any instance, seen injury from an indulgence in cold water under such circumstances; on the contrary, the good effects of it have often been strikingly apparent, and I always allow it, unless, indeed, some medicine may have been taken which might forbid drinking it for the time. It is to be hoped, that the day is not distant, when old dogmas, medical as well as political, will yield to the good sense of mankind, when reason shall stand forth disenthralled from the fetters of old prejudices and habits. But to return, I am very much inclined to think that too much dependence in dysentary is often placed upon opium, and that it is generally resorted to too early in the disease. The temporary ease it procures is delusive, while the inflamatory diathesis is heightened by its stimulating as well as its costive influence. Sydenham seems to have regarded it merely as a tranquilizer: for he expressly says, "*Ut scilicet symptomatum ferociam debellaret, atqueinducias impetraret, dumcum humore peccante exterminando, ipse res esset!!*" He would hold, by means of opium, a sort of truce with the disorder until he could resume more potent remedies.

The idea of using cold water in dysentary first occurred to me in the summer of 1823. I directed its use, with ice, in the case of an interesting little boy, the grandson of Mr. Davis, formerly inkeeper in Washington. This child was extremely ill; and I almost despaired of him but, he recovered. I have prescribed it since with undeviating success in many cases; in conjunction with other remedies. Very recently I have given it a perfect trial in the family of Mrs. Gantt, of your neighbourhood, whose little sons were dangerously ill with this disease, but which has happily yielded to the remedies employed. It has seldom, however, fallen to the lot of a physician to have his prescriptions and directions attended to with so much promptitude and punctuality, directed by so much intelligence and understanding as the lady just mentioned, displayed in her parental attentions to those little boys, who, I am happy to tell you are now getting well. It would afford me much pleasure to receive your sentiments upon the subject towards which I have drawn your attention. Whatever may tend to lessen the measure of human misery, will not fail to interest you.

I am with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant, W. BAKER.

INTEMPERANCE.

1st. Many people injure their health by drinking, who seldom get drunk. The habit of *soaking*, though its effects be not so violent, is not less pernicious. When the vessels are kept constantly full and upon the stretch, the different digestions can neither be duly performed, nor the humours properly prepared. Hence, most people of this character are afflicted with the gout, the gravel, ulcerous sores in the legs, &c. If these disorders do not appear, they are seized with low spirits, hypochondriacal affections, and other symptoms of indigestion.

2d. It is thought to be the principal cause to which we must impute the increase of consumptions. The great quantities of viscid malt liquor drank, cannot fail to render the blood sizy and unfit for circulation; from whence proceed obstructions and inflamations of the lungs. There are few great ale-drinkers who are not phthisical. Nor is that to be wondered at, considering the glutinous and almost indigestible nature of strong ale.

3d. Those who drink ardent spirits or strong wines, run still a greater hazard — These liquors heat and inflame the blood, and tear the tender vessels of the lungs to pieces; yet so great is the consumption of them in this country, that one might almost be induced to think the inhabitants lived upon them.

4th. The habit of hard drinking proceeds frequently from misfortunes in life. The miserable fly to it for relief. It affords them, indeed, a temporary ease. But this solace is short-lived, and when it is over, the spirits sink as much below their usual tone as they had before been raised above it. Hence a repetition of the dose becomes necessary, and every fresh dose makes way for another, until the unhappy wretch becomes a slave to the bottle, and at length falls a sacrifice to what at first perhaps, was taken only as a medicine. No man is so dejected as the drunkard when his debauch is gone off—those who have the greatest flow of spirits while the glass is circulating freely, are, of all others, the most melancholy when sober: and often put an end to their own existence in a fit of spleen or ill-humour.

5th. Drunkenness not only proves destructive to health, but likewise to the faculties of the mind. It is strange that creatures who value themselves on a superior degree of reason to that of brutes, should take pleasure in sinking so far below them, by voluntarily depriving themselves of the use of reason.

6th. Intoxication is peculiarly hurtful to young persons, for, by a habit of drinking, the greatest genius is often reduced to a mere idiot. BUCHAN.

I have just returned from viewing, in company with several gentlemen, the improved mowing machine of Messrs. Ezra Cope and Thomas Hoopes, Jr. It is a simple and highly efficacious labour-saving machine—as will appear by the fact, that it mowed an acre of good grass in 30 minutes. It cuts a swarth of five and a half feet, and lays the grass handsomely. When under full way it cut of that width, fifty rods in length in two minutes. Ten acres a day may be mowed with it easily. It cannot fail, it ought not to fail, to recommend itself to the enlightened farmer, until it gets into general use.

