to which we are indebted ... the loss of one of the most important ... profitable branches of our commerce ... mean our trade with the West Indies ... sential to the prosperity of Maryland a... other grain growing States, as well as ... shipping interest. Notwithstanding a ... ter was dispatched to England at great ... pense to the nation, all the necessary ... structions were omitted to be given ... tion to this trade, and no recommen... of legislative measures was sent to Co... to meet those of the British Parliament, ... terms of which our Minister, now ... is too late, is instructed to comply ... and an attempt is made to cast the blam... Congress for not acting without Exec... recommendation, although it was dis... intimated to the chairman (g) of the ... mittee of commerce in the senate, ... through him to that body, that the Adm... tration preferred to arrange that part ... foreign trade by negotiation.

Another expedient resorted to by ... supporters of Mr. Adams to divert ... tion from the manner of his obtaining ... er and to misrepresent the grounds of ... opposition to his re-election, requires ... notice.

The most strenuous efforts are ... excite prejudice against the friends ... neral Jackson by representing them ... posed to Internal Improvement and Dom... manufactures: although it is well kn... that many of his warmest advocates ... mongst the most decided supporters ... those great interests, and the consti... doctrines upon which their protection ... pends.

We utterly deny that these measures ... the lines of separation between the ... porters of Mr. Adams and General Jac...

The friends of Mr. Adams differ ... each other on these questions, so also ... the friends of General Jackson, but are ... firmly together by the common ... which we all feel in preserving the ... and fundamental principles of the con... tion, and while we are engaged in rep... the shattered timbers of the vessel ... to prevent it from sinking, we do not ... to dispute about the course she shall ... when the danger is over.

We say then, let the administration ... judged by the principles and the means ... which they obtained their power.

Was it, think you, the heavy ... of paying a duty of two pence a p... tea, that induced our ancestors to ... Great Britain, to defy her power and ... all the hazard of the revolutionary ... No, fellow-citizens, it was the ... upon which that measure was justified ... adopted—it was the right claimed ... troling us by law, made without our ... sent—in other words against the ... majority—it was the principle of ty... It was the usurpation of power ... revolutionary fathers resisted, ... stopped to weigh the measure of the ... tish administration, and compare the ... ance of the tax, with the burthens ... rils of the war, without reference to ... ciple, the surrender of which ... surrender of liberty, opposition ... have been our glorious ... not have been achieved, and ...

self government, which we are now ... aking, and upon the success of which the ... pes of freedom's friends, throughout the ... orld depend, would never have been tried.

We would ask those who pass over ... ithout remark, the violation of the ... rinciples of the constitution, by which ... dams ascended to power, and ask us ... o regard his acts only after obtaining ... , what would they say, if taking pos... ession of the President's House at ... Washington, he had claimed the exe... utive authority in right of birth, his ... ather having been President before? ... Would they then fold their arms and ... ay, let us wait and see what use he ... akes of his power, and estimate him ... y the measures which he recommend... d? No! every voice, and every hand ... ould be raised to put down the usurp... r, because the forms as well as the ... pirit of the constitution would have ... en violated. In the present case ... e admit as the forms of the constitu... ion have been complied with, Mr. ... Adams must for the time be regarded ... s constitutionally invested with the ... xecutive authority, and it is the duty ... of every patriotic citizen in reference ... to those forms, "to sustain the whole... some operations of the government," ... and "support all the measures essenti... al to the prosperity of the country," ... But it is equally his duty to proclaim ... from the house top, the violation of ... the principles of the constitution in ... the last presidential election, and to ... exert every power under those forms ... to punish the men who have been guil... ty of it, by refusing to continue to ... them beyond the constitutional term, ... the power thus improperly attained. ... We believe it to be peculiarly proper, ... that atonement should be made to the ... violated constitution by the elevation ... to the chief magistracy, of Gen. An... drew Jackson, the patriot hero, through ... whom the constitution has been wound... ed. His cause at the last election ... rested upon great talents, exemplary ... patriotism, unquestioned integrity, and ... splendid services. It has now become ... identified with the CAUSE of the ... CONSTITUTION, of LIBERTY, ... and the COUNTRY.

