SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondents of the New York Mercantile and Gazette for proof-slips containing the following intelligence, brought by the brig Mary Jane at that port, in 9 days from Havana:—*Amer.*

The expedition against Mexico sailed from Havana on the 5th July. It consisted of one 74, two frigates three corvettes, one brig, and schr. of war, and seven transports, with 4,500 troops.—Six of the transports were American vessels, viz. the ships Robin-Hood, Triton, Bingham, and Roger-Williams, and brig Chilian, and Cornelian. These were chartered for two months. The fleet laid too off the Moro until the morning of the 6th, waiting for the Soberano 74, Admiral Laborde's flag ship, which did not get out of the harbour till that time.

The Havana papers, to the 8th inst. are wholly silent as to the destination and object of this expedition and merely mention the fact of its having gone to sea.

Private accounts state that there had recently been numerous failures among the shop keepers in Havana, which had thrown the place into much confusion, and it was expected these disasters would be severely felt. Money was extremely scarce, and discounts 2½ a 3 per cent, a month.

News of the death of the Queen of Spain, was received at Havana on the 8th, and an order was issued prohibiting all public amusements for the space of three months.

The day before the Mary Jane sailed the Br. Govt. schooner Monkey, Lieut. Cole, in company with the Spanish brig Providencia, arrived with a cargo of 350 slaves, which the schooner had captured a few days previous after an engagement of 35 minutes.—The schooner mounts 1 gun, with a complement of 26 men; and the brig is pierced for 18, and mounts 3 guns, and 56 men. Many of the slaves had died of the small pox, which prevailed on board—and about 60 had jumped overboard, and were drowned in preference to having their throats cut, by the English, as the Spaniards had told them would be the case in the event of being captured.

Previous to the sailing of the Expedition, the commanding General Barradas issued the following Proclamations, the first of which is addressed to the soldiers composing the expedition, and the other intended to be addressed to the Mexicans.

"*Soldiers*—You are about to depart for New Spain the theatre on which, for the last three centuries, the ancient and intrepid Spaniards have immortalized themselves. They have conquered this beautiful country—you are going to pacificate it, to cause an oblivion of the past and re-establish the paternal government of the best of kings. The Mexicans are not our enemies—they are our brothers; some of them blinded and others subjugated by her tyrants.

"We have undertaken a painful march and we have to contend with the obstinate; but discipline and valor will crown our arms with victory.

"*Soldiers*? Always maintain order in the ranks; let us remember that we are Spaniards, and that we must assist each other in the time of action.

"The first qualification of the brave, is to be indulgent to the vanquished; respect their adversity, and do not remind them of their past errors. An absolute oblivion of the past, is the fundamental basis of our undertaking.

"Pillage enriches the few—debases all, destroys confidence, and makes enemies of the people whose friendship we wish to gain.

Mexicans! I come not to revenge outrages, not to satisfy the passions which have existed in this kingdom; all is consigned to oblivion, for such is the royal will of your august and ancient sovereign. I have drawn the bayonets, not to pierce your breast, but to be kept for those who, interested in the continuance of disorders, persist in refusing the will and clemency of a generous monarch.—The faithful executor of the royal will, I offer you these terms on my sacred word of honor, which you will see fulfilled in a very short time, and then, when the passions are calmed, you can compare and judge of the difference between three centuries of happiness, and the seven years of horrid disorder which you have experienced, and which thanks to Divine Providence, you are to be freed from such a terrible calamity.

"In the name of His Majesty, I will reward your military virtues and heroic actions; but I will be inexorable towards those whose conduct shall in the least tend to disgrace the Spanish name.

"Head Quarters at Regla—day of July, 1829.

"The Commanding General of the Vanguard.

"ISIDRO BARRADAS."

"INHABITANTS OF NEW SPAIN."

"His Excellency the Captain General of the island of Cuba addressed to you the following proclamation, in the name of the King our Lord, at the same time that I present myself on your shores with the first division of the Royal Army which is about to occupy this kingdom to re-establish order and the paternal government of the best of Kings.

