them as a personal injury. Greatly irritated at this breach of faith, but still retaining her presence of mind, she ordered all her vassals to arm themselves quietly and speedily, and bar the gates of tbe castle.--Meanwhile she herself returned into the parlor, where her guests were seated at table, and complained, in the most moving terms of the wrong which had been done her, and of the contempt with which the plighted faith of the emperor was treated. She was answered with laughter. She was told that is was one of the usages of war, one of the little accidents which always attend the march of an army, and could not be prevented. 'That we will see,' exclaimed she glowing with indignation; my poor subjects shall have their property restored, or by heaven princes' blood shall pay for oxen's blood.' This said she left the apartment which in a few moments was filled with armed men, who placed themselves sword in hand, but with respectful looks, behind the chairs of the nobles, ready to wait on them during their meal. At the entrance of this martial troop, the Duke of Alva changed color, and his companions looked at each other in mute astonishment. Cut off from his army surrounded by a superior force of determined men, what remained for him but patiently to submit to any terms which the offended dame might impose. Henry of Brunswick first resumed his courage and broke out into a loud laugh. He adopted the judicious course of treating the whole scene as a joke, and pronounced a panegyric upon the lady for her maternal care of her subjects, and the resolute spirit which she had manifested. He begged her not to trouble herself at what had happened, and undertook to obtain the Duke of Alva's consent to any thing which justice required. The duke agreeably to his request, immediately sent orders to his camp to have the cattle restored without delay. As soon as the lady learned that the order had been obeyed she thanked her guests in the most obliging terms and they with great show of courtesy took their leave.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING IN SOMERSET.

In pursuance of public notice a numerous and respectable assemblage of the people of Somerset county, was held at the Court House in Princess-Anne, on the tenth day of July, A D 1827—the meeting was called to order by LITTLETON DENNIS, Esq. and upon his motion the following gentlemen were severally chosen to fill the places assigned to them, to wit:

George Robertson Esq. Chairman,
George Riggin, Esq. Assistant Chairman.
Robert W. Swan, Charles W Harding } *Esqs. Secretaries.*

The meeting being organ zed was addressed by Littleton Dennis, Esq. in his usual style of plain and impressive eloquence, & concluded by moving that a committee to consist of nine members be appointed, by the chair, to report to the meeting which having been seconded, and carried unanimously, the following gentlemen were announced accordingly:

Littleton Dennis. Whitty T. Fountaine, Henry Lankford, Littleton Ayres, Jonathan Huffington, George A. Dashiell, Isaac Newnam, John Cottman, Richard Waller, Esquires.

The committee having retired, and considered upon the matters referred to them returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were severally read and adopted unanimously.

PREAMBLE.

In the deliberate exercise of a privilege, incidental to the Constitution of a free State the people of Somerset, friendly to the administration of the General Government, proceed to express their united opinion upon the important object of this meeting.—They would fain postpone, to another year the agitation of a question, which they hold at present, to be premature, and calculated to excite an unnecessary, and injurious, commotion; but the concerted proceedings of an active opposition have forced them to the necessity of maintaining by arguments, founded upon justice, that ground which they deem to be identified with the best interests of the people, if not inseparable from, the very existence of republican institutions.

In an honest endeavor to sustain the present Administration, they are not disposed to derogate from the martial fame of Gen. Jackson—on the contrary, they are willing to award him a full share of that glory which was won by him, and other heroes, by sea, as well as by land, in the late war; but they are bound to consider that endowments of a superior order are essential to the qualification of a Chief Magistrate of these States; and in accordance with the apprehensions of the Sage of Monticello, uttered, in reference to this subject, in his last moments, we should fear, from such a choice, that the "American republic was soon to follow the fate of others, and *fall under military rule.*"

Neither are they disposed to make this important election a mere matter of personal predilection nor to consider it a fit subject for the inordinate indulgence of unworthy antipathy.—This high and responsible office is not to be yielded in the spirit of misplaced gratitude to a Military Chieftain, as the 'reward of valour,' for 'toilsome service' in the field; but, under the guidance of tempered reason and sound discretion it is to be confided to an *eminent statesman* such as is your present President, for whom Washington was a political sponsor, and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and even his distinguished rival (who declared that John Quincy Adams, was "*the man for the nation*, in the hour of difficulty, when purity of principle, energy of action and justness of judgement were required,') have all concurred in confirming this character.