The enemies of ANDREW JACK... SON call him a "Military Chieftain." ... We reply! So was WASHINGTON, ... the Father of his Country.

They say he has not been a foreign ... Minister;—neither had Washington ... nor Madison.

They say, there are no great speeches ... made by him in Congress on record, ... to attest his political talents; neither ... are there any of Washington, nor Jef... ferson, nor of Mr. Adams himself

They would persuade you that Jack... son has had no experience in civil af... fairs, because his most brilliant servi... ces have been of a military character: ... yet he rose to distinction as a lawyer ... at the bar of Tennessee, became her ... Attorney General—was a leading and ... most efficient member of the conventi... on that framed the constitution—serv... ed as her first representative in Con... gress—as a Judge of her Supreme ... Court; as Governor of Florida; as a ... member of the Senate of the United ... States at two different periods, and had ... the offer of a foreign embassy; thus ... actually occupying six different civil ... offices during a period of twenty years, ... and only one military office, that of ... General, first in the militia of Ten... nessee, and afterwards in the United ... States Army.

His enemies say, however, that he ... resigned all his civil appointments; but ... they forgot to tell you, it was usually ... at the call of his country to higher sta... tions; and that he also resigned his ... military command, when the circum... stances of the country did not render ... his services any longer indispensable, ... thereby showing that a desire to ren... der real service, and not a love of emo... lument or official distinction, was his ... only motive for accepting or retaining ... office, civil or military. No one, how... ever, has ever shown that he did not ... perform the duties of all the numerous ... offices he has filled, whether civil or ... military, with efficiency and zeal; nor ... has any one dared to call in question ... his eminent services, his devoted pat... riotism, his unspotted integrity, or to deny ... to him great elevation, decision, and ... firmness of character, a vigorous and ... powerful intellect, a clear and solid ... judgment, and an extraordinary saga... city to discern and appreciate the cha... racter and talents of others; a talent, ... which we esteem the most essential of ... all the qualifications of the chief ma... gistrate, whose most difficult and try... ing duty consists in the selection of ... men for office.

The enemies of General Jackson ... have a double object in calling him a ... Military Chieftain. The first is, to ... make the impression that he has no ex... perience or reputation in civil affairs: ... The second, that he is regardless of ... the Laws. This charge of violence ... has arisen from the many embarrass... ing situations in which he has been ... placed, where none but the most ener... getic measures of seeming violence, ... but real necessity, and cool delibera... tion could extricate his country from ... disaster and disgrace. But those who ... make this charge omit to tell you of ... the magnanimous example of submis... sion to the laws, which he set immedi... ately after the battle of New Orleans, ... when arraigned before a court of jus... tice for resisting a writ of habeas cor... pus during the existence of martial ... law. As the account of his demeanour ... on the occasion displays one of the ... noblest characteristics of the man, we ...

will state it in the words of an eloquent "Vindicator" of his fame in the West.

"During the existence of Martial Law at New-Orleans, and whilst the British Army, still quadruple of ours, hovered within a few hours sail of the city, and whilst mutiny and dissatisfaction were making progress, General Jackson arrested a man, who in his legislative character had before attempted to surrender the city to the British, and who continued to excite the American army to mutiny by an incendiary publication.'

He was arrested by Jackson and refused to the order of Judge Hall, and the Judge himself dispatched to a place of safety at some distance from the city.

