sily employed in digging potatoes, and humming the ballad of the 'Battle of Harlaw.' I have had some difficulty in finding you, friend, as I successively encountered your grandson and son, both of whom I mistook for you; indeed they seem as old as yourself. Your labor is rather hard for one at your advanced age.' 'It is (replied John,) but I'm thankfu' that I'm able for't as the *laddies*, puir things are not very stout now.' The united ages of the worthy trio amounted to upwards of 300 years.

Glasgow Free Press.

Observations on the sleep of Infants.

In laying a child to sleep, he should be laid upon the right side oftener than upon the left; but twice in twenty four hours, at least, he should be changed to the left side. Laying him on his back when he is awake is enough of that posture, in which alone he can move his legs and arms with freedom. Place the cradle so that the light may come equally on both eyes, which will save him from a custom of squinting.

Infants cannot sleep too long; and it is a favourable symptom, when they enjoy a calm and long continued rest, of which they should by no means be deprived, as this is the greatest support granted to them by nature. A child lives comparatively much faster than an adult; its blood flows more rapidly: and every stimulous operates more powerfully. Sleep promotes a more calm and uniform circulation of the blood, and it facilitates assimulation of the nutriment received.—The horizontal posture, likewise, is the most favourable to the growth, and bodily development of the infant.

Sleep ought to be in proportion to the age of the infant. This salutary refreshment should fill up the greater part of a child's existence. A continued watchfulness of twenty four hours would prove destructive. After the age of six months, the periods of sleep, as well as all other animal functions, may in some degree be regulated; yet even then, a child should be suffered to sleep the night, and several hours both in the morning and afternoon.—Mothers and nurses should endeavour to accustom infants, from the time of their birth, to sleep in the night preferable to the day: for this purpose they ought to remove all external impressions which may disturb their rest, such as noise, light, &c.; but especially not to obey every call for taking them up, and giving them food at improper times. After the second year of their age, they will not instinctively require to sleep in the forenoon, though after dinner it may be continued till the third and fourth year of life, if the child shows a particular inclination to repose; because, till that age, the full half of its time may safely be allotted to sleep.—From that period, however, it ought to be shortened for the space of one hour with every succeeding year; so that a child of seven years old may sleep about eight and not exceeding nine hours; this preparation may be continued to the age of adolescence, and even manhood.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

Extract of a letter from a friend of General JACKSON at Washington, to the Commercial Advertiser, a Jackson paper in New York.

Jackson is rougher by nature and habit than Adams, he assumes an air of more polish and politeness, is affable and condescending, and talks a good deal; His colloquial style *is by no means that of a scholar—his English is not pure, nor his Grammar always correct;* yet he writes better than he speaks,—You would not suspect him, on a short and casual interview, to be the man who hanged Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and established martial law over the cotton bales and cotton merchants of New Orleans; yet when his features settle into repose, they have a grave if not a severe expression. He begins to look old; but this is owing to the deep wrinkles of his face, and the grey tint of his long and blowsy locks. His lady is a bulky personage, of not the most refined or graceful appearance but is said to be a worthy, excellent woman. It is said by some, that both the General and his lady are religiously disposed; but this is strongly denied by others, so far as he is concerned. At General Brown's party on the 8th, you might have seen in one room Jackson, Adams, Clay, Calhoun, and La Fayette, not to name a host of lesser stars. The evening passed very pleasantly; indeed nothing can exceed the courtesy which prevails here among persons of the most opposite politics. La Fayette is beloved by all parties. He appears in all things as an unaffected American citizen—affable and affectionate to all who approach him. He sometimes comes into the Hall of Representatives, and drawing a chair, sits and listens to the debates. His son is almost always with him. King has begun a portrait of him. That of Schaeffer has arrived, but is not yet stretched; it was rolled up and inclosed in a box. I presume it will be placed in the Hall, but there is no place there which is well adapted to display it. It would appear better in the Rotunda.

THE KENTUCKY MURDER.