Entertaining these opinions, as we do with one consent, we submit the following resolutions.

1. Resolved that the Administration of the Government of the U. States, under the Presidency of John Quincy Adams has been conducted with a degree of energy and discretion, eminently calculated to sustain the dignity of the nation, and to promote the general welfare.

2. Resolved, that approving of the measures of the Administration, and seeing no sufficient cause to prefer another to the present President, we consider it proper to give this public declaration of our confidence, and to pledge ourselves to co-operate in the re-election of John Quincy Adams, for the next term of four years.

3. Resolved that a deputation, to consist of eight delegates, one to be selected from each election district, be appointed to represent the citizens of Somerset county in the Convention to assemble in Baltimore, on the 23d day of the present month, and that the following gentlemen shall constitute the said committee, to wit:

For the Upper District,	Jesse Walter,	Esquires.
Williamstown,	Peter Bell,	
Tyaskin,	Marcellus Jones,	
Trappe,	Joseph S. Cottman,	
Middle,	George Brown,	
Dame's Quarter,	Henry White,	
Dublin,	John Long,	
Lower,	Isaac Williams.	

4. Resolved, that a committee, to consist of five members to be selected from each of the election districts, be appointed to perform the duties of correspondence, & to take such honourable and proper measures as they may think necessary to promote the purposes of this meeting, with power to supply all vacancies that may happen in any of their respective districts, and that the following gentlemen shall constitute this committee:

For the Upper District—Charles Leary, Levin Evans, Samuel Gordon, Eli Bennitt, John Lowe.

Williamstown—Caleb Kennerly, John Horsey, Henry Gale, Elijah Johnson, John S. Crockett.

Trappe—Wm. Whayland, Thos. Goslee, Wm. M. Jones, Washington Bennett, John Disharoon.

Tyaskin—James Robertson, M. D. Henry Hyland, M. D. Philip Covington, James Denston, Isaac Otkinson.

Middle—John King. M. D. Levin D. Jones, William Pollitt, George M. Willing, William Miles of S.

Dame's Quarter—George Rowe, William Newnam, Gabriel Webster, John Kelly, Samuel Ford.

Dublin—Isaac M. Adams, Joseph Richards, William Costen, H. Shreves, James Sampson.

Lower—George Davy, James Lawson, William Boggs, Robert Bell, Levin Tyler.

5. Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the presiding members, and secretaries, and published in the Village Herald, in the Cambridge Chronicle, in each of the papers printed at Easton, in the Baltimore Patriot, in the National Journal, and National Intelligencer.

6. Resolved, that the secretaries be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to each of the newspapers in which they are directed to be printed, and to notify the several members of committees elected by this meeting of their respective appointments, and to request their attention to the proper duties assigned to them.

The chairman having left the chair the same was, temporarily, occupied by George A. Dashiell, Esq who was called thereto by the meeting when on the motion of Littleton Dennis, esq. it was

Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman, Assistant Chairman and Secretaries, for the appropriate discharge of their respective duties.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Ch'n.
GEO. RIGGIN, Assistant Ch'n.
ROBT. W. SWAN, CH. W. HARDING } Secretaries.
Princess-Anne, July 10, 1827.

(From the Maryland Republican.)

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

Just see to what an unwarrantable extent the friends of General Jackson will go, in order to frame excuses for their idol. No sooner is the violent character of the case of the six Tennessee Militia Men executed by the order of Gen. Jackson exposed, than they set about to hunt for some outrageous act to produce as a precedent for sanguinary conduct in military commanders. In their desperate exigence, even the sacred character of General Washington himself is not secure from their assault. Read the following extract from the Baltimore Jackson paper. (the Republican:)

During the Revolution, while the army was stationed at New York, the soldiers were constantly deserting—General Washington gave orders to the officers of the out-posts to shoot down every man who was seen passing without leave, and bring his head to him. One, at least, if not more, was shot, and his head carried to Washington. There was no more desertions. Was Washington a *murderer?* Was Washington a *blood-hound?* Was Washington a cruel & unrelenting "*military chieftain.*"

Whether the writer of the above was really deceived as to the fact, whether this production of his pen was a wanton deviation from the known truth, the tale he tells is equally an infamous slander upon the name of Washington. During the long and bloody war of the Revolution, with all its deplorable instances of civil contention, Gen. Washington never, in one single instance, resorted to such violent measures as we have many instances of in the brief period of Gen. Jackson's command. Of him, Jackson might have said, as he did of Madison, that he could not look upon "blood and carnage with composure." Human life was regarded, as too sacred to be sported with. The lives of his foes were not wantonly destroyed; but the lives of his own soldiers were as dear to him as his own. He was a father to his men, not their executioner.

