the year 1800 was not a leap year, although 1796 was. By this diminution of the number of leap years (a diminution of 3 days in 400 years) the error in the present calender will not exceed a day and a half in 5000 years.

The calendar thus reformed by Pope Gregory was immediately introduced into all Catholic countries, but the Protestants, actuated by an unworthy jealousy, declined to receive a measure which originated among the Catholics. Their objections, however, were gradually removed, and in 1752, when the error had increased to 11 days, the new style was introduced into the British empire, which included the present U. States, by an act of Parliament. Eleven days were struck out of the calendar, the third of September being reckoned the fourteenth. All the other Protestant States have adopted the new style but Russia, where the established religion is that of the Greek Church, and the Christians attached to the Greek Church in the various provinces of Turkey, have to this day obstinately rejected the new calendar, and still reckon by the old style. This has occasioned much confusion and apparent contradiction in the intelligence received from Greece, since the commencement of the present contest. The Greeks, in their acounts of battles and other events, make use of the old style, while the English, French, Americans, &c. in that country, conform their dates to the new calendar.

From the National Journal, 16th inst.

MERIDIAN HILL, June 15th, 1825.

SIR: In consequence of an *anonymous* publication which appeared in your paper of the 14th, dated the 13th, respecting my pamphlet containing the proceedings in the Foxardo affair, &c. I have to request you to publish the accompanying correspondence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Mr. PETER FORCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 28th, 1825.

SIR: The Court of Inquiry, lately assembled at the Navy Yard, Washington, has closed its examination into the matters submitted to it, and made report to the Department.

I am instructed by the Executive, to inform you, that it has been found necessary that further proceedings should be had, in relation to the transactions at Foxardo, and that in the course of a few days, charges will be preferred, you will be arrested, and a Court Martial summoned for your trial.

I am, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

Capt. DAVID PORTER, U. S. Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 30th, 1825.

SIR: Late on Saturday night (the 28th) I received from your messenger, your communication of that date, informing me that the Court of Inquiry had closed its examination in the matters submitted to it, and made report to the Department: also, apprizing me of the intentions of the Executive with regard to me.

Ignorant, as I am, of the report of the Court, I can form no idea of the nature of the charges intended to be preferred against me, the motives of the Executive, or the object of the notification—I have the honor, therefore, to ask of you the necessary information to enable me to prepare for my defence.

With great respect, your very obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Hon. Saml. Southard,
Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1825.

SIR: The accompanying pamphlet, which was put to the press shortly after the termination of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry on the Foxardo affair, contains all the explanations I shall ever be able to make in justification of my conduct.

I never had, at any time any doubts of the propriety of the course I pursued—nor have I now; and it will be the source of great regret to me, if, after a perusal of the pamphlet, further proceedings in the case should be thought necessary.

If it be thought that I have erred in judgement, the purity of my intentions, I presume, cannot be doubted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedt. servt.

D. PORTER.

HON. SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 13th June.

SIR: Your letter, transmitting a pamphlet respecting the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, and the transactions at Foxardo, &c. was received, and the copy, endorsed for the President, immediately delivered to him.

It is the cause of surprise, that you should have considered it proper, while your case and the report of the Court of Enquiry were still under the consideration of the Executive, to make a publication relating thereto, and especially a publication in so many respects deficient and inaccurate.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

Com. David Porter, U. S. Navy.

MERIDIAN HILL, June 14, 1825.

SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday's date, acknowledging the receipt of a pamphlet published by me, respecting the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, & transaction at Foxardo, &c. and expressing your surprise that I should have considered it proper, while my case and the report of the Court of Enquiry were still under consideration of the Executive, to make a publication relating thereto, and especially a publication in so many respects "deficient and inaccurate."