Had General Jackson yielded to the mandate of Hall, his army must have been dissolved and within a day the streets of Orleans have been drenched with American blood. But when the danger was over, General Jackson, immediately evinced "his respect for the laws," by yielding himself up to the civil authority, to pay the penalty of having saved his country. He was summoned before Judge Hall, was refused a trial by jury, and his counsel prevented from reading his defence. He had thrown off his military garb, with the hope of being undiscovered in the crowd, and repaired to the court to submit to whatever penalty his adversary might inflict. He had reached the bar unnoticed, when he was at length perceived, and with a consideration beaming in every countenance, and gratitude speaking in every eye, the building echoed with rapturous shouts of applause of Jackson and menaces of the Judges the hero rose and addressed the assemblage.—He told them of "the duty due to the public authorities," and "urged them, if they had a regard for him, that they would on the present occasion, forbear those feelings, and expressions of opinion." The terrified judge was about to adjourn the court, when Jackson again rose and requested it might not be done, declaring, "there is no danger here—there shall be none: the same arm that protected from danger this city, against the invaders of the country, will shield and protect the court or perish in the effort." The judge then proceeded and fined him one thousand dollars. The enthusiasm of the people could be restrained no longer; hurrying him forcibly against his repeated entreaties, into a carriage, they bore him in triumph to a public room, still menacing the Judge Order being at length restored, General Jackson rose and addressed them with great feeling saying, "that if they had the least gratitude for his services, they would evince it in no way so satisfactorily, as by submitting, as he most cheerfully did to the decree, which had just been pronounced against him:—That the civil was paramount and supreme authority—that submission to the civil authority is the first duty of the citizen. Had the penalty reached my utmost ability to meet it, I should not have murmured or complained."

He immediately paid the fine. The citizens of New Orleans collected however, and placed the amount to his credit in bank and notified him of it. He refused it in a manner the most delicate. In his reply he declared he could not accept of it, yet as it was the result of the most generous feelings, he solicited, that the amount might be applied to the assistance and relief of those, whose relations, during the siege, had fallen in battle; the proposition was acceded to and the amount subscribed, which had been designed expressly for his relief, was disposed of for the benefit of the WIDOW and FATHERLESS."

In the above relation, behold the genuine character of the Military Chieftain, who is represented as despising the authority of the Laws and Constitution of his Country. Let us then rally round this Heroic Citizen. Let us reward his valour, his patriotism, his magnanimity and toilsome services by the highest honours a grateful people can bestow; assured that his success is associated with the triumph of the CONSTITUTION, of LIBERTY and the cause of our beloved COUNTRY.

NOTES.

a Mr. Adams, at the last election in the House of Representatives, received the votes of five of the western states. In the nine western states General Jackson received nine electoral votes, and Mr. Adams only three; but one of which was from the people, whereas twenty-six of the Jackson electors were chosen immediately by the people themselves. The returns of the popular votes in the nine western states, as contained in the papers printed at the time and not contradicted, are as follows, viz:—

	Jackson	Adams	Clay	Crawford
Ohio,	18,437	12,280	19,255	
Kentucky	6,453		16,782	
Alabama	9,443	2,416	67	1,680
Indiana	7,343	3,095	5,315	
Tennessee	20,197	216		312
Mississippi	5,254	1,694		119
Illinois	1,991	1,542	1,047	219
Missouri	987	311	1,401	
Total	68,067	21,555	45,867	2,339

From the above returns it appears, that of the votes of the people in the nine western states, General Jackson received 46,512 votes more than Mr. Adams—24,201 more than Mr. Clay—2645 more than Mr Clay and Adams together, and 315 more than the whole received by all three of the opposing candidates. Suppose the contest to have laid between Mr. Adams and General Jackson, and the votes confined to those two, is there any one, who looks at the above statement of the actual votes received by Mr. Adams and reflects, that Mr. Clay's friends had industriously represented Mr. Adams as unfriendly to western interests, and that a president ought not again to be taken from the cabinet, is there any one, we repeat, who will venture to say that Mr. Adams would have got one fourth of the votes of the nine western states? And yet he received the votes of five states in Congress and General Jackson only 4.

The following are the results of the votes, of such states as are not contained in the above list, taken from the papers printed at the close of the Presidential election. They cannot vary far from the official returns.

	Adams	Jackson	Crawford	Clay
Maine	6,870		2,330	
Mass.	30,687		6,616	
Conn.	7,537		1,978	
Rhode Is.	2,145		200	
N. Hamp.	4,107		643	
Virginia	3,189	2,861	8,489	416
N Jersey	9,110	10,985	1,196	
Penn.	5,440	36,100	4,206	1,690
N Carolina		20,415	15,621	
Maryland	14,632	14,523	3,646	693
	83,767	84,884	44,975	2,801
add W S	21,557	68,067	2,330	43,867
T. U. S.	105,324	152,951	47,305	46,668

From this table it appears, that General Jackson's majority of the popular vote, so far as taken throughout the United States, over Mr. Adams, was 47,629, and over both Adams and Clay 981.