"Mexicans!—The time has arrived when you are about to regain peace and former abundance; separate yourselves from the wicked faction of anarquists which has destroyed this beautiful country, only enriching foreign adventurers, and the leaders who tyranize over them; remain tranquil in your houses, attentive to your duties and usual occupations.—Your persons shall be respected as sacred.

"The division which I have the honor to command is a model of subordination and discipline; the soldiers composing it are your brothers; our religion is the same; our language, manners and customs; the same blood flows through our veins; and if, contrary to all my hopes, should there be one individual among them so far forgetful of his duty as to commit any excess, I will know how to punish him with all the rigor that the laws permit.

"Head Quarters of——

"The Commanding General of the Vanguard.

"ISIDRO BARRADAS."

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, JULY 19,

Case of T Watkins.—The argument in this case was closed this morning by Mr. Key of the U. States in a speech of about two hours length The case was then at half past 11 o'clock, committed to the Jury, and they retired. In about two hours the Jury came into court, and the Foreman read the following as their verdict: "The Jurors in the case of the "U. States against Tobias Watkins, find "him guilty of obtaining $750 in his offi-"cial capacity, and of applying the same "to his own private use."

Mr. Swann. I object to the verdict.—Such a verdict cannot be received—it would have no legal effect whatever—It is a mere nullity.

Mr. Coxe. We demand that the verdict be received and recorded—let its legal effect be tried afterwards.

Mr. Jones. This is the only correct course. The verdict must be received and entered, and its legal effect settled afterwards.

Mr. Key. The verdict amounts to nothing; it is neither for the defendant nor against him. It is necessary to have a verdict on the indictment; and as this is not such an one, it cannot be received.

Considerable discussion followed, and authorities were cited by the counsel on both sides to sustain their respective views. Judge Thruston inclined to the opinion that the verdict should be received, and its effect settled afterwards; what that effect should be, he could not, without consideration undertake to say. Judge Morsell dissented from this course; if the Jury do not find a general verdict, and mean to find a special one they must find it in the common form—the one they had brought in was of neither character; it said nothing in relation to the fraud, and was not such an one as judgment could be given on. Chief Judge Cranch (who had been a short time absent from the bench having taken his seat and consulted with his brethern,) intimated to the counsel the course which the Court was willing to adopt, which was to inform the Jury of the insufficient character of their finding and to permit them to go back to their room and revise their verdict if they choose to do so. After some conversation between the Court and the bar in which Mr. Coxe objected to the course proposed, insisting that the verdict rendered was in effect a verdict of acquittal, and ought to be received—the Jury was called up, and the Chief Judge addressed it as follows:

"The Court informs the Jury that they have doubts whether they can, upon the verdict the Jury have offered to return, give a final Judgment either for or against the defendant, because the jury has not found whether the money was received by the defendant with a fraudulent intent, nor whether the money received was the Money of the U. States, and that if the Jury choose to retire and re-consider their verdict in these particulars, the Court will permit them to do so."

The Jury then retired to their room, and in about 15 minutes returned into Court and handed in the following verdict "The Jurors in the case of the U. States "against Tobias Watkins find him guilty "of obtaining $750 money of the U. States "in his official capacity, and of applying "the same to his own private use," which verdict was received and recorded.

The Counsel for the defendant apprised the opposite Counsel that they should require judgment of acquittal. No proceeding however, was now moved, and nothing further in the case was done to day.—*Nat Jour.*

From the National Journal of yesterday.

MRS. ROYALL.—The trial of Mrs. Ann Royall, indicted on a charge of being a common scold, took place on Saturday last. There was some difficulty at the commencement, in determining what constitutes a common scold. The opinion of one of the authorities quoted, is, that the person so designated must be *always* scolding. If so, we need look no further for the perpetual motion, after a single conviction grounded on that authority. More rational lawyers, however seem to think that where the scolding is so loud and so frequent as to be a common nuisance, it is sufficient to constitute a common scold. But according to some of the witnesses, Mrs. Royall, although frequent in her vocal exhilarations, was not *always* loud, but, on the contrary, has inflicted some of her linguadental severities in a very soft tone, and with a very smiling countenance coming up, in fact to the poet's description, and showing that she can smile and smile, and murder while she smiles. The punishment, also is a perplexing subject, for the lawyers seem to have ransacked the Maryland code in vain to find some precedent, and among the negligences of Congress may be enumerated the omission to enact some befitting penalty for a common scold.—It is true, that the ducking stool in England has been the stool of repentance to many a scold, but there seems to be an awful consequence resulting from that punishment, since some authorities has laid it down that it confers on the criminal the privilege of being a common scold for ever afterwards, with impunity.—To Mrs. Royall one ducking would be a cheap consideration for this inestimable privilege.