A bill to change the Venue in the case of *Isaac Desha*, from Fleming to Harrison county, passed the house of representatives of Kentucky, and was sent to the senate which concurred therein, with amendments.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. *Wickliffe*, a distinguished member of the house, in opposition to the measure, which will be found interesting:

On entering the committee room (said Mr. Wickliffe) I took my seat, and in a few minutes I observed the gentleman from Montgomery (Mr. Shortridge) enter the room, & with him, to my astonishment, his Excellency the Governor made his appearance, and presently took his seat near the gentleman from Montgomery, with whom I observed him to speak several times; soon after this that gentleman moved to take up this bill.—It was now easy to account for his Excellency's presence, and the occasional conversations to which I have referred. Other gentlemen have reprobated this intrusion of the Governor upon the committee as indelicate and improper. I do not think it necessary to give vent to my feelings upon the subject. *He had no influence upon my course.*

This is the last and all I heard of this business until a Senator reported the bill with amendments, when on enquiry I learnt, that the gentleman from Nelson had, the morning after we were *honored with his excellency's presence* in the committee room, reported the *thing* I hold in my hand, and that this house had passed it by dispensing with the constitutional provisions and the rules of the house, in a few minutes after it was handed to the Clerk; and that the Senate to show their zeal, had also dispensed with the constitutional provisions and rules of the Senate, and run it through their house; and then that a grave Senator had run with it to this house. Quick work, said Mr. Wickliffe, no time lost in either house in legislating a Governor's son out of the possession of the officers of justice on a charge of murder! It is no great affair—only robbery and murder! Nothing but a man's throat cut for *his money!* And why should we spend time? why hesitate to release the supposed robber and cut-throat? Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe, a little hesitation, a little reflection might have been serviceable. Oh no! Sunday—pressed upon our career and we were forced to stay the work one day. But scarcely has Monday's light been shed upon us, before the gentleman from Jefferson is up and doing. The orders of the day must stop—the morning's business must lie over—the Governor's son is in danger—justice may overtake him. Sir, said Mr. Wickliffe do we owe nothing to decorum in this affair?—Shall we forget that the eyes of the people are upon us? *That the eye of Heaven too is on us?*—Remember Sir, this forms an epoch in our legislative career; that we shall see ourselves, or our children will see us in history in this business.—What will be our record! —That a stranger in our land has been robbed; that he has been murdered, his throat cut, the Governor's son is charged with this crime, the very mention of which is enough to chill the blood; and we are legislating—*we*, with the *Governor, his father*, are passing laws for *his* release, with a precipitancy without example. Will not the people of our sister state (Mississippi) require the blood of her murdered citizen at our hands. If we perform this deed, will they not say to the people of Kentucky, your Governor's son has murdered our fellow citizen, and your representatives have legislated his impunity.

Yes, sir, it has been reserved for the present year to exhibit to our view an *ex-Governor's son-in-law*, (your now acting Register) arraigned and tried for wilful murder, & acquitted, because of his drunken insanity; and the Governor elect's son in jail for murder and highway robbery!—When this is the fact—when this is only part of the prospect before us—when by every mail and each stranger that arrives at your capital, you get intelligence of some recent murder, of some new *cut-throat*—while we know that crimes and criminals are every where triumphant, and that our penal laws are already but shadows against the wealthy culprit, is this a time, I ask, to legislate criminal impunity by dispensing with constitutional provisions and legislative rules?

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 26.

RULES FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Mr. Wright from the Select Committee appointed to prepare rules to be observed in case the election of President and Vice President shall devolve on this House, made the following report:

The Committee appointed 'to prepare and report such rules as, in their opinion may be proper to be observed by this House, in the choice of a President of the United States, whose term of service is to commence on the fourth day of March next, if, on counting the votes given in the several States, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, it shall appear that no person has received a majority of the votes of all the Electors of President, and Vice President appointed in the several States,'

REPORT:

That the following Rules be observed by the House in the choice of a President of the United States, whose term is to commence on the fourth day of March, 1825, if the choice shall constitutionally devolve upon the House.

1st. In the event of its appearing, on opening all the certificates and counting the votes given by the Electors of the several States for President, that no person has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors appointed, and the result shall have been declared, the same shall be entered on the Journals of this House.

2d. The roll of the House shall then be called, and on its appearing that a member or members from two thirds of the States are present, the House shall immediately proceed, by ballot, to choose a president from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President; and in case neither of those persons shall receive the votes of a majority of all the States on the first ballot, the House shall continue to ballot for a President, without interruption by other business, until a President be chosen.

3d. The doors of the Hall shall be closed during the balloting, except against members of the Senate, and the officers of the House; and the Galleries shall be cleared on the request of the Delegation of any one State.

4th. From the commencement of the balloting until an election is made, no proposition to adjourn shall be received unless on the motion of one State, seconded by another State; and the question shall be decided by States. The same rule shall be observed in regard to any motion to change the usual hour for the meeting of the House.