The returns of votes from N. Hampshire, Virginia and Missouri in the above tables are not entirely complete, the votes from some few counties not being included.—These, however, could not vary the result 1000 votes, and supposing that thousand be taken from General Jackson, there can be no question in the mind of any one who recalls the state of public opinion in the states of Delaware, New-York, Vermont, Georgia, and South Carolina, where the electors were appointed by their legislatures, that if the vote of the people had been taken, there would have been for Jackson, a much larger majority than 1000 votes. And if any one will recollect the state of public opinion in those southern and western states, where Clay and Crawford received the principal part of their votes, he cannot, without flying in the face of all reasonable calculations, come to any other conclusion, than that, if the election in those states had been given by the people and the choice restricted to Jackson and Adams, the majority of the former over the latter, throughout the Union, would have been greatly increased. And if you look to the public opinion in the states where Crawford and Clay received the votes, you will be obliged to admit that if their choice in the house had been confined to Adams and Jackson the votes of nearly all of them would have been for Jackson, if the will of the people of these states had been attended to by their representatives in congress. This subject may be placed in another striking point of view: All the electoral votes for Mr. Adams were received from the New England states and New York, except seven, which were received as follows: one out of three from Delaware—three out of eleven in Maryland—two out of five in Louisiana—one out of three in Illinois: that is only 7 electoral votes out of 17 states, and not a majority of the electoral votes in any one of those 17 states: yet in the House of Representatives he received the votes of 5 of these 17 states.

b Vide Nat. Int. Dec. 17. 1822.

c The Kentucky Reporter, a paper edited by a near relative of Mr. Clay, and long known as the organ of his opinions, as early as July 1st, 1815, in an article headed "Present state of Parties," said of Mr. Adams, "He was not born or educated a republican; but on the contrary, his whole life has been distinguished by a decided attachment for and we believe, an intemperate zeal in support of the principles of his father and the aristocracy of the country. It is true, he abandoned the service of his old friends, for the enjoyment of office, but we have never heard that he abandoned his federal principles to adopt republicanism."

The same paper of July 15th, 1815, under the head of "Next Election of President," says, "The other point which we deem very important, and which we hope to gain, is, that he (Mr. Monroe) shall not be suffered to appoint his successor. Jefferson and Madison have both exercised this power, but we trust the precedent will be followed no further; it is time to take the alarm; our objection lies chiefly to the principle, though if it were necessary we could state some objections to the man also. But in regard to him, we feel indifferent. We should object to any man as President, who was not the free and regular choice of the people Mr. Adams is designated by the President and his presses, as the heir apparent, the next successor to the presidency. Since the principle was introduced, there has been rapid degeneracy in the chief magistrate; and the PROSPECT of still GREATER DEGENERACY is STRONG and ALARMING. Admit the people should acquiesce in the presidential appointment of Mr. Adams to to this high office; who again will he choose as his successor? Will it be Josiah Quincy, H. G. Otis, or Rufus King? An aristocrat, at least, if not a traitor, will be our portion."

And the same paper of next week following up the same subject, says, "the selection of Mr. Adams, the son, to be Secretary of State, and successor in the Presidency, a gentleman who is well understood to have imbibed the politics of his father, was an indication, if the Intelligencer had not let out the fact, that Mr. Monroe venerates the administration of Mr. Adams, and of course will take it for his model.

The same violent opposition to Mr. Adams was continued in the Reporter and other papers, which supported Mr. Clay's pretensions in the west from the date of the above publications, until the electoral election, and upon the same grounds which were asserted in the more formal exposition of the principles and views of Mr. Clay's particular friend, as will appear from the following

Extracts from a circular address of a meeting held at Columbus, Ohio, the 15th July, 1824, for the purpose of nominating H. Clay for the Presidency.