I beg leave to state to you that the publication alluded to was put to press, and nearly ready for distribution, before I received any information from you of an opinion on the part of the Executive that further proceedings in the case were deemed necessary; an intimation which occasioned to me great surprise; and it, was only with the hope of removing from the mind of the Executive an idea of this necessity, which induced me to circulate it after being so notified, as you will perceive by the note accompanying the pamphlet sent you a few days after your notification, which, pardon me, sir, I did believe was intended for the sole purpose of stopping my publication, as I could find no other motive for it, nor have I yet been able to find any other, as I am to this day not arrested, as I was informed by you I should be.

If, by an intimation of the deficiencies and inaccuracies which my pamphlet contains, it is intended to convey the idea of a wilful misrepresentation on my part, I beg you to point out in what it consists. The record of the proceedings, as published, are copied from the record of the Judge Advocate; and the documents, whether rejected or otherwise, *for* or *against me*, so far as I could possess myself of them, accompanying the publication; and I certainly have not omitted any against me that could be admitted by the Court as testimony; to the contrary, I have inserted one of that character, which was rejected by the Court as unauthentic, to wit, the Porto Rico government publication.

There are one or two trifling typographical errors, the most important of which is the word *clothes* instead of *colours* in the testimony of Mr. Platt, page 15, and I think an omission to italicise the words, 'fearful odds' in page 37, which surely cannot be the inaccuracies and deficiencies alluded to, as the first error is calculated to operate against myself, and the other, if it really exist, is of no importance. There is also an unimportant letter from you to the Court, transmitting the rejected documents, which by a note in page 31, and the report of the Court which by a remark in page 32, I acknowledge not to be in my possession. The first was refused to me by the Judge Advocate; the latter, I am still ignorant of; but the publication of both I now respectfully invite.

The anonymous publication in yesterday's Journal, of the same date of your letter, and taken in connexion with the language of it, leaves no doubt of the source whence it originated. I, consequently, considering my relationship to the Department, feel restrained from making suitable comments thereon. It is, therefore, only left for me to express the hope that the promised period for rectifying the errors, and supplying the deficiencies, which are said to exist in the pamphlet may soon arrive; and until it does, I hereby voluntarily pledge my 'sacred honor,' that none will appear in it, except those I have indicated, so far as I could, by every effort on my part, obtain a knowledge of the proceedings of the Court, and I have no doubt I have obtained them correctly.

If it is intended to intimate that the reasonings contained in my defence are fallacious and present an improper view of the subject, I can only say, they are the expressions of my honest, unaided opinions and convictions, and that I should have delivered them before the Court, had I been allowed the opportunity of doing so. They are before the public—the public will judge of their value—and I now more than ever feel the necessity of appealing to its decision. I am not impatient of it, and wait the convenience of the Department, in whatever measures it may think proper to adopt towards me.

I take the liberty to remind you that I am still ignorant of the opinion of the Court of Enquiry, on the charges of Messrs. Randal and Mountain, and to request it may be laid before the public, that it may be able to Judge whether I am innocent or guilty of them.

If the Court has pronounced me innocent, I am entitled to all the benefits of their opinion; If I am guilty, I am unworthy of holding my commission, and should wish no longer to disgrace it.

I have the honour to be your very obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

HON. SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

The following is the publication alluded to in Commodore Porter's letter as it appeared in the National Journal, and which was accompanied with a note to this effect.

"Mr. Force will do an act of justice to several individuals implicated in Commodore Porter's publication, by the insertion of the foregoing in the Journal. Should it be necessary to communicate to any authorized to require it, the source from which it proceeds, Mr. Force is at perfect liberty, in his discretion to give my name.'

From the National Journal, June 14.

"It appears necessary to apprise the public, that the recent publication of Commodore Porter, on the subject of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in relation to the affair at Foxardo, present so inaccurate and imperfect a view of that matter, that it will, in due time, receive proper attention The record of the Court, and statement of facts, transmitted to the Executive, not having yet been made public, and it being understood that the business has not yet been terminated, furnish sufficient reasons for postponing to a more suitable period the rectification of the errors, and the supplying the deficiencies, which exist in the pamphlet referred to."

June 13, 1825.