Many of the respectable citizens who reside on Capitol Hill appear to have been prodigiously annoyed by this gifted dame, whom Petruchio would have found harder to tame than Kate the Curst, and such an universal terror of her, except among the boys, infects that whole region than man and woman, priest, and layman would rather make a circuit of a mile, than venture beneath her eastern window which overlooks Jersey Avenue, and from which she edifies herself, probably with a view to the future edification of the world, by studying the weakness, and practising upon the fears of the neighborhood. No wonder then that the inhabitants of Capitol Hill should rise *en masse*, and flock to the Court to give testimony against this animated apple of discord which the fates had thrown into the midst of them. They testified sundry wicked sayings of their tormentor—which although they relaxed the features of bench and bar, will perhaps be found insufficient to relax the sterner countenance of justice—and various outrages upon the peace and harmony of society. Mrs. Royall was also heard, first by her Counsel secondly by her witnesses, and lastly by her eloquent self. Nevertheless the jury ungallantly found her *guilty*, and the Bench still more ungallantly ordered her to be locked up until she found bail for her appearance to receive judgment, which was arrested by her Counsel.—"This is a pretty country to live in," said the indignant persecuted, as she heard the mandate for her incarceration.

Mrs. Royall's speech is thus reported in the National Intelligencer:—

Mrs. Royall rose and made a short but pathetic address to the Jury, urging them to defend her against oppression, to prove themselves the protectors of personal rights and liberty; warning them against sanctioning a system of clerical domination, and persecution, which if not checked by the freedom of speech and of the press, and these defended by independent juries would produce a state of things which would endanger the Judge on the bench, and even the President himself;—declaring that this system, and this prosecution, were part of a general scheme, of which the attempt to stop the mails on the Sabbath was another feature, &c.&c.

ANNAPOLIS, July 21.

Yesterday His Excellency, *Daniel Martin*, Governor of Maryland, in presence of the Executive Council, and a number of public officers, members of the Court of Appeals and Chancery Court, Gentlemen of the Bar, and other Visitors to our City, as well as Citizens, assembled in the Council Chamber within the few minutes that it was ascertained that the ceremony would be performed, delivered to Captain BALLARD & Lieutenant MAYO, of the United States Navy, the swords which had been prepared according to the unanimous resolution of both branches of the Legislature, in testimony of the high sense entertained of the services performed by those gallant officers during the late war.

On presenting the sword to Capt. Ballard, the Governor addressed him to the following effect:

SIR—In obedience to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Legislature of your native State, I have the honor to present this sword. Permit me sir, to assure you, that to the sentiment of gratitude expressed by the Delegates of the people of Maryland, every bosom in the State most faithfully responds; and the duty assigned me on this occasion, if acceptably performed, will create an incident in my public life, to which I shall hereafter recur with the most pleasing recollection. On You sir, is bestowed the richest reward the Patriot asks, the gratitude and applause of his countrymen, of which this sword is intended to be the testimonial; and you are now invited to accept it, under a full confidence that in your hand, it will always be prepared to assert the rights or avenge the wrongs of our beloved country.

Captain Ballard's reply.

SIR:—I receive with sensations of gratitude, which I have no words to express the interesting token of approbation, with which your Excellency has been pleased to honor me.

It will be a source of lasting gratification to reflect, that for an achievement in which I bore an humble part, (& in which many of the brave sons of Maryland participated,) the Legislature of my native State have bestowed upon me, a vote of thanks and this sword. I accept and shall preserve it, as the most valued gift of my generous countrymen; and should in the course of human events an occasion present, when it will be necessary to draw it in the cause of my country, I trust I shall not be unmindful of the noble bearing of those distinguished citizens, who placed in command of our ships during the eventful period of the late war, won for us by their steady discipline and untiring industry, a name on the ocean, which it will be our duty to preserve.