The revolving horse-rake, in use in this neighbourhood, is also valuable—it will rake an acre of smooth land, clean, in fifteen minutes, and has done it this week in less time.—*Vil. Record.*

From the Baltimore American.

COMMODORE PORTER'S TRIAL.

(Abstract continued.)

The cross examination of the witness, (Lieutenant Platt) an abstract of whose testimony was given in ye-terday's AMERICAN, goes to establish these material points —that the house of Cabett, Baily and Co. at St. Thomas were accredited American agents—that the property which they had lost and which was carried to Foxardo, was their property—that the officer who went in quest of that property was known as an American officer—that the alcalde knew him as such when he confined and insulted him—that he apologized for it by stating that this was done to quiet the people—that he, as well as the inhabitants, professed themselves perfectly satisfied with the Commodore's conduct, and offered him and his company refreshments. With these explanations the following extract from the evidence will be found interesting:—

Q. Did you afterwards convoy vessels to Ponce, by order of Lieut. Sloat?

A. I went of my own accord, and not by order of Lieutenant Sloat. Was treated with great distinction, public houses thrown open to me, a carriage offered to me, and was invited to dine with forty of the most respectable inhabitants, the head of the table being occupied by the Alcalde who had so misbehaved at Foxardo. It was known that I was the same person who landed at Foxardo, and had on the same uniform.

Q. Did they make any such remarks as this—that they were determined to show by their conduct to you, that they were not pirates?—and did you understand them as alluding to the treatment you received at Foxardo?

A. They said they were mortified at my treatment at Foxardo, and were determined to show that they were a different sort of people altogether.

Q. Did not some of the most respectable inhabitants of Foxardo apologize to you for the treatment of the Alcalde, and say that he was influenced by the populace?

A. Yes: The interpreter himself was one of them; and also, an Irish gentleman who happened to be there at the time, and took a very active part in the business.

(*Question by Captain Fingey*)

Q How long was it after your visit to Foxardo that you received this treatment at Ponce?

A. Some weeks, perhaps months. Could tell by reference to papers.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock, on Monday morning.

We now come to the detail of the proceedings of the Court on Monday, the 11th inst. which were as follows:—

Captain Wadsworth was excused from attendance, on account of indisposition.

Lieutenant Platt corrected his testimony as to the time of his visiting Ponce, by putting in a letter from Mr. Furnis, which was more explicit as to time. This letter, which requested him to visit Ponce, was dated 1st February, 1825. He also produced a copy of his official report, which was appended to the proceedings. This report was dated February 10, after his visit to Ponce, and described his treatment there.

Q (*By the Court to Lieut. Platt*) What is the distance from Foxardo to St. Johns?

A. About 40 miles

Q. (*By Walter Jones*, Esq.) Was it generally anticipated and understood by the officers on the station, and by the merchants at St. Thomas, who had heard of the proceedings at Foxardo, that the steps which were afterwards taken, should be taken?

A. It was hoped that such would be the case, and was so believed by all the merchants of respectability and citizens of the United States; and was wished for by the officers on the station.

Q (*By the same.*) Was this general anticipation of my intended course proved from any communication from me, or from the general propriety and necessity of the measures?

A. The mere propriety and necessity of the measure.

Q. (*By the same.*) Was the general opinion on, and your own, in particular, knowing the circumstances at Foxardo, that the measures at that place produced a beneficial effect, in relation to the general objects of your cruize?

A. It was decidedly my opinion; and our treatment by the Spaniards in the West Indies, and the assistance since offered by them, produced that opinion.

Q. (*By the same.*) Did you ever know of any assistance rendered by the authorities of the Spanish government, previous to the affair of Foxardo?

A. No.

Q (*By the same.*) Had you not been for some time before cruizing about Foxardo, in the Beagle? Was not the Beagle well known in those ports? And was there not continual intercourse with the island, by means of small boats?

A. Yes: I had been on that station for some time, in sight of the island, cruising about on the look-out for pirates, before I went to St. Thomas: and there was a constant communication between Foxardo and St. Thomas.