"The names of at least three members of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, were pretty distinctly presented to the public, as candidates to succeed him. Reflecting men could not but see, that a struggle for the Presidency, between the principal Secretaries, was fraught with much evil to the nation, inasmuch as it must distract the harmony of her councils, if it did not endanger the integrity of the functionaries, and jeopardize her peace and her reputation. Besides these mischiefs, to select one of the Secretaries, was to continue the same influence in office, which would virtually be a departure from the maxim, that rotation in office was essential to the preservation of the Republic. Nor, to change the man and to retain the influence, would be to repose upon the shadow and abandon the substance. The considerations here briefly stated, determined many of the most reflecting citizens of the country to adopt the opinion, that no member of the Executive Cabinet ought to be selected to succeed Mr Monroe, and this determination was formed without any disrespect to the talents or character of the incumbents themselves. It rested upon public principle and public data, and upon these alone." In another part of the same address, it is stated to be the first object of Mr. Clay's friends to prevent one of the cabinet from being placed in the Presidential Chair.

"It was particularly hoped that the western country would have presented an undivided phalanx upon this great public question, and it is deeply to be regretted, that another candidate should be named and supported in the west, with the same object, and for the same purpose."

Mr. Clay's opinions underwent a sudden change after the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, from which he was excluded, as will appear from the following extract from his address to his constituents, being an apology for his conduct in voting for Mr. Adams, published in the National Journal of the 25th March, 1825.

"How in his (Mr. Adams,) election the establishment of no dangerous example was made. I saw in it only the contrary only conformity to the SAFE PRECEDENTS which had been established in the instances of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Monroe, who had successively filled the same office from which he was translated."

d "The fact is notorious, that during the year preceding Mr Adams' election, the National Journal was universally recognized, both by his friends and opponents, as the advocate of his pretensions and the organ of his views. We find no fault with him on this account;

but we do contend that when a candidate for popular favour presents himself to be supported for the highest office in the gift of the people, by a press directly under his eye, upon the express ground that he holds certain principles, and will endeavour to pursue certain measures, he can scarcely be guilty of a flagrant breach of good faith, if he afterwards abandons those principles, and exerts his influence to defeat those measures." We shall be able to decide by the following extracts, how faithfully Mr. Adams has adhered to the promises by which he ascended to power.

In the National Journal of the 10th of August, 1824, are these authoritative declarations:

"If Mr. Adams should be elected, we think we may safely affirm our belief, that he will unconditionally and firmly do all that it may be proper for him to do, to secure the election of the President in the hands of the people." "If Mr Clay should be elected, he and his friends will be bound, by a regard for consistency, if by no political obligations, to pursue the same course."

We sincerely believe that an election by the people, in the worst possible mode that could be devised by human wisdom, whose object was to devise the best, would be infinitely preferable to the best possible mode of electing a President, in which Congress, or the State Legislatures has any concern."

The Journal of the 19th October, contains the following:

"The chief magistrate, when elected, has the whole patronage of the nation in his hands, and may reward with honour or profit, those who have been active in his election. Thus when the power of choosing is exercised by a few, they may be tempted from the path of duty, and indeed to violate the opposition to the popular will." What a prospective foresight of "coming events."

On another occasion (13th June, 1820) we have this strong denunciation of conduct since pursued by the same south river:—"When the voice of the people is proclaimed, the representative, if he be true to his trust, is bound to respond to that voice, and give it its full effect; if he do not, he no longer represents the people, but is an aristocrat and usurper." And again, (November 18,) "is the public servant under no obligation to respect the will of his constituents? Can it be doubted that those who have thus usurped and trampled on the rights of the people, would, were it in their power, put down the sovereignty of the people, and conclude new with the Holy Alliance, to maintain their usurpation." Such are the unsparing terms in which Mr. Adams, through his semi-official organ, is unsparingly denounced, by anticipations, the means by which he has usurped and trampled on the rights of the people." These are not our words—"out of his own mouth we condemn him." To show the strong and decided opinions formerly entertained of the district system, we quote from the Journal of 20th November: "Let the rights of choice be given directly to the people, in the districts; there can be then no cavilling about what is and what is not, the will of the people and above all, let the mode of election, whatever it be, be uniform throughout the United States. It is thus only that the rights of the majority can be properly secured."

Such were the avowed principles of Mr. Adams while a candidate; principles directly hostile to his subsequent practices.

e Vide Journals of Congress, April 1825.

f. Extract from a circular published at Washington, by the friends of Mr. Clay in Congress, May 25, 1824.