A new thing under the Sun.—The town of Gilsum in this county voted, at their annual meeting, a sum of money to build a town tomb, sufficiently large to contain the usual number of persons who died within a year. After remaining twelve months the bodies are to be removed to the grave. The professed object is to secure their friends and neighbours from the depredations of Medical Students.—*M. H. Sentinel.*

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, June 17.

By the packet ship James Cropper, captain Marshall from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of papers. The James Cropper sailed on the 16th of May. There is nothing of any importance. Cotton was dull, and prices looking down—the arrival of from 10 to 14,000 bales, it is presumed, will not improve the market.

From a Liverpool Price Current of May 14.

We had a fair demand for Cotton during the first three days of the week, when 10, 429 bales were sold at rather better prices. since Tuesday the business was very limited, and the market closed heavily, at prices nominally the same as on the 6th inst.

The Catholic Relief Bill was carried up to the House of Lords on the 11th and read a first time. The second reading was fixed for the 17th.

'It is understood,' says the Globe, 'that parliament will not be dissolved this year. The cabinet being strictly neutral on the subject of the Catholic question, dissolving the parliament at the present crisis, in order to take advantage of the religious passions excited in the country by the tone of the debates on the Catholic question, and its adjuncts, would be a breach of the principle of neutrality, to which the section of the cabinet friendly to religious liberty could not submit."

NEW YORK, June 20.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship *Edward Bonaffe*, Capt. Funk, we have received several files of Paris papers to the 13th of May, inclusive. The Intelligence from Constantinople is 1 day later than before received, which contradicts the report of the capture of Navarino and Calamata by the Turks, and adds, that Ibrahim Pacha, after an attempt to advance further into the Morea, was compelled to retire towards Modon, where he was surrounding himself with entrenchments.

Com Adv.

THE FAMILY OF PENN.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

We have been highly amused by a letter to the Courier, from 'WM. PENN, one of the Hereditary Lords Proprietors and Governors General of Pennsylvania,' who is mightily offended that President Victoria should in his address, have spoken of the 'example of Penn, Washington, Jefferson, and Bolivar;' and flatters himself that he has fulfilled his duty, in rescuing his 'great grandfather's memory from a foul association with the executioner of the heroic Andre, the patron of the miscreant Paine, and the *marauder of Peru!*

To the Editor of the Courier.

'SIR: Through the channel of your kindness I wish to submit to the public the impression made on my mind by the address of President Victoria, as reported in your paper of the 23d inst. In no small degree I claim a right of personal interference on this occasion, conceiving, as I do, the right which our law invests in the representatives of ancient and honorable families, of watching over and protecting the monumental trophies of their ancestors, as typical of the imperious duties owed by them to the memory and fair fame of the distinguished dead, from whom they trace their descent. In the composition in question, (which, from the specimen which you have inserted of it savors more in my opinion, of the puppet show than of Cabinet school, the 'examples of Penn, Washington, Jefferson, and Boliver,' are brought forward as parallel incentives to a line of policy which I hesitate not to brand with the imputation of rank jacobinism.

"In preposterously pressing the authority of my justly celebrated progenitor into such a company, the old adage of *ab uno disce omnes* is unfairly and perversely travestied into *ab omnibus disce unum* Though bowed down to the ground, under the loss of feudal power superior, and territorial opulence equal to any now enjoyed by any of the families now ranged beneath our gracious sovereign's imperial and paternal throne, no Member of the House of Pennsylvania will ever swerve from those principles of devoted loyalty and uncompromising consistency which induced its founder to repay the well placed confidence and merited munificence displayed by King Charles the Second, in a charter granting privileges as proud as an English monarch ever invested in an English subject, by a zeal in behalf of his unhappy brother's sinking and desperate cause, so prominent as to include his name in one of King William's earliest proclamations, along with those of Lords Clarendon, North, and Dartmouth, and Bishop Kent. By alluding to this single fact, prominently placed on historical record, I flatter myself that I have fulfilled my duty in rescuing my great grand-father's memory from the foul association with the executioner of the heroic Andre, the patron of the miscreant Paine, and the marauder of Peru. I should not be at all surprised to find M. Victoria following up the theory, which he has so ingeniously struck out, by coupling the name of Louis XVI. with those of Lafayette, Robespierre, and Bonaparte.

