CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 10, 1824.

☞ We are requested to state, that there will be a collection taken up at the Episcopal Church to-morrow, at this place, in aid of the Dorchester county Colonization Society, when it is hoped a liberal contribution will be made.

La Fayette.—The anticipated arrival of this venerable patriot and companion of Washington, excites uncommon sensibility, and there is every probability that before the return of another Anniversary of Independence, he will be amongst us. We perceive that preparations are already making in different parts of the country to give him, not only a cordial, but a *splendid* reception. We sincerely hope that he will spend the remainder of his life, in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

A Noble Example.—The Hon. David Barton a Senator of Missouri, in the discharge of his duty, before the committee on Public Lands, made some remarks which were very offensive to *Mr. H. W. Conway*, a delegate from Arkansas; on which account, Mr. C. a short time after sent Mr. B. a challenge; which was not accepted.—In his reply we find the following paragraph:—

"I therefore decline the honour proposed by you, never intending to recognize the principle, that the investigation of official conduct, whether of principal or deputy, in the manner in which I have conducted the one in question, can impose any obligation to give the kind of satisfaction which you seem to desire, even to an innocent party."

Another Steam Engine—We find it stated in a New-York paper, that there has lately been exhibited in that city, a new Steam Engine, in which there is no *boiler*, and where the water exposed to the action of fire is so small, that it is instantly converted into steam; and the steam so generated, is condensed into water, and is then again injected into the generator at every stroke of the piston. This improvement, it is added, almost entirely removes the perils of the steam boat.

Mr. Secretary CRAWFORD, removed with his family on the 1st instant, to a country residence three miles from Washington. He expected to set out on the 4th or 5th of this month on a journey to the Eastward.

Doing Business.—At the last term of the Supreme Court, for Grafton county, (N. H.) the number of new entries was *eight hundred;* one Attorney entered *one hundred* and *sixty* actions.

Emigration.—Between the 8th and 12th of May, upward of *one thousand* settlers arrived in Michigan, who had been conveyed thither in steam and other vessels.

By a recent calculation, the number of Shakers in the United States is estimated at four thousand and three hundred.

Mr. Thomas Maund, late proprietor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, has sold the establishment to Col. William Pechin, who has become the sole proprietor and editor. Paul Allen, esq. who has been the editor, since the commencement of the Chronicle, having retired.

The Weather!—We observe complaints of the extreme heat of the weather, in every direction:—in Richmond on the 28th ult. the thermometer ranged 98 in the shade.

The fourth Murderer.—A man is confined in Baltimore jail, who is strongly suspected of being the fourth person concerned in the murder of Mr. Bonsal.

Mr. Rodney.—The latest advices from Buenos Ayres, state that Mr. RODNEY's health was fast improving, and his recovery is no longer doubtful.

Revenue of Culprits.—The affairs of the New Hampshire Penitentiary have been so judiciously conducted that there was a nett gain from the labour of the convicts, during the past year, of $2,799 61. There are from 60 to 70 convicts in the prison, employed in mechanical labour, the greater part in hammering granite for buildings.

New American Novel.—Carey & Lea, of Philadelphia, have in the press a new novel by an American, entitled "The Witch of New-England."

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Meteorological Observations, taken in Cambridge, during the last week, commencing on Saturday, the 3d inst.

1824.	Thermometer. Sun rise.	Thermometer. 2 P.M.	WIND.	WEATHER.
3,	75°,	80°	S. W.	Clear.
4,	73°,	75°	N. E.	Clear.
5,	73°,	78°	S.	Cloudy.
6,	73°,	87°	S. W.	Clear.
7,	73°,	88°	S.	Clear.
8,	76°,	88°	W.	Clear.
9,	76°,	90°	S. W.	Clear.