5th. In balloting, the following mode shall be observed, to wit:

The Representatives of each State shall be arranged and seated together, beginning with the seats at the right hand of the Speaker's chair, with the members from the State of Maine, thence proceeding with the members from the States in the order the States are usually named for receiving petitions, around the Hall of the House, until all are seated;

A ballot box shall be provided for each State;

The Representatives of each State shall, in the first instance, ballot among themselves, in order to ascertain the vote of their state, and they may, if necessary, appoint tellers of their ballots;

After the vote of each state is ascertained, duplicates thereof shall be made out, and in case any one of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall receive a majority of the votes given, on any one balloting, by the Representatives of a State, the name of that person shall be written on each of the duplicates; and, in case the votes so given shall be divided, so that neither of said persons shall have a majority of the whole number of votes given by such state on any one balloting, then the word '*divided*' shall be written on each duplicate;

After the delegation from each State shall have ascertained the vote of their State, the Clerk shall name the States in the order they are usually named for receiving petitions; and, as the name of each is called, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall present to the Delegation of each two ballot boxes, in each of which shall be deposited, by some Representative of the State, one of the duplicates made as aforesaid, of the vote of said state, in the presence, and subject to the examination, of all the members from said State then present; and, where there is more than one Representative from a State, the duplicates shall not both be deposited by the same person;

When the votes of the States are thus all taken in, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall carry one of the said ballot boxes to one table, and the other to a separate and distinct table;

One person from each State, represented in the balloting, shall be appointed by its Representatives to tell off said ballots; but in case the Representatives fail to appoint a teller, the Speaker shall appoint;

That said Tellers shall divide themselves into two sets, as nearly equal in number as can be, and one of the said sets of Tellers shall proceed to count the votes in one of said boxes, and the other set the votes in the other box;

When the votes are counted by the different sets of Tellers, the result shall be reported to the House, and if the Reports agree, the same shall be accepted as the true votes of the States; but if the Reports disagree, the States shall proceed, in the same manner as before, to a new ballot.

6th. All questions arising after the balloting commences, requiring the decisions of the House, which shall be decided by the House voting per capita, to be incidental to the power of choosing a President, shall be decided by States without debate; and, in case of an equal division of the votes of States, the question shall be lost.

7th. When either of the persons from whom the choice is to be made, shall have received a majority of all the States, the Speaker shall declare the same, and that that person is elected President of the United States.

8th. The result shall be immediately communicated to the Senate by Message; and a committee of three persons shall be appointed to inform the President of the United States, and the President elect, of said election.

The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

UNITED STATES' PENAL CODE.

The consideration of the bill for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was resumed. Mr. Livingston offered sundry amendments thereto, which were rejected, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

A bill relating to the General Post Office establishment, reported at the last session, was taken up, by sections, in committee. When it had been read by the clerk, Mr. J. T. Johnson offered some explanatory remarks on its provisions.—Among other regulations, this bill provides that the Postmaster shall advertise the Mail contracts in one paper only, within the District of Columbia, and that newspaper accounts may be rendered with the paper, rated as newspaper postage.

When the committee had reached the 11th section, they rose and had leave to sit again.—The house adjourned at about 3 o'clock.

We find, by reference to the Journal of the House of Representatives for the year 1801, that the only persons who are now members of that body, that then occupied seats, and took a part in the eventful contest between Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. BURR, are Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, and Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana, then a member from the State of New York.

Four persons who are at present members of the Senate were at that period members of the House, viz. Mr. SMITH of Maryland, Mr. MACON, of N. Carolina, Mr. HOLMES of Mississippi, then a member from Virginia, and Mr. TAZEWELL, of the same State.—*Nat. Journal.*

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The awful storm which we had accounts of the ravages of, on the coast of England a short time since, and which occurred on the 18th and 19th of November, has accumulated in violence and spread the most tremendous devastation in its course to the north of Europe—In passing Gottenburg and Stockholm it swept every thing in its course. *St Petersburg*, the capital of Russia, which was founded by Peter the Great upon piles on a marsh upon the borders of the Neva, and contained recently a population of 200,000, has suffered beyond all calculation. The waters of the Baltic, swept by the tornado into the Gulph of Findland, and thence upon the Neva, raised that river suddenly sixteen feet and inundated the whole city. The Emperor's palace had ten feet water in it—an entire regiment of Imperial Carabanier guards were drowned, horses and all—Seven thousand dead bodies have been taken from the houses of the city, and eight thousand of the inhabitants are yet missing. Nearly the whole stock of provisions in store were ruined and as winter was at hand a serious famine was apprehended—sugars and coffees have advanced 50 per cent in price. The grave yards of the city were washed up and their remains floated about. One ship of 100 guns had entirely disappeared. For fifteen miles round the city all was utter desolation.