I am, sir, your very obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM PENN.

One of the Hereditary Lords Proprietaries and Governors General of Pennsylvania.

LONDON, Dec. 24, 1824.

Bravo, decendant of William Penn—bravo, ex-hereditary Lord of Pennsylvania! 'Though bowed down to the ground *under the loss of feudal power* equal to any now enjoyed by any of the families now ranged beneath our gracious sovereign's imperial and paternal throne,' yet the example of the House of Bourbon has not, it would appear, been lost on the representatives of "the House of Pennsylvania.' Ah, to think of the mortification of a member of the House of Pennsylvania--a house which, in the memory of some Scotch Highlander, perhaps, was about ten times greater than the House of Brunswick—to think only of this celebrated progenitor being compared to the *marauder of Peru!*

We respect the memory of William Penn, and for his sake are willing to deal very mercifully with his great-grandson, although it would be about as difficult to recognize the old Quaker in the ex-hereditary Lord, as the noble dust of Alexander in the stop of a bunghole. How different the latter end of the house from the beginning! Think only of a great grandson of William Penn, who, when Charles II sent an order down to Oxford, that the surplice should be worn according to the custom of ancient times, fell upon those students who appeared in surplices, and tore them every where over their heads; who stood it out so lustily against constables; and who, in his most celebrated work, 'No Cross, No Crown,' spoke so contemptuously of the proud man, 'that is mighty big with the honor of his ancestors, and can tell you of his pedigree, what estate, what matches, but forgets that they are gone;' to think of the descendant of such a man, affecting to defend his memory, and in the same breath dwelling with complacency on his late feudal power and territorial opulence.

But let us not trample on the fallen. The foible of the Representative of the House of Pennsylvania. Ex Lord Proprietary and Feudal Chief, is as harmless to others as the poor inmate of Bedlam, who struts about in his cell, his brows bedecked with a paper crown. Would that all the representatives of great Houses were as little capable of injuring others.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 25.

CONVENTION.

We apprehend that the people of Maryland have every thing to fear and nothing good to hope for from a convention. If we judge from experience (and what better criterion can we have?) we must expect that our constitution will not be improved by it; for we know of no instance where improvement has been made in the constitution of a state, or satisfaction given to the people in such an attempt—A good constitution or form of government is the joint work of the purest virtue and most practical wisdom—does any man believe that we can collect a body of men in convention now superior in virtue and wisdom to the old revolutionary fathers that drew up our present constitution? But it is said, though the framers of the constitution were able men and did a good work, yet time and experience have suggested improvements, and that it is absurd to resist such developements, from any motives of veneration for the old constitution.—We would ask gentlemen who talk in this plausible way, whether they are sure that time has pointed out defects and experience dictated improvements? or whether either the arrogance or the unrestrained right of opinion has not generated theories, and phantoms, and notions, which men persuade themselves to believe to be realities?—or whether the schemes and projects of those politicians who are always planning and plotting for themselves, would not as soon lead them to overturn constitutions, as to subvert any other established system to answer their own purposes? These are queries worthy to be studied.

Before we take so important a step as that of adopting a convention to make a new government for the people of Maryland, we ought first to be sure, that the people do not like their present government, which we are far from believing—secondly, we ought to be sure, that we could give the people something substantially better than what they now have, which we are as far from thinking—thirdly, we should be sure, that there is no risk of doing worse by a change—and fourthly, we should be sure, that what are supposed to be defects in the present form of government are really defects, capable of remedy, and that a convention is the only mode by which such amendment could be made.

Exclusive of many other great and weighty reasons that should be urged against the project of a convention, a valid one is found in the sober reflections of every discreet man, in *the time* this scheme is talked of—We have just seen one tremendous conspiracy put down by the people's voice (we mean the congressional caucus) and if you now go to prostrating present establishments for the sake of building up new ones, do you not open the way for these innovators to act, and to serve their great design by other means? What is that design? Do you ask what the design of the caucus men was? Take the answer from their own lips—viz: to fix and establish party and to put themselves at the head of that party, and to exclude from the people's service all those who would not join them.