CELEBRATION OF *AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.*

The Anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated on Saturday, the 3d instant, (the 4th being Sunday,) by the Artillery Company of Cambridge, commanded by Captain JOHN DONOVAN. At 10 o'clock, the company assembled in full uniform, and having performed a number of evolutions, fired a national salute. At 2 P. M. they repaired to Mr. J. W. Stewart's tavern, and partook of an elegant and plentiful entertainment prepared for the occasion; Captain *Donovan*, presided, assisted by Major *T. Woolford*, and Lieut. *N. G. Eccleston.* The day was celebrated as the most brilliant in the annals of freedom ought to be—no expression of political intolerance—no sentiment of party rancour, nor toast calculated to awaken feelings unbecoming the occasion, or to disturb the harmony, unanimity and social friendship of the meeting occurred. The following national toasts were drank with universal approbation. A number of volunteers were given, all expressive of cordial private friendship, and deep feeling for the institutions of the republic, and the sages and heroes who established it.

TOASTS.

1. *The Day we celebrate, the birth day of American Liberty*—May each returning anniversary find us free, prosperous and happy.

2. *The memory of the illustrious Washington*—The father of his country, the hero, patriot and statesman, his fame is as imperishable as the revolution he achieved.

3. *The memory of the Heroes of the Revolution*—They need no monuments to perpetuate the remembrance of their services, they are engraven on the hearts of every American freeman.

4. *The President of the United States*—The last of our revolutionary statesmen.

5. *The Navy of the United States*—Its brilliant achievments have surrounded it with a halo of merited glory.

6. *Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures*—Protection to all, exclusive encouragement to none.

7. *The next President of the United States*—May he owe his elevation to his talents and his virtues, and not to an undignified scramble for office.

8. *The Militia*—The safest and cheapest defence of a free government.

9. *Education, and a general diffusion of knowledge throughout all classes*—The aliment of true liberty, and the surest basis of a republican form of government.

10. *The Presidential Contest*—May it be conducted as becomes an enlightened people, without party rancour or personal illiberality.

11. *The cause of Freedom throughout the Globe*—May its progress be steady, rapid and irresistible, neither checked by the treachery of pretended friends, nor the armed opposition of sceptered enemies

12. *The Holy Alliance, a horde of robbers of human rights*—May they speedily be successfully assailed by the bayonets of their oppressed and insulted subjects.

13. *The American Fair*—"The last best gift of Heaven," without them, "Infancy would be helpless, manhood joyless, and old age miserable."

Volunteer.

By an invited guest—*The Cambridge Artillerists*—Their skill, discipline and martial appearance, excite the admiration of their fellow citizens, and when required, will prove an efficient defence against the enemies of their country.

THE PRESIDENCY, No. 3.

To the Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle.

Gentlemen—The election of a President is a thing of more importance than it is generally conceived to be It would be well for the reader to investigate the character and abilities of the different candidates for himself—the means are within his control: and should he exercise that inestimable privilege (*the right of suffrage,*) without first giving the claims of each candidate a fair and serious investigation, taking the result as the standard by which to act, he will be guilty of an unpardonable neglect of duty towards his country, and will be no longer worthy of the proud name he bears—Let him renounce the many unfounded objections which have been so often reiterated by that detestable class of beings, known by the appellation of "*political calumniators,*" that any impression made by them unfavorable to either of the candidates, may be removed—Let him forget his prejudice and mutilate sinister expectations at the shrine of public prosperity—then he will be prepared to enter on his duty, in a manner that is required by the importance attached to it, and with the dignity that becomes an American citizen—In such an investigation, the friends of Jackson, of liberty, and of elevated genius, are sanguine in their anticipation of the issue, believing the good judgment, of the people will then be brought into the field on equal grounds, with that of political factions, and noisy ignoramuses, who let no opportunity pass without attempting to censure the conduct, and tarnish the reputation of some of the brightest luminaries of our happy government.