"If contrary to all probability, Mr. Clay should not be returned to the House, his friends, having done their duty, will be able by *concentration to control the election*—they will hold in their hands *the balance*—with [illegible] to choose between the opposing and conflicting interests."

Extract from a circular Address of a committee of correspondence appointed by Mr. Clay's friends in the legislature of Kentucky; "And set them (the people) remember that, after the choice of electors once takes places, their voice will no more be heard in this contest. All will be carried by influence and intrigue, bargain and management. He who has the most active means of influence and will promise the most interests, will have the prospect of success; and the nation will receive the President, not from the pure hands of the people, but from a club of political managers and intriguers."

The same committee proceed to say, "If he, (Mr. Clay,) be returned to the House of Representatives, we have little doubt of his final election."

g Mr. Lloyd of Massachusetts.

COMMODORE PORTER.

From the Philadelphia National Gazette.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Mexican Squadron, dated,

Libertad, April 30, 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 is called the Joven-Marie, or young Marie: the Bravo, had another prize in company, a very fast sailer. We have also taken upwards of 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.—Vives 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 anchorage, 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, an unlimited power over all the elements of the Navy."

From the Pensacola Gazette, May 4.

We are informed that a gentleman recently from Havana, has brought the information that Com. Porter has issued orders to his cruizers to capture every vessel containing merchandize bound for Cuba, and that in compliance with these orders he has destroyed nearly all the coasting trade of that island, and that none escape them, except the fishermen, who, by the express direction of the Commodore, are not molested. The gentleman further states that Com. Porter made a requisition on the Mexican Government for $30,000, and that in reply he received authority to draw for $60,000, and information that his drafts for any amount would be honoured. On which he drew for the $60,000; which drafts were actually negotiated in Havana.

We are further informed that the lieutenant commandant of one of the cruizers (the Bravo) which had been captured by the Spaniards, having been imprisoned at Havana, Com. Porter wrote to the commander, that if he was not released on his parole, within twelve hours after the receipt of his communication, and treated as a prisoner of war of his rank was entitled to expect, that he (Com. Porter would retaliate on every Spanish officer who might fall into his hands—that the lieutenant was accordingly released, and a gentleman who is now here dined with him at the house of an American merchant in Havana.

From the United States Gazette.

COLONIZATION OF CONVICTS.

The eagerness with which the important question of prison discipline has been discussed of late, and the importance which now attaches to these enquiries, has caused the editor of the Boston Courier to make some remarks upon the Colonization of Convicts, in which he supports his opinions in favour of the plan, by adducing the concurring sentiments of M. de Chateauneuf, who has recently published in Paris, a pamphlet setting forth the advantages which would accrue to France, by an adoption of such a course, being careful to benefit by the experience which England and Russia have had in the punishment by banishment and transportation.

M. de Chateauneuf gives the following statement of Crime and Punishment in France:—"In 1824 the number of Convicts amounted to 44,480. The number sentenced to more than one year of confinement was 18,000 the same year, and 19,400 in 1826. The expense of maintaining these convicts has been constantly increasing in a rapid progression. It amounts at this time to upwards of eleven millions of francs, or about two millions of dollars annually."

After some remarks of the difference in the two systems of deportation used by England and Russia, the editor of the Courier adds the following remark:

"The suffering, the disgrace, the despair, which arise from our modes of punishment—from years of solitary confinement, of dumb association, of painful labour, of semi-starvation—though less barbarous than the punishment of Russia, partake of their nature and effect. They never result in reformation. The system of a humane colonization, upon some remote island, in a salubrious climate, and on a productive soil, whence escape should be impracticable, is one, which we consider worthy of the consideration of the national government, and which we hope to see, even in our day, adopted and carried into beneficial operation."

The editor of the N. Y. Morning Chronicle, in commenting upon the opinion of the Courier, seems to admit the advantages to be derived, both to the country and the convicts, by the adoption of such a plan, but he doubts the probability of finding a place suitable for the experiment—"Should we," says he, "choose Amelia Island, Barrataria, or the Oregon? clear us upon that point, and we shall not oppose the beneficial operation of the plan."