But, of the accusation contained in the above paragraph, we are, fortunately, able to speak, from unquestionable authority, and we hasten to do so, as a duty to the memory of the great and good man who is thereinaspersed.

In conversation a few days since, with a Revolutionary officer, who, after serving his country for a considerable part of a long and active life in the field, is now usefully employed by the people as a delegate in the councils of the State, I mentioned the publication of the paragraph above quoted from the Jackson paper, respecting Gen. Washington. Indignation kindled in the countenance, and sparkled from the eye of the old veteran in an instant. It touched the character of the revolutionry army and of his beloved commander, and roused all the soldier within him. Would that the author of the libel had been at that instant, within the flash of his countenance and the sound of his language, as he repelled the base insinuation against him whom he knew and loved so well. 'I think it likely,' said the good old man, resuming, in a moment, the christian temper which ornaments his years his feeling giving a deeper tone and earnestness to his impressive voice, as he added, 'I think it likely that there may be no man now living who knows more of the circumstances upon which that tale is predicated, than I happen to know. I was not only in the army and upon the spot at that time, but I was myself at the elbow of Col. Lee when he issued the orders for shooting the deserters, and which excited such a feeling in the army and in the country at the time. I remember it as well as if it had occured within the last hour.

"The army was posted on the Hudson above West Point; it was just before we stormed Stoney Point. Col. Lee was sitting at a table writing. An officer came in and reported that more of the men had deserted across the line to the enemy.—Col. Lee, (the celebrated commander of the Virginia Legion.) without an instant's hesitation, or withdrawing the pen from the paper, gave the orders 'to shoot every man that was detected deserting to the enemy, and send their heads to head quarters.'—The order was given to Lieut. Reed, who was in command of the advance guard; the same Gen. Reed who commanded in the battle in which Sir Peter Parker was killed in the late war, and is now living on the Eastern Shore of this State. The order was issued but a short time before three men were detected in the act of deserting pursued, taken close to the enemy's line, and brought in. Reed observed that according to orders he ought to execute all three of them, but that he would not do so. He would make an example of one of them. I think on examination it appeared that one of them was a German, one a Frenchman and the other an American. Reed inquired which of the three should die? It was unanimously agreed that it should be the American. In him the atrocity was the most aggravated, because it was his native country he was deserting—he was shot.—His head was cut off and sent to head quarters agreeably to orders. But no man could be more mortified or provoked than General Washington was at the sight.—So far from countenancing such a proceeding for one instant, Col. Lee was immediately arrested, and tried for his conduct, and it was with extreme difficulty, indeed, popular as that officer deservedly stood with the army, that he was preserved from being broke for the offence.'

'But, gentlemen,' continued the old veteran, 'mark the difference between the case of the desertion in this instance, and the deserters that Gen. Jackson ordered to be shot. I know that it always was considered in the army, that a soldier, when on actual duty as a guard, in face of an enemy, deserting his post, or a soldier detected in the act of deserting directly to the enemy, might be shot. But this instance I have mentioned, and the feelings excited in all ranks on the occasion of the death of that one man, is an evidence of the restraint which was felt in going even that far.—Regulars enlisted in the army for bounty, were seldom shot for desertion, however aggravated—but to deprive irregular militia men of their lives for leaving the camp, not to desert to the enemy, but to go home to their families, never entered into the brain of any man at that day, even if his time of service had not expired; and I much question, if the popularity of Washington himself could have been sustained in the army, if he had attempted such a proceeding. Militiamen leaving Washington's camp during the Revolution, was of constant occurrence. He never thought of treating them as a military despot, dealing life and death without regard to martial law even, much less the laws of humanity, that should at least have spared those who were confident that they had performed their tour of duty, and were entitled to a discharge.'

I have quoted the substance of the language used by the venerable old gentleman. Speaking of that 'which he did know' of the usages of the army and especially of the difference between a militiaman leaving a camp to go home to his family, and a soldier deserting from post in front of an enemy, and what is worse, to the ranks of an enemy, was too striking and impressive not to be faithfully imprinted on the memory of those who heard him.