Where, it has been asked, shall we look for a President? Surely not to sectional partisans, nor particularly to the cabinet, but to the people. May we not place unbounded confidence in Jackson? He stands before the nation untrammelled and unpledged, wedded to no partial interest, free to recommend such measures as will call forth the real resources of the nation, and render her truly flourishing and *independent.*

Union of sentiment and mutual sacrifice of confidence in the administration, are now doubly necessary, for look—we entreat you look at the alarming state of Europe. A fearful and momentous crisis is before us. A question of startling magnitude is about to be agitated! No less than which shall predominate, *free governments* and the *people*, or *despotism* and the *bayonet?* We cannot, as it has been emphatically observed, lift the veil of futurity, though the storm lowers near us, and may soon burst upon our heads—Then let us prepare to defend the last entrenchment of our liberty, and present a rampant of freemen impenetrable by foreign bayonets. "To whom in this hour of doubt and danger, must our country look? At whose defeat would Britain smile? At whose elevation would she tremble? Whilst the funeral pagentry of Orleans flitted like the ghost of Banquo before her view, and even France would pause and reflect that their victors at Waterloo received a lesson in the art of war, from the American President." The answer is anticipated—"Let us then buckle on the armour of defence and draw from its scabbard *the sword of his country.*"—Like Cincinatus and Washington, let us call him from the plough to direct the destinies of his country. It has been said of Andrew Jackson, that providence seems to have watched over him in the time of peril and preserved his life for some important purpose, and that purpose may be developing. Where is the President who would impart such vigor and energy to our government, lead our armies to victory, extend our fortifications, and prepare our gallant navy for new conquests. The nation with one voice proclaims JACKSON the polished statesman, the incorruptible patriot and intrepid soldier. The last surviving soldier of the revolution who can now be elevated to the Presidency stands before us, and although his venerable head is silvered with the frosts of fifty-six winters—though he has shed his blood, and toiled through fatigue and danger in defence of his country, he is still vigorous and energetic—need we say more; he is still *Old HICKORY JACKSON.* Is there nothing in national honor, and national gratitude? Are they mere words, fitted only to round off a period or fill up an address; or do we warmly feel their magic influence? Who presents equal claims upon our gratitude with Andrew Jackson? Not one soliciting the support of the people. Is it not a principle of national policy, as well as national honor, that the highest office in our gift should be the reward of merit? that it may prove a glorious incentive to honorable emulation. Republics are proverbially ungrateful. *Ingratitude is the fatal rock on which many have already wrecked*—Let us profit by their downfall. Athens banished Aristides and her liberty was overthrown. If we refuse to elect the PATRIOT, it will be a political ostracism more disgraceful than the banishment of Aristides and deserving of a similar fate

For whom can sacrifices be asked, if not for him who has made so many for his country? The man who like the Roman Custeus is ever ready to immolate his life on the altar of patriotism. "The war horse is now entered, backed by the people, his entrance is paid in blood and services, he has won many a glorious purse for his country, and is not to be driven from the course by the shouts of defeat from any quarter." If true to ourselves and our country, Jackson will succeed. But should he fail and the foul blot of ingratitude tarnish the escutcheon of American character, the future historian in recording the events of this day, will proclaim that Maryland *at least* bowed obedient to the hallowed mandates of a generous gratitude.

ARISTIDES.

Cambridge, July 6.

Errata—In No. 2, first paragraph, 19th line and second from the top of the column, instead of "privately did," read privately *aid.*—In the same paragraph and 39th line from the top of the column, instead of "declaim Jackson," read *declare* &c.

During the late investigation into the conduct of Mr. CRAWFORD, among other witnesses was LANGDON CHEVES, Esq. formerly President of the United States Bank. As the columns of the Chronicle are "*open to all parties and influenced by none,*" we cheerfully comply with the request of an esteemed friend by publishing the following:

From the Washington Gazette.