It is generally hoped that the experiment about to be tried in this state, of the effects of solitary confinement upon flagrant offenders, will be attended with all the success to which reasonable philanthropists expect from any system of punishment; and we believe that with the means for moderate and suitable discipline furnished by the new penitentiary, and the exertions of noble minded citizens towards reclaiming the unhappy inmates of our prisons, great advantages will result to the public. But it is proper to mention, that more than two years ago, we wrote one or two columns upon the very subject which now occupies the attention of the French Philanthropist and the Boston and New-York editors—in which we (at the instigation of a gentleman who had given much thought to the important subject, and has subsequently written much upon the Penitentiary system) attempted to show some of the advantages which would arise, as well to the innocent as the guilty, from choosing a solitary island to which convicts should be sent, with a distinct understanding that they should form such laws, as in their own opinion their characters and circumstances required—and while each convict on being placed upon his island, should be furnished with implements of husbandry, and seeds suited to the soil and climate of his island, he should understand that then the protection of his country ceased.

SLOOP OF WAR WARREN.

The Boston Courier publishes an extract from a letter of an officer on board the new sloop of war Warren, built at Boston, and which sailed from that port in February last.—The letter is dated Gibraltar, March 30th, and says:—"We arrived here on the 26th of March, after 32 days passage. The 14th day out, we passed the island of St. Mary's, which is about 2300 miles from Boston The rest of the passage was boisterous, with headwinds, or no winds at all. Our ship is a very fine sea boat. She rolls considerably, but easy, pitches but very little; and is very dry, for a vessel of her class. At present, she cannot be called a fast sailer; but after a part of her ballast is taken out, (for she has too much) she will no doubt sail better, and be still more comfortable.

"We have just had a party of ladies and gentlemen from Gibraltar, to visit the ship. The English do not call her a sloop-of-war, but a corvette. Our accommodations are very much admired. I have been in no ship in our service, where my situation was more comfortable and pleasant than in this.

"None of the squadron is here but the Porpoise. She is undergoing some repairs. She was run down by an English vessel, and came very near being destroyed. No fault attached to her officers."

The number of members of the House of Representatives, in Massachusetts, the next session, will probably exceed 350.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in this city on Sunday night last, after a tedious illness, Mrs. *Elizabeth Rigby*, at an advanced age.

COMMUNICATED.

Died in this city on Monday the 28th inst. in the year of his age, after a short illness, Capt. *Allen Warfield*, formerly of Anne-Arundel county, leaving three orphan children to deplore the loss of a fond and indulgent parent. The deceased was a professor of religion, and departed this transitory life, in assurance of redemption, through the merits of a crucified Saviour. His past life, so pure and unalloyed, needs no panegyric. His memory will be long cherished by a large circle of acquaintances, whom his undisguised and conciliatory manners had warmly attached to his interest.

Chancery Sale

OF

VALUABLE LAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 22d day of June next, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, parts of several tracts of land whereof Mary Dorsey died seized, called Best Success, Wright's Dividend, Point Lookout, Rockhold's Purchase, and Hunting Quarter, supposed to contain in the whole about 271½ acres. These lands lie on Curtis's Creek, on the Patapsco River, and are near or adjoin the residence of Amasa Linthicum. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will view the premises Terms of sale—One third of the purchase money to be paid in six months, one third in nine months, and the remaining third in eighteen months from the day of sale, each instalment to bear interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security. On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

May 31

Annapolis Library and Reading Room.

This is to inform the public, that the constitution and by-laws of this association, together with a catalogue of its books, &c. have been printed, and are now at the Library for circulation to stockholders and subscribers, gratis.

Persons out of this city wishing to become stockholders or subscribers, are requested to direct their letters (post paid) to

WILLIAM H HALL,
Librarian.

May 31

The Editor of the Easton Gazette is requested to publish the above three weeks, and forward his account to the Librarian.

In Chancery,

May 21, 1827.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by Somerville Pinkney, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Abel Joice, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the 21st day of July next, provided a copy of this order be published once, in each of three successive weeks, before the 21st day of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, one of the newspapers published in the city of Annapolis.

The report states the amount for which the land sold to be $325.

True copy.

Test. Ramsay Waters.
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 24. 2