But it may be said, that the caucus party is too small to be feared—Do not rely on that supposition after the painful experience of the past session, when we saw anti-caucus men voting for one of the agents in the caucus—It is true we cant consider those gentlemen as feeling any sentiment favourble to the caucus, but we think they were led into error, and we have no doubt that the blame ought to rest on some men *out of the house* more than on any men in the house—We have no doubt that false impressions and false opinions were pressed upon gentlemen in the house by men out of the house that they thought were opposed to the caucus, but who regarded caucus or anti-caucus as of very little consideration so that they could manage and arrange things to suit their own purposes. Thus it may be with the question of convention—if these sort of self seeking politicians, that every country is pestered with and that are every now and then springing up as a good occasion may present itself, should find it to their interest to advocate a convention, they will do it slyly or openly as may best answer their views, and as we have seen men *who professed to be anti-caucus*, persuading others to aid caucus men in their plans—so we may see men who professed to be great friends of the people and the constitution trying to bring about a convention that will strike a hard blow at both.

CREEK INDIANS AND THEIR LANDS.

The following correspondence is a singular one—the letter of Governor Troup is a systematic perseverance in what Mr. Walsh calls his *mad cap course of remark.* The President with the authority of the federal government is treated very cavalierly, and the worthy Governor substitutes himself as the great solace for the distressed Indians under any and every calamity—the Governor is what the Indians call their little father—

It is very apparent that the whole of this distressing affair, in regard to the Georgia Indians and their lands, has been made a political party matter there, and was used with all their might, by the friends of Mr. Crawford and the caucus, to promote his election—but in vain—Governor Troup was one of the ardent friends of the caucus party—he and his friends were high in opposition against the administration of President Monroe on account of these Indians not being removed from these lands, and now it is said in Georgia he is pursuing a similar course on the subject to aid his election in opposition to Governor Clark, the opponent of Mr. Crawford and the caucus—Nothing can be more evident than Governor Troup's disposition to impute every thing wrong to Mr. Adams, and to induce the Indians to believe that whatever evil may befal them is ascribable to the general government.—It is very easy to see that however few these caucus men may have appeared at the late elections, their schemes and their plans are unbroken, and they are determined by endeavouring to control affairs in the states, to get themselves up ready for another trial in the general government—and unless opposition is firmly and boldly made to them, they will yet succeed in carrying into effect their dictatorial plans and putting down the free elective choice of the people.

FROM THE CREEK COUNTRY PAPERS, PUBLISHED IN GEORGIA.

NEWNAN, 18th May, 1825.

To the Governor of Georgia:

DEAR FRIEND: We enclose you a communication for your perusal; we wish it published in the first papers, without you may consider it wrong. There are a number of false statements in the papers, and we have caused this meeting to make a true statement, and to have it published. We want you to write us by the man who will deliver this to you, whether you will publish it or not. We have appointed ten Chiefs who will meet our friend Chilly McIntosh in Milledgeville. We want you to make use of your endeavors to have our white friends paid agreeable to our order, for provisions furnished us while in your country, out of such moneys as are coming from our lands. [*Signed by a Committee of Chiefs.*]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, 21st May, 1825.

MY FRIENDS: I have this moment received your letter, with the paper which it enclosed, and will as you request, cause them to be published in the next papers. I hope now the worst is over. It is true that McIntosh and his friends, who have been so cruelly murdered, cannot be restored to life, but the Great Spirit who is also good and merciful, will look down upon your sufferings with pity and compassion—he will wipe the tears from your eyes, and soften the hearts of even your enemies among the whites. So that if your Great Father should turn his ear from your complaints or shall fail to punish the white men, who in his name have disturbed your peace, and brought the heaviest afflictions upon you, he will have to answer for it, both to his