It will be allowed, we presume, that Langdon Cheves, Esq. is a man of honor, credibility, and superior talents. He is an eminent lawyer, had been a distinguished member of Congress, and President of the Bank of the United States at the time that institution was in extremely critical circumstances, out of which he greatly assisted to bring it.—He was sworn at the request of Mr. Edwards. Mr. Cheves's deposition consists of fact and opinion:—The following answer to an interrogatory is material to a question at issue, namely, whether a bank receiving a deposite is liable for the amount in cash. It will be seen that Mr. Cheves represents, that, upon a general deposite and as a general rule, a bank is liable in cash; but that under a particular arrangement, such as that between the Treasury Department and the Western Banks, uncurrent bills, not duly paid, were to be charged to the government. This rule, which had previously existed between the government and the Bank of the United States, was afterwards continued in regard to the local banks, and tends to shew that the construction given by Mr. Crawford to the articles of agreement between the Treasury Department and those banks was intended from the beginning and was no after-thought:

Q. The rule of the U. S. bank in receiving deposites is, that, when a deposite is made generally, the bank is liable for the amount of such deposite, in cash, is it not?

A. That is the general rule, to which I recollect but one exception, which was under a particular arrangement in respect to certain Western banks, by which the bank received deposites from Receivers of Public Moneys in current bills of these banks, and credited them as cash, on the condition, that if not duly paid, they should again be charged to the government.

The following questions and answers will shew the opinion which Mr. Cheves entertains of Mr. Crawford's conduct:

Q. As President of the bank, you had, of course, constant intercourse with the Secretary of the Treasury; can you testify as to the zeal, integrity, and ability, with which that part of his duty, which relates to the collection of the public moneys, was performed, so far as it came under your observation?

A. I had much and anxious intercourse with the Secretary of the Treasury personally, and by letter, in relation to the currency of the country, and the collection of the public debts, as well in the Atlantic as the Western states.—*It was a crisis of unexampled difficulty.* The great object was to restore and preserve a sound currency, generally, through the Union. As it regarded the Atlantic portion of the Union, it appeared, to my judgment, to involve the soundness of the currency; but, *as it regarded the Western states, it seemed to me to involve the existence of any currency at all. I understand, distinctly, that it was the object of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the Western states, to prevent its sudden and total prostration. In my opinion, the Secretary of the Treasury displayed much ability, great zeal, and industry, perfect integrity, and commanded as much success, as was practicable, under the circumstances of the times.*

Q. By Mr. Cook. In expressing this opinion, do you do it with a full knowledge of the connection between the Treasury Department and the Western banks in which the public moneys were deposited, and of the manner in which those banks fulfilled their engagements with the Treasury.

A. I do not do it with a full knowledge of these circumstances, but I do it with a great deal of knowledge of the subject. If this question be intended to refer to my answers to previous questions concerning the arrangements between the Western Banks and the Government, it is necessary to state that I understand those questions and answers to refer to the details which governed the transactions of those banks with the government, of which I am ignorant; but the answer which I have just given refers to the general conduct and the success of the measures of the Treasury, and I know them from my correspondence and intercourse with the Secretary, and from the operations of the Bank of the United States, through which large sums of money were collected for the use of the government in the Western states.

TO THE VOTERS OF *DORCHESTER COUNTY.*

As several of my fellow-citizens, either from misconception or misrepresentation of a bill introduced by me last session, entitled "An Act to prohibit the manumission of slaves by last will and testament and for other purposes," have censured the measure, I shall very briefly explain the manner of the introduction of the bill, and its effect and operation, had it been passed into a law. A citizen of Cambridge, distinguished for his prompt and energetic co-operation in all measures calculated to advance the best interests of the county, and the prosperity of the state at large, and for the manly independence with which he devises means to effect those measures—transmitted to me, a petition to the Legislature, setting forth "that since the facilities afforded to the manumission of slaves in the state of Maryland, by the act of Assembly of 1796, chapter 67, permitting it to be effected by last will and testament, when in numerous cases the powers of the mind have become debilitated, and the exercise of the judgment consequently limited; the alarming increase of that calamitous pest in society, free negroes, who from our woful experience, subsist with but few exceptions, upon their curruption of our servants, and by prowling and plundering the hard earned fruits of the honest exertions of their neighbourhood, most imperiously demands of them, respectfully to solicit of your honourable body, some preventive of the future growth of this moral and political evil.