For the very flattering manner in which your Excellency has been pleased to execute the trust assigned you by the legislature, I solicit the acceptance of my thanks, with the assurance that it will ever remain sensibly impressed upon my heart.

On presenting Lieutenant Mayo his sword, the Governor observed:

SIR—Your gallantry and good conduct in two brilliant and well fought actions during the late war, have called forth from the represesentatives of the people of Maryland, an expression of their gratitude; and they have directed me to present to you this sword as a testimony of their approbation. Allow me therefore I pray you sir, to tender to American valor this splendid specimen of American art, commemorative of the scenes in which the first was most conspicuously displayed. It is now placed in your hands to be drawn in that cause to which your heart will direct you—the cause of freedom and the rights of man.

Lieutenant Mayo's reply.

That the representatives of the people of my native State, should deem my services in the late war with Great Britain, worthy this mark of approbation and distinction, will ever be to me, a most pleasing recollection. This Sword I shall value as a gift of a free, and intelligent people. When required, it will be unsheathed in the defence of our country, in the cause of humanity, and of the oppressed; and palsied be the arm that should take it from its scabbard for any unholy purpose. The unanimous vote of the legislature which conferred this honor upon me, have my most sincere thanks, as well as yourself, Gov. Martin, for the very flattering motto you have had placed upon this sword. With health and happiness, may you both long continue, to enjoy the esteem and confidence, of a generous public.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SWORDS.

The blades are of the finest steel, etched with the views of the engagements in which the respective officers to receive them were prominent, containing the names of the doners and receivers. The handles and guards are of solid gold, elegantly and appropriately chased.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Wesleyan Sunday School Society of Easton.

One year has passed since the organigation of this society; and in reviewing the incidents which have occurred during this period, we see much to encourage and stimulate us, to increased exertion and abundant cause of gratitude to God, who "despises not the day of small things" but regards with complacency and delight, the humblest effort to promote his glory. As yet however we are but at the commencement of our labour much more remains undone and neglected, the consequence we fear of not feeling sufficiently the importance of this work, and the result of that inexperience which attends all new undertakings; we therefore respectfully call upon you to profit by the knowledge we have derived from experience, and by a systematical and Judicious arrangement of affairs, supply those deficiencies in our policy which tend to diminish the usefulness of the school. The particular subjects to which we would call your attention at present, are the state of our funds, and the irregular attendance of the scholars in the school.—The greater part of the year we have struggled on without sufficient money to defray the necessary expenses of the school, yet notwithstanding this the expenditures have by a small sum increased the receipts, and we are now compelled either to solicit aid of the public or suffer the school to become altogether extinct; owing to this circumstance the scholars have received no premiums for the last three quarters of the year, we regret this the more as it lessens their desires to commit the scripture to memory, causes them to be dissatisfied and begets distrust and suspicion toward their teachers, it is one cause also why the school is so badly attended, for there must be some inducements held out to them to attend a part from the benefit to be derived, by the instruction they receive. Did they obtain their premiums regularly each quarter, the difference both in their advancement in learning and morality would soon be perceptible, and after they have formed habits of industry and attention, we may stimulate them by higher and more powerful motives.

The irregularity with which they attend the school, is a subject of just complaint, and we fear that unless some speedy and successful effort is made to insure more punctual attendance the school will lose much of its power to do good; there are 64 names on roll, nearly all of whom attend, but so seldom and irregular that the average number never exceeds 30 each Sabbath, this subject was taken into consideration by the "Board of officers" some time since, and a committee appointed to visit the delinquent scholars, ascertain the causes of their absence, and also if their parents were willing to co-operate with us by sending their children to school, the committee failed to discharge their task, and this duty which (if we may so express it,) is the very nerve and muscle of Sunday School economy, has been entirely overlooked and neglected; we hope it will now receive your attention and some measures be adopted to correct this growing evil; we are pleased to report that the teachers have attended more punctually since the last meeting, and manifest an increasing interest in the welfare and prosperity of the school; during the year there has been about 9000 verses of scripture and 300 sections of catechism recited by the scholars, we trust that the scriptural truths thus early implanted in their minds, may result in an experimental and saving acquaintance with them;—the improvement of the scholars may be ascertained from the fact that some of the boys who when taken into the school could not read a word, are able now not only to read, but also to commit scripture to memory, in conclusion we hope that the society will take the state of our affairs into deep consideration, and adopt such measures as may be most productive, of the great end we have in view the glory of God, and the benefit of the rising generation.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY E. BATEMAN, Sec'ry.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

FOURTH OF JULY.