The Court was then closed, in order that a proposition which one of the members desiring to make, should be considered; and on the re-opening of the doors, the Judge Advocate read a decision which had been formed by the Court, while in deliberation, by which the further taking of notes for the purpose of publication in the newspapers, was prohibited. The reason assigned for this prohibition was, that the publication of the proceedings of Court Martial, during their progress, was without precedent; and that it was considered improper, because it enabled the witnesses to make themselves acquainted with the testimony of those who had preceded them; while, by a rule of the Court, the witnesses to be examined were uniformly excluded during the reading of the testimony which had been previously taken. This order having been communicated, together with an intimation that no one but the Clerk employed by Commodore Porter could, in future, be allowed to take notes of the proceedings, our Reporter, was, consequently, prevented, from continuing his reports.

As soon as the Judge Advocate had announced the order, Mr. Jones, on the part of Commodore Porter, expressed not only his acquiescence in the prohibition, but the satisfaction which he felt that the Court should have made this order.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to call Lieut. Ritchie, who accompanied Lieut. Platt on his landing at Foxardo, in the first instance; as well as afterwards, when Commodore Porter landed his force on the island. His evidence went to confirm, in all its most particular points, the testimony of Platt. He deposed to the landing in the dresses of citizens, to the original civility of the Alcalde and the Captain of the port, to the subsequent change in their deportment, to the menaces of imprisonment which were thrown out, to the insulting language which they were accosted, to the actual imprisonment for a short time of Lieut. Platt and himself, to the sending on board for the commission and uniforms, to the interference of some of the better class of inhabitants, to the interference of Mr. Campus to induce Lieut. Platt to go to a village about 20 miles distant, to seek for the goods stolen, and to the ultimate release of Lieut. Platt and himself. He also gave evidence on the subject of the second visit to Foxardo, when the Grampus, bearing the Commodore's pendant, and the Beagle, both cleared for action, sailed into the port of Foxardo: of the landing, forming on the beach, marching to the town, spiking the guns, of the return of Lieut. Stribling from the town, with the authorities, of the interview between them and Commodore Porter, of the demand of an apology, and of the apology itself; of the invitation to the town, of the return to the beach, the refreshments there, &c.

The examination of Lieut. Ritchie continued until about 2 o'clock, when the Court took a recess of a few minutes, and Lieut. Barton was then called and examined until the Court adjourned.

We have proceeded thus far in giving an outline of the evidence, but the reader has seen that all further publication has been suspended by the order of the Court itself. It was our intention to have followed the Court, day by day, in publishing an abstract of the trial, but we are reluctantly compelled to break off for the reason above mentioned.

WASHINGTON July 13.

The Court met at the usual hour, all the members attending. After the Judge Advocate had laid before the Court all the evidence, oral and documentary, intended to be brought forward, on the part of the prosecution, in support of the first charge, embracing the Foxardo affair, and before proceeding to offer any evidence under the second charge founded on the correspondence of the Commodore with the Navy Department, and his publication of the proceedings of the Court of inquiry, the Counsel of the Commodore, Mr. JONES, suggested several objections to the terms in which this charge and its specifications are conceived—presenting, as he apprehended, an insuperable bar to any judicial proceedings upon them.

The objections are understood to go the length of maintaining that the terms of the charge and specifications describe no offence within the naval articles of war, or in any manner cognizable by a Court Martial; and that, even if any such offence were to be inferred, there is an utter defect of any such precise and definite specification of the facts upon which the charge is founded, and which are intended to be relied on in support of it, as absolves the accused from any obligation to answer the same.

The Counsel offered, if any doubt of the validity of these objections were entertained by the Judge Advocate, or any member of the Court, to go on immediately with a discussion of the grounds of the case; but the Court, after some deliberation, preferred to hear the grounds and reasons of the objections stated at large in writing, rather than have an oral discussion; for which purpose the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

July 14.

The Court met as usual; but, owing to the indisposition of Com. PORTER'S Counsel, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

July 18.

The argument of Commodore PORTER'S Counsel, in support of the objections formerly stated, to the 2d charge and the specifications of the same, was again read in open Court. The Court was then cleared to deliberate, as it appeared, whether the Judge Advocate's answer to the argument of the Commodore's Counsel should be delivered in open Court: and it being determined that it should be so, the Judge Advocate proceeded to deliver a written argument, containing a very elaborate justification of the charge and specifications in question, in answer to the various objections taken by the Counsel; and to the reasons and authorities advanced by the Counsel in support of the same. Upon the conclusion of which, the Court was again cleared, and, after considerable deliberation in conclave, was opened; and their resolution was announced to refer the questions of the sufficiency of the charge and specifications, to the Attorney General, and also another question, upon a point raised by the Judge Advocate in his argument, whether the objections, taken by the Commodore's Counsel to the legal *sufficiency* of the charge and specifications, were not to be treated as a *demurrer* in a Court of Common Law; which admitted the truth of the *fact* charged—so that if the objections to the legal sufficiency of the charge were overruled, the *fact* was to be held as *conclusively* admitted, and to be followed by sentence of condemnation, as of course.