"Your petitioners respectfully submit to the cool, unbiassed judgment of your honourable body the question of relief, whether by a repeal of the cited act of Assembly, which they presume not to dictate or advise, or whether your honourable body, may deem it more advisable to make it obligatory on all slaves hereafter manumitted to leave the state of Maryland, within a given short time thereafter, or forfeit the validity of the will, or deed of manumission, by their failure to perform this reasonable condition, are questions whose solution, your petitioners most sanguinely & confidently refer to your judgment and decision.

"*December* 23, 1823."

Signed by the following citizens, men of weight, character and standing of both political parties, of the Methodist church, the Episcopal church, and some of no church at all, which induced me to believe, that the petition and the object of it, met with the universal approbation of the county. The following signatures are to the petition.

"Joseph E. Muse, Samuel Lecompte, Thomas Breerwood, Thomas Summers, James Chaplain, John Donovan, Edward Loockerman, James Birckhead, James Eccleston, Thomas Loockerman, James B. Sulivane, William C. Ridgaway, Robert Griffith, Joseph Brown, Isaac P. Townsend, Robert Applegarth, John C. Henry, Thomas Woolford, James Houston, James Dixon, Thomas Hayward, Richard Hayward, Robert Wallace, Jno. H. Hooper, Thomas I. Pattison, Jr. Stephen Rawleigh, William G. Lecompte, Vernon Creighton, Clinton Handley, Clement Hicks. Thomas Hicks, William Mills, Eli Blades, Anderton Blades, Jonathan Bunnel, David McCallister, James Woolford, Caleb Lecompte, Amos Johnson, L. M. Robertson, William Newton, Solomon Kirwan, Joseph Byus, T. I. Pattison, Arthur Rich, Bartholomew Byus, William Lecompte, Zadock Cropper, Benjamin Woodward, Richard, Tubman, Samuel Keene, Levin Jones, James Shanley, John Speddin, Henry M. Steele, William W. Eccleston, Josiah Bayly."

In compliance with my duty as a Delegate from the county, I attended to the wishes of so respectable a portion of its citizens, and drafted a law in conformity to their petition.—Whatever may be the private judgment of a representative, he is bound to present the petitions of his constituents—to draft laws in conformity to them, and see that both the petition and law, be clearly understood by the Assembly. How far my duty was performed in this instance, a reference to the votes and proceedings will shew.

"The bill to prohibit the manumission of slaves by the last will and testament and for other purposes, was read a second time. On motion by Mr. Turbutt, the question was put, that the same be referred to the first of June next. Resolved in the affirmative."

Votes and Proceedings, p. 108.

It must be observed, that referring a bill to the first day of June, is nothing more nor less than kicking it out of the house. I rose in my place and stated that the bill, however obnoxious it might be to so great a majority of the members, had been introduced in consequence of a petition to that effect from a member of my constituents, among whom were men, inferior to none in the state, for intelligence, patriotism and devotion to her true and permanent interests. That unless the bill was disposed of in a respectful manner, I should introduce a similar bill every day during the remainder of the session, and although it was usual to refer bills of a general nature to preclude discussion by a summary mode of legislation, it was not the case when a bill was presented by a member in compliance with the express wishes of his constituents, which unless fairly heard, was both disrespectful to them and him.—After which

"Mr. Merrick, moved that the same be reconsidered; resolved in the affirmative.

"Mr. Pitt, moved to strike out the four last sections, when Mr. Hopper, moved to refer the same to the first of June next—The yeas and nays being required appeared as follow.