Md. Rep.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

The packet ship Hudson, Capt Champlin, arrived this morning from London. Captain C. left the Downs on the 11th of December.

By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers, to the evening of the 8th of December inclusive.

They have also received the New Monthly Magazine for December. We shall avail ourselves of the first opportunity to make selections from this work.

London Stocks, Dec. 8.—Reduced Three per cents, 94 7-8; Consols for acc. 95 3-7 4-8.

French Funds, Dec. 4.—Five per cents, 101f. 60c.

Price of American Stocks, Dec. 3.—United States's Bank shares, £24 17 6; New Sixes, 88½ a 99; Threes, 79½ a 80; New York Fives, 101½.

The SUN, of the evening of the 4th, announces the receipt of the Paris ETOILE of the preceding day. The only political intelligence relates to the grief and alarm prevailing at Constantinople, occasioned by the late disasters of the Turks in their contest with the Greeks, and the recent earthquakes which have desolated Syria.

Frankfort papers to the 28th of November, and Brussels to the 1st December, had also reached London. The most interesting parts of their contents, relate to the affairs of the Greeks, whose successes has spread universal joy amongst the inhabitants of Servia, Bulgaria, and Thessaly, professing the Greek religion, and occasioned considerable alarm in the Turkish authorities of those provinces. It would seem, also, that these apprehensions are shared in an equal degree by the Ottoman authorities in Crete; for, notwithstanding the Oriental Spectator, the Turkish journal published at Smyrna, boasts of the strength of the Turks in that island, and the general submission of the Greek inhabitants, and labours to show that the threatened expedition of the Greeks against Crete need not create the least uneasiness, yet it is evident the Ottoman authorities there are under great alarm on that account.

The Observer, of the 5th, states that three cabinet councils had been convened within the preceding week.

"These meetings (says the Chronicle) were, we understand, on the subject of the war between the Greeks and the Turks, as to the policy to be observed; respecting which, we learn, there is a serious difference of opinion amongst ministers. Mr. Stratford Canning, who was present at all these deliberations, will convey the result of them to the Emperor of Russia, in person.'

The Greek Chronicle, published at Missolonghi, has published two decrees of the government; the first being an amnesty, after the fall of a party which had attempted to seize upon the supreme authority. The second relates to the commerce of neutrals, and some complaints which have been made against the Greek privateers. While the government maintains the necesssity which exists to employ that means of warfare, yet measures will be adopted to prevent abuses.

The Courier, of the 8th, contains Paris dates of the 5th. The Journal des Debats, the Journal de Paris, the Quotidienne, and the Etoile, contain conflicting statements respecting the evacuation of Spain by the French troops. The last of these journals maintains that the measure as originally proposed will be carried into effect; while the former assert the contrary, on the strength of letters from Madrid, of November 28. These letters state, that the evacuation, which had commenced, was suddenly suspended on the arrival of a courier with a new treaty; according to which, France consents that 10,000 men, together with the garrisons of Santonia and Saragossa, shall remain.

Six of the wretches who were concerned in the murder of the royal prisoners, taken on board of a vessel at Corruna, on the 20th July, 1823, and after they got out to sea stabbed and thrown overboard, have been executed at that city. Three committed suicide before the day of execution, but their bodies were suspended from the gallows with the others.

From Stockholm we learn that opinions were much divided as to the secret motives by which the king was influenced in recalling his son, the prince Oscar, from the Vice-royalty of Norway. The reason assigned was, that he wished his son, by a residence at Stockholm, to acquire a more profound knowledge of the affairs of the two kingdoms of Norway and Sweden.

From the New-York Evening Post, Jan. 29.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening, the ship *Tally-Ho*, Glover, arrived at this port after a remarkable quick passage at this season, of 23 days from the Downs, which she left on the 5th inst.

The London Morning Chronicle gives a letter from Madrid, dated December 7th, the contents of which, if true, would seem to warrant a belief that Spain feels very much disposed to quarrel with this country. The writer says:—

"In my last I mentioned the American Minister having sent off his Secretary at a short notice with despatches to Washington—the cause now comes out. The King, in his wisdom, formally demands of the United States to recall the recognition of the independence of the several Spanish countries in America, under pain, in case of refusal, of issuing a royal decree *revoking the cession of the Floridas.*"

Another London paper states that Mr. Appleton, of the America Legation to Spain, had embarked at Liverpool for New-York. It cannot be long, therefore, ere this matter is cleared up.