The dawn of this eventful day, was proclaimed to the Citizens of Denton, by the loud peal of an 18 pounder, it was not a sound of Terror, like that which first warned Americans, to come forward and strike for *Freedom;* but one of joy that invited *Freemen* to arise from their peaceful slumbers, and commemorate the memory of the *Heroes*, and the *actions* that made them *free*.

In compliance with the invitation of the committee of arrangements, a large concourse of Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town, and vicinity, repaired to the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Their attention, was for some time engaged, in viewing the Decorations; which were elegantly and tastefully arranged, by the committee. The walls around, were nicely hung with Festoons, consisting of a variety of Evergreens; around the Bench, prepared for the reader and orator, were suspended several prints and Emblems of the Patriots of the Revolution, and of American Independence.—In several parts of the room, were to be seen the productions of Agriculture, and representations of Commerce and Manufactures; and over the doors, on the inside, were placed muskets, supporting each other, to indicate, that free citizens are as willing and able, to assert and maintain their Independence, as they are to celebrate it.

The company having been entertained for a few minutes, with some good music, Capt. Joseph Richardson arose, and briefly remarked, that, as "that, was the 53d Anniversary of their Independence, he would read for them that Declaration which pronounced they should be free." His venerable appearance, and the audible and impressive manner, in which he read the different Paragraphs, of that important paper, must have reminded every hearer, of that Patriotic Band of sages who pledged their "Fortunes, Lives and sacred Honors," to maintain what they declared. By this time, (notwithstanding the heavy, and almost incessant rain,) the Court House, was thronged, and enlightened by many a sparkling eye and rosy cheek, which seemed to reflect a glow of inspiration, through the whole assembly. The orator, Mr. WM. PURNELL, though confronted by such a Phalanx of charms, came forward and delivered an address, which did honour to his understanding, and received the applause of the audience—it was replete with pure figurative language historical events, force of argument, sublimity of thought, and eloquent forensic style. He took a view of the discovery, of this Hemisphere; of the settlers; the course of their Emigration; the difficulties they had to encounter, in the deserts of the prowling Indians; their growing consequence to Great Britain; and their attachment to her cause, when the Provinces were invaded by the French—he shewed their valour in that war, where the rash Braddock fell—owing to his inattention to the council of the brave and prudent Washington—he next adverted to the impolitic course of taxation, by the British, and the Declaration of the colonies to be *free*—he recapitulated several memorable events of the Revolutionary war, and the happy issue of Independence he then drew an imposing picture of the blessings and sources of American Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, and their mutual aid and dependence on each other—the contrast between the conditions of Europe and these U. States was striking and happy; his sincere wishes for the like liberty and blessing to all Nations particularly to the brave sons of classic Greece, was delivered with such a forcible and solemn pathos, as brought the whole to a beautiful conclusion.

The Orator was greeted with repeated clapping and a Patriotic national Tune.

At 2 o'clock, a large Company, of Gentlemen, sat down to a Table which groaned under the weight of the good things of the season, provided for the occasion, by the indefatigable exertions of *Mr. Griffith*, who deserves the praise of the company for his attention.

After the removal of the cloth, at 4 o' clock, Mr. WM. ORRELL being appointed President, Dr. GEORGE T. MARTIN, Vice President, the general Toasts prepared for the day, were drunk with loud cheering, firing of Cannon, and national songs and Tunes.

In the Evening, the company marched in orderly Procession, preceded by music and colours flying. Through the day, but one mind and sentiment seemed to pervade the whole company, not a sentence that would rouse the latent

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