"*Affirmative*—Messrs. Speaker, Gale, Hodges, Linthecum, C. R. Stewart, Iglehart, Weems, J. T. H Worthington, Ely, Loockerman, Lloyd, Martin, Spencer, Jones, Brattan, Hutson, Gerry, Bryan, Kerr, Semmes, Wootton, Clarke, Hughes, Carroll, Hopper, Meconekin, Moffet, Nicholson, Boon, Ed. Barwick, W. Stewart, Gabby, Bowles, Merrick, Peter. Kilgour, Williams, W. Duvall, Bruce, McMahon, McHenry, 51

"*Negative*—Messrs. Gough, Millard, Dorsey, Dalrymple, Edelen, Rogerson, Garner, Dennis, Dashiell, Pitt, E. B. Duvall, Sprigg, 12.

"Resolved in the affimative"—*Votes and Proceedings, p.* 108.

Thus the bill was referred without an opportunity to discuss its merits. My reason for striking out the four last sections of the bill, was to make it acceptable to several who promised to support it on that condition, and I acted on the maxim "an half loaf is better than no bread." About the time the petition arrived, I observed in the newspapers, an Auxiliary Colonization Society had been formed in Dorchester, and I doubted not the contemplated law was intended to aid in the accomplishment of the great object of the society, to get rid of a kind of population, which is gradually withering the nerves of the country, and unless removed in a half century, will cause its ruin. However, I shall not discuss that question at present, but conclude by observing, that the bill was not aimed at the Methodists, as has been meanly, maliciously, and falsely represented, and that in introducing the bill and endeavouring that the wishes of my constituents should be respected, I followed the plain dictates of duty; had I acted differently, I should have betrayed the trust with which I had been honoured.

JOHN R. W. PITT.

Cambridge, July 6, 1824.

N. B. Copies of the petition and bill, attested by the Clerk of the House of Delegates, are deposited in the Register's office, for the inspection of all who may think proper to examine them.

From the National Journal of Saturday.

"ANNIVERSARY DINNER.—We understand that Gen. John P. Van Ness, acting in the name of the Committee, appointed by the citizens to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of our independence, has called at the book-stores of Messrs. Davis & Force, and Pishey Thompson, where subscription papers were left, and has given directions that Mr Ninian Edwards should not be permitted to subscribe to the dinner."

In consequence of the above interdiction, says the Washington Republican, we understand that a number of the most respectable citizens of Washington and Georgetown, have determined not to attend the proposed dinner.

From the Washington Gazette.

"We are authorised and requested, by the Committee of Arrangements of the celebration of the Anniversary of Independence, to say, that the publication in the National Journal of this morning was unauthorised by them, or any one of them, and that nothing will be wanting, on their part, to make the public dinner, on the occasion, a national festival, divested of all party politics."

From the Washington Republican, Saturday evening.

We are requested to publish the following:

To Messrs. T. Carbery and Jos. Gales, Jr.

Washington, 3d July, 1824.

Gentlemen—Upon a printed invitation, signed by you, we have subscribed our names for attendance at a dinner at Mr. Williamson's Hotel, on the 5th inst. in celebration of the anniversary of our national independence. We find it stated in one of our public journals this morning, that one of the members of the committee of arrangements has called at the places where the subscription papers for the dinner had been deposited, and, in the name of the committee, has directed that if Mr. Ninian Edwards should apply there to join in this celebration of the festival, his subscription should not be admitted.

Our attendance at the dinner, after this notice, would justly be considered as equivalent to an assent, on our part, to this exclusion.

The character and conduct of Mr. Edwards being before the nation, upon the report of a committee of the House of Representatives yet to be acted upon by the House, we should consider it incompatible with our duties as public servants, as well as with the principles of common justice, to participate in a which we think would, in no even justifiable before a final decision *the investigation.* We request therefore, to consider this as notice we have withdrawn our subscription attendance at the dinner.

We are, very respectfully, gentle your obd't. serv'ts.

JOHN QUINCY ADAM
J. C. CALHOUN,
JOHN M'LEAN.

ANNAPOLIS, July

Wednesday, June 23.—Buchana delivered the opinion of the cour Ball's lessee vs. Holmes, argued at last June term by Jones and Key for appellant, and by Magruder and T Dorsey, (attorney general) for the pellee. Judgment affirmed.