PHENOMENON.—We are informed (says the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald) that Topsail Sound, on the 3d inst. was covered with dead fish of different kinds, among which were sharks, that had probably been poisoned and drifted ashore. The negroes on one plantation gathered up, and salted about 30 barrels.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Evening Post, July 14.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Packet ship New-York yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, which she left on the 8th of June, we have received our regular files of London journals to the 6th ult. and by the Cortes which arrived this forenoon from London, a paper of the 7th.

The Earl of Winchelsea has declared his intentiou not to bring forward the motion which he had announced on the state of the administration.

The House of Lords have passed the bill to annul the marriage of Miss Turner and E. G. Wakefield, and it passed a first reading in the House of Commons on the 6th.

The bill for amending the Corn Laws was taken up in committee on the 1st of June, in the House of Lords. The Duke of Wellington moved as an amendment to the first clause of the bill, which allows the importation of wheat at a duty of 20s 8d per quarter, when the average price shall be 62s. and under 63s. per quarter—"that foreign wheat shall not be taken out of bond until the average price amounts to 66s. per quarter;" and the amendment was carried by 78 to 64. The Courier of the 5th says, that wheat had risen 3s. the quarter, which is said to be occasioned by the amendment of the Duke of Wellington. "If such is the fact, it can hardly be expected that the advance will be sustained, as we cannot think the noble Duke himself meant to produce the effect which must follow if the amendment should stand. His grace declared himself friendly to the principle of the Bill: and such being the case, it is not too much to suppose that he would rather see it pass, in some respects imperfect, and wait for a future opportunity to supply what may be wanting, than see the measure lost altogether, which it is considered will be the consequence of perseverance on his part, if the House, on reconsidering the subject, do not differ from his grace, and reject the amendment in a future stage of the Bill.

"Under these circumstances, we have little doubt that the provision suggested by the noble Duke will, for the present, be withdrawn by him, or negatived by a majority, when it is next brought into discussion. The Bill, it will be remembered, was originally carried into the House of Peers, by a majority of nearly two to one in its favour. It is therefore, highly improbable that it should be defeated altogether, after such a decision."

Accounts were received from Odessa dated May 16 which mentioned that Lord Cochrane "had struck a great blow,' but the particulars had not transpired. They also stated that an insurrection had broken out among the Janissaries at Constantinople which had thrown the capital into a great state of alarm. They first manifested their insubordination on the retirement of Aga Pacha, who was the chief instrument in the hands of the Porte, in introducing the European discipline, to the Pachalic of Romelia, to which his sovereign has in a fit of jealousy, appointed him, as an honourable banishment from the Imperial presence.

Accounts from Vienna mention that great activity prevails there in the department of foreign affairs, and that it is understood the proposals made by England and Russia to the porte, relative to Greece, are about to be enforced by the great European powers.

The rebellion in Tartary had assumed a serious aspect.

M. Onis, formerly minister of Spain to the United States, and ambassador of Naples under the Constitutional government, had died at Madrid.

The British frigate Cambridge had arrived at Portsmouth from Lima and Rio Janerio, with £160 000 sterling in dollars.

The Queen of Wurtemberg, after an absence of 30 years, has returned to England. A large concourse cheered her enthusiastically on her arrival on her native shore.

Letters from Paris, according to the Sun of the 7th, state that information had been received from Madrid, that the Duke San Carlos had been appointed Ambassador to the Court of France, instead of being appointed Prime Minister of Spain. It is added, that such is the state of public feeling in Barcelona, that there is every reason to believe that the province will shortly be in a state of revolt.

WASHINGTON, July 12

CLAIMS UNDER THE TREATY OF GHENT

Board for the Adjustment of Claims for Slaves and other Property taken away in violation of the First Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

1. The Board will sit with open doors each morning of its meeting, for the purpose of hearing motions and other communications from the claimants and their agents. All motions shall be in writing, and if supported by arguments, the arguments also shall be in writing.

2. The Board will on a day which shall be hereafter appointed and announced, proceed to call over the definitive list, in the presence of the claimants and their agents for the purpose of ascertaining what claimants are ready to submit their cases for examination and decision.

3. When the claimants announce their readiness for trial, they shall submit and close the testimony on which they mean to rest their cases, with such arguments as they shall think fit to submit in writing, and the cases shall then be docketted for final examination and decision.