A request was then made, on the part of Commodore PORTER'S Counsel, for leave to reply to the argument of the Judge Advocate. This request was stated as a mere renewal of that submitted at the time the objections were originally given in, and was again urged, upon new grounds suggested by the course taken by the Judge Advocate in his answer, and by the resolution of the court to refer the question to the Attorney General. It was said that the remarks of the Judge Advocate, in the course of his argument, insinuated certain imputations upon the conduct of the accused or his counsel, in the course of the trial; and, as those imputations were to go upon the record, it was proper that the emphatic contradiction, which was ready on the part of the accused, should be recorded along side of them; that if the arguments, for or against objections were to be laid before the Attorney General, it was proper the *entire* views of the respective parties should be submitted: which could not be done unless a reply to the new grounds taken by the Judge Advocate were admitted. Some explanations ensued about the supposed imputations upon the *conduct of the defence* —and it was understood that these explanations amounted to a complete disavowal of such imputations. The court determined (after being cleared to deliberate) not to receive any reply to the argument of the Judge Advocate.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

LAFAYETTE IN PHILADELPHIA.

General LAFAYETTE again arrived in this city on Saturday afternoon. The plan of receiving him on this occasion materially differs from that adopted upon his first visit to Philadelphia. *Then* it was thought proper that the approach of the distinguished guest of the nation should be marked with great eclat, and that public honors should be liberally bestowed upon the ardent and constant friend of freedom. The whole continent united in one uniform and spontaneous display of gratitude, in which, it is believed, Philadelphia was not behind any of her sister cities. It was thought that on the present occasion, when we were again favored with the presence of General LAFAYETTE, nothing remained but to give him an honest and affectionate welcome, to make him master of his own time, and, in fact, to place him *at home*. This was the object of his present reception. The mode was this: Two members of the committee of councils waited upon him to New York, to assure him of the pleasure with which his second approach was viewed by the citizens of Philadelphia. This duty performed, the committee immediately returned home.

On Saturday, at an appointed hour, the committee met the General at Bordentown with the steamboat Delaware, commanded by Captain Whilden, the same gentleman who had the happiness to convey him to Chester in the summer of 1824. He arrived at Chesnut street wharf at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and was the first individual landed upon that wharf, since it has assumed its new, enlarged and improved form. Although no public intimation had been given of the time, manner or place of the General's arrival, the wharves were crowded. The citizens had discovered as if by instinct, that the public guest was approaching.—The river was alive with multitudes of people, and his arrival was welcomed by salutes of artillery, and by the acclamations of the throng who accompanied him to his lodgings at Franklin Hotel, Washington Square, where he and his suite were conveyed in carriages, provided for the occasion, the whole of that well conducted establishment having been taken and placed at his disposal by the City Councils, and will be his residence while he continues there. He was there received by the councils, the Mayor and Recorder of the city, with whom he dined. The entertainment would have included other public officers, but the size of the rooms, and the plan of reception, forbade it. The entertainment, we are told, was very brilliant, and received additional zest from a number of appropriate toasts. That which was given by the "beloved guest" was drunk with infinite delight.

'The great and beautiful city, which first welcomed me as a *recruit*, and now welcomes me as a *veteran*'

At nine o'clock the General retired, and late in the evening made a visit to Mrs POWELL. Yesterday morning he attended divine worship at St. Peter's. Numerous public and private engagements will occupy his time during the remainder of his visit with us.

The General will receive visits on this day and Tuesday at the Hall of Independence, from ten o'clock till noon.

The following are amongst the most prominent acts of the Colombian Congress, passed at their last session.

A decree approving the Convention of peace, amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and the United States—and an act approving the suppression of the slave trade by the same powers. A decree authorizing the Executive power to adjust amicably the demands against Colombia by the United States.—A decree prohibiting letters of citizenship to the subjects of all nations at war with the republic. A decree authorizing the establishment of a Bank for the purposes of commerce, to be entitled the Bank of Venezuela. A decree granting to George Suckley, his heirs and executors, the exclusive privilege of establishing steam boats on the Lake Maracaybo, and Rio Zulia. A decree appropriating one million of dollars of the recent loan to agricultural purposes. A decree *disapproving* the treaty of commerce, concluded between the plenipotentiaries of Colombia and the Mexican nation.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOREIGN.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—The packet ship New York, arrived at New York from Liverpool, sailed from the latter port on the 6th June, having been detained by head winds from the 1st until that time, and was then the only vessel that succeeded in getting to sea among a number that made the attempt.