The argument in Grahame and vs. Yates and Myers's heirs, &c. continued by C. Johnson for the ap lees.

Thursday, June 24.—The argum in Grahame and wife vs. Yates and ers's heirs and others, was further c tined by Magruder and Harper for appellees, and by Taney for the ap lants in reply.

Friday, June 25.—Taney conclu his argument in reply, in Grahame a wife vs. Yates and Myers's heirs, others.

The case of Batturs vs. Sellers a Patterson, was argued by Meredith a Williams for the appellant, and by Glenn and R. Johnson for the appelle and the case of Harding vs. Stevens was opened by J. Glenn for the appella

Saturday, June 26.—The argum in Harding vs. Stevenson was conclu by Taney and Wirt (attorney general U. S.) for the appellee, and by R. Joh son for the appellant in reply. case of Barney vs. Patterson's less was opened by Wirt, (attorney gene of U. S.) and Harper for the appella and Magruder for the appellee.

Monday, June 28.—In Barney vs. Pa terson's lessee the argument was co tinued by Magruder and Taney for t appellee.

Tuesday, June 29.—Martin, J. deli ered the opinion of the court in Buttu vs. Sellers and Patterson. Judgme reversed.

Martin, J. also delivered the opini of the court in Stanfield vs. Boyer. Judgment reversed.

Buchanan, J. delivered the opinion the court in Grahame and wife vs. Yat and Myers's heirs and others. Decr affirmed.

Earle, J. delivered the court's opini in M'Ilhenny vs. Jones, argued at t last term by Ridout, for the appellan and R. Johnson for the appellee. Jud ment affirmed.

The argument in Barney vs. Patte son's lessee, was concluded, in reply, Harper for the appellant.

The case of the State vs. Dashill, wa opened by Nicholas, on the part of th State.—*Md. Gaz.*

From South America.—Buenos Ayres new papers to the 5th May, and letters from Mon tevideo to the 6th, inclusive, have been recei ed in New-York. An English brig had arrive at Montevideo, which had proceeded as fa south as lat. 74 10, where she found an ope sea and discolored water, land supposed to b near. In consequence of the lateness of th season, the vessel was obliged to return.

The Gaceta Mercantile of Buenos Ayres of the 5th, contains the Message of the Executive department of the gov ernment to the Legislative Body, at the opening of their session, giving a detai of the state of public affairs.

It commences by announcing in terms of exultation the arrival of the first Mi nister Plenipotentiary from the Repub lic of the United States, and the ap pointment of a Representative of Bue nos Ayres, of equal rank, to reside a Washington, who is charged to intimat to that Republic the propriety of adopt ing another great principle in addition to the two already recommended, th abolition of privateering and the prohi bition of European colonization, name ly, that none of the new governments o this Continent shall forcibly alter thei limits as acknowledged at the period o their emancipation.

The arrival of the Consul General o his Britannic Majesty is also noticed and the appointment by the governmen of B. A. of a similar officer to reside a London.

The government had been exerting it self with the neighbouring Provinces fo the re-establishment of a National Con gress, and with such success that the had hopes that their wishes would speed ily be realized.

The court of Brazil still refused to re store the Province of Montevideo.

After touching on their relations wit Columbia, Mexico, and the other new Governments of America, the messag states the refusal of Ferdinand to ratif the Treaty of Independence negociated with the constitutional Government o Spain, and that it was to be apprehend ed that the work of Independence wa yet to be completed by the sword.

It gives a favorable view of the pre sent internal state of the country—it means of defence, the progress of th arts, agriculture, commerce, education of youth, &c. which it compares wit what existed three years since; and con cludes by a quotation "from the messag of the venerable President of the Grea Republic of our Continent to its Repre sentatives."

Letters received at St. Louis, fro General Wm. H. Ashley on the 2d. inst state that three Americans (of Majo

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