The determination of our government to adopt, in compliance with the wishes of the nation, more energetic measures than those hitherto employed, to root out the pirates who find shelter in the island of Cuba, will probably, be as displeasing to Ferdinand as our recognition of the independence of the South American States.

A new treaty is said to have been signed on the 10th Dec. between France and Spain, relative to the continuance of part of the troops of the former in the Peninsula. At Cadiz they were fortifying Carracca and Leon, and collecting money to pay themselves. Madrid had been entirely evacuated by the invaders; and it was reported that the pious Ferdinand talked of abdicating the throne and retiring to the Escurial, where he contemplated devoting himself entirely to religion. The arrests and punishment of the opposers of his tyranny continued with unabated rigor. The Duke of Trias, Duke of Abrantes, Count Altamara, Marquis Ceralve, and Marquis Alcanizes, who had been banished from Court for Constitutionality, were carried into Madrid Dec. 16, and lodged in the common jail.

GREECE.—The Greeks had obtained another naval victory over the Turks about the middle of November, and the government had officially announced the blockade of Patras and Lepanto. The Turks were withdrawing their troops, and talked of forming a new army for another campaign in the spring. It is acknowledged, however, that they want the means. The Grand Signior, dissatisfied with the conduct of the Pacha of Egypt, is said to have determined to send him a firman inviting him to have his head taken off; but no messenger could be found willing to carry the despatches, the Pacha having formerly resisted such orders.

FRANCE.—The King of France has opened the Legislative Chambers by a set speech, the contents of which are no way remarkable. His coronation will take place in May or June.

Colonel Gauchius, who was implicated in General Berton's conspiracy, has been condemned to death at Paris.

The Junta charged to examine the papers of the Secret Societies in Spain, send long reports to the Bishops. In consequence the Bishop of Cuenca alone has dismissed the Rectors of eighty parishes in his diocese. This fact proves that more than a tenth part of the inferior Clergy took part in the Revolution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament is prorogued to the 3d February. The London Courier says that Mr. Stratford Canning's mission to Russia has several objects: the settling the boundary line on the North west coast of America, the affairs of Greece and those of South America. On the two first, the most desirable results were to be anticipated; and with regard to the latter, Great Britain had no intention of adopting at present any new course of policy. On the rumors which had grown out of recent frequent meetings of the Cabinet Council, the same paper remarks—'at no period has the aspect of public affairs been more gratifying, more pacific and more calculated to inspire the most sanguine hopes of a long continuance of prosperous tranquility, than they are at this moment.'

Mr. Ward was to return to Mexico, and Col. Campbell to Bogota, as British Commissioners.

Accounts had reached London from Bahia, that great disturbances prevailed there, and that the Governor had been shot.

The Commissioners appointed to proceed to Canada, are Col. Cockburne, Mr. M'Gillivary, Col. Harvey, Mr. Galt and Mr. Davison; two being appointed by the Government, two by the Canada Company, and one by consent of both parties.

General Darling has been appointed to the Government of New South Wales, and Mr. Goulburn removed from the office of Secretary.

Disturbances continued among the Whiteboys in Ireland; and there had been an Irish mob at Edinburgh, which, however, was attended with no serious consequences. Mathews, the actor, had been insulted at the Dublin theatre.

A meeting was held in London on the 17th December, to raise a fund for the Spanish and Italian refugees in and about London, and 1100*l.* subscribed.

Miss Foote, the celebrated vocalist, had obtained a verdict for 3000*l.* sterling of damages for breach of promise of marriage, against Mr. Hayne, a gentleman of property.

The extreme wet weather in England, &c. had occasioned a scarcity of breadstuffs, and a considerable rise in price.

A company had been formed in England, with a capital of 600,000*l.* for working the mines in Peru.

Cotton.—At London, Dec. 21, there was an animated demand for cotton. The sales of the preceding week were 7,230 bags, at advance of 1-8 to 1-4 per pound.

Sugars were brisk in consequence of the losses and damage at St. Petersburg by the inundation, at an advance of 2s per hundred.

Hemp, flax and tallow had also advanced from the above cause.

ANOTHER FAUNTLEROY CASE.

Mr. Savery of Bristol.—Extract of a letter dated Cowes, Dec. 10—'Sailed yesterday, the American ship Hudson, Champlin, for N. York, with passengers. When the ship was under way, a Mr. Savery, merchant, at Bristol, who had embarked on board of her the preceding day, was taken out of the ship by a constable from this place accompanied by a gentleman who is a partner of his; it appears he is suspected of forgery.—Immediately after Mr. Savery saw his partner come alongside he jumped overboard, but was prevented from drowning. He then attempted to make away with himself, by

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