4. If the claimants shall not be prepared to docket and put down their cases for final examination and decision on the call of the definitive list, they shall be required to docket and put them down on or before first Monday in March next, and on their failure to do so, the Board will proceed to examine, and finally decide such cases on the evidence and documents which may be before it, unless it shall see cause, for special reasons, to allow further time.

5. The claimants and their agents shall be permitted, from time to time, to take out of the office of the Commissioners, their original documents and papers giving to the Clerk an engagement for their safe return within a reasonable time, or whenever the Board shall specially direct it.

6. All testimony shall be in writing, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. All the documents heretofore received through the Department of State, shall be read and weighed without further authentication. All depositions which have been, or may hereafter be submitted, which shall be authenticated according to the rule prescribed by the late joint commission, shall be read and weighed without further authentication. Future authentications of testimony shall be good when taken before, and certified under the seal of office of a notary public; or when taken before a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Judge of a superior or inferior Court of any of the States or Territories, or the District of Columbia, and certified by the Clerk of the County, Corporation, or superior or inferior Court to which such Magistrate, Judge, or Justice belongs, under the seal of such Court; that such person is a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or Judge for such County, Corporation, or Superior or Inferior Court, as the case may be.

DOCTORS vs LADIES.—In this case which has been *continued* from term to term for many years without any verdict having been rendered, we record an additional piece of testimony in behalf of the prosecution abstaining at the same time from any comments calculated to bias the minds of the jury.—*Non nobis tantas componere lites.*

We have seen the first number of the Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery Edited by N. R. Smith, M. D. Professor of Anatomy in Jefferson College and formerly of this city. The first article in this number is "on the injuries resulting from confinement of the chest by dress, written by the editor. A case is mentioned of a young female who was brought into the anatomical hall in Jefferson College, for dissection from which we make the following extracts which show the evils resulting to females from the use of that life-destroyer—the corset.

"On exposing the chest, a remarkable deformity presented itself, occasioned by distortion of the breast bone. About two inches from the top of the sternum, where the first piece of that bone joins the second, was an indentation nearly an inch in depth immediately above which the bone abruptly protruded, so as to form an obvious tumor between the breasts. The ribs, also, attached to the protuberant piece of the sternum, were of course more arched than those below, giving to the upper part of the chest a more free expansion than belonged to the lower. The pit in the sternum was precisely where the extremity of the busk or corset board, is usually worn This, together with the confined aspect of the lower part of the chest instantly suggested to every one who saw it the cause which unquestionably was the wearing of the tightly laced corset before the form of the individual had been fully developed."

'On examining the contents of the thorax, the capacity of which had thus been encroached upon, it was found that the subject had been the victim of pulmonary consumption, one of the most important predisposing causes of which, we know to be a confined chest. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the fatal disease, in this instance, had been aggravated, and might have been provoked, by the habit of dress.'

'The above instance of artificial malconformation, will by no means appear incredible to those who know how susceptible is the human form, in early life, of being moulded to almost any configuration, & that without the infliction of much pain upon the individual. Even the shape of the head, the most rigid part of our bodies, is in some parts of the world, brought under the plastic dominion of fashion. We have the fashion of flat heads on the rocky mountains—round heads among the turbaned Turks, and long heads among the Macrocephali. Indeed, there is scarcely any part of the form that fastidious man has not attempted to amend, as if believing that nature's journeymen had made us and not made us well. I know not which would appear the most ridiculous in the eyes of the other, the wasp-waisted lady of our own country or the Chinese belle, with a foot no bigger than a Mandarin's thumb; nor do I know which would most offend the unsophisticated eye of nature; but this I know, that the deformity of the latter is unimportant in regard to health, while that of the former is acquired at the expense of vital organs, which may not be encroached upon with impunity.'

'Females are exceedingly incredulous in regard to the injuries resulting from incarceration of the chest, because the corset after having been worn for a considerable time, not only ceases to give any sensible inconvenience, but seems necessary to their comfort as a support to the body. This, however, only renders the mischief insidious. We very well know that by *habit* the body may be so inured to almost any restraint as to become unconscious of its presence; but if it be persevered in, the injurious effect, sooner or later, will result. Those Chinese females whose feet are ruined by early and tight bandaging, do not experience much pain from the confinement; nor is that degree of compression, which even moulds the head, borne with impatience. All admit, however, that the corset when first worn causes much uneasiness, and young girls are often very refractory in regard to this part of their physical education.'

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