We have already given an account of the market up to the 4th. Letters mention that some few sales of Cotton were made on that day at a reduction of about ¼d per lb. Letters of the 6th, state that the information of the high price of Cotton in the U. States, tended to strengthen the confidence of holders, in the belief that nearly the present rates would be maintained. The following selection are copied from the Evening Post.

The Londoners were looking out with great impatience for the Tales of the Crusaders. Various speculations, most of them no doubt untrue, were afloat as to the cause of the delay. "One thing, however, (says the News of Literature,) is proved by it, that the anxiety for these admirable novels is not at all gone by, and also that the Edinburg Review never made a more unlucky assertion than when, in one of its last numbers, (its very last, we believe,) it assured us, that a poem of Mr. Campbell's was looked for with more eagerness than a new novel by the author of Waverly.' We rather think Theodric did not occasion any very great feeling in the *market!*"

The forthcoming work at Edinburg entitled *Brother Jonathan;* or, *The New Englanders* is said to be by the author of the articles which have appeared in Blackwood's Magazine, on American writers, politics, &c

The controversy of Junius was about to be revived by Mr. George Coventry, who is re-asserting the claims of Lord George Sackville.

Lady M. Morgan had put an end to her existence, by strangling herself with a cambric handkerchief, during temporary derangement.

Clements, proprietor of the London Morning Chronicle, had to pay (by verdict against him in the court of the King's Bench on Monday) 60*l* to his next door neighbour, in compensation for the nuisance of the steam-engine employed to work off the newspaper.

Mr. Elliston had a verdict against him in the Court of King's Bench, damages 80*l*, for assaulting Mr. Poole, a dramatic author. The defendant had called on Elliston at Drury lane, respecting his name being struck off the free list, when the latter used violent language and kicked him out.

Sir Wm. Congreve, Col. Landman, and Mr F. Daniell, had returned from a mission to the Continent, where they had been engaged for upwards of three months in establishing the business of the Continental Gas Company. In Germany, Hanover, the Low Countries, and Holland, they had met with the most complete success, having engaged for lighting the most important towns in those countries. In the Netherlands, they had signed definite engagements for lighting three out of the four principal cities.

Robert Skipper completed, at Southampton, his Herculean task (the greatest ever undertaken) of walking 52 miles for 30 successive days.

The pilot balloon, sent up by Messrs. Green, previous to their ascension at Newcastle, fell at Red Chesters, about 25 miles from Newcastle, on a bank side, and rolled into a brook, where it was burst by the country people pelting it with stones, under the error that it was some portentous being come among them with a mischievous design.

The Courier of the 2d June notices, for the purpose of contradicting a report in circulation, that the English government was disposed to recognize the independence of St. Domingo.

Office of the Colonization Society,
Washington, 11th July, 1825.

The following Resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society:

Resolved, That it is expedient to dispatch a vessel, with emigrants and merchandize for the use of the Colony, from Norfolk, on or before the first day of September next.

Resolved, That any Society, congregation, or individual, contributing to the funds of this Society a sum not less than ten dollars, shall have the privilege of nominating some free person of color, of good character, and industrious habits, to whom a passage will be given in the next vessel which shall be despatched to Liberia.

Resolved, That all Auxiliary Societies be requested, by public notice, to transmit their funds directly to the Treasurer of the parent Institution, (Richard Smith, Esq. of this city) unless otherwise specially authorised by the Board of Managers.

Resolved, That the Auxiliary Societies be respectfully invited to send Delegates to the next annual meeting of the Society.

R. R. GURLEY, Resident Agent.

BIT AGAIN.—In order to prevent Boston Poets from walking off with our golden medals and silver jugs for Prize Addresses, it was keenly resolved by the knowing ones, that none but a New York Poet should put in for the Prize Address of the Lafayette Circus. It was adjudged to Samuel Woodworth, not because the address was peculiarly excellent, but because it was the best presented—when lo and behold, it turns out that Sammy is originally from Boston. That's a hoax—and a knotty point arises, should'nt he give back the silver cup after "draining a draught of Rhenish, from it?" This "universal yankee nation," comes upon us in every shape.

Noah's Advocate.

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