TRANSACTIONS AT PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Aug 25.

The extraordinary excitement of our townsmen, on the occasion, exclusive of general considerations, make us very solicitous to give this day the best history we could procure of the much lamented transactions of the 22d inst. which we feel assured, were no less painful to the party ordering, than to the party suffering the penalty of the law. *The statement given is unquestionable.*

We have no wish to remark on the transaction, conceiving it as of a peculiar delicate nature, further than to remind our readers, that a difficulty of a similar kind occurred in Louisiana, on its being taken possession of by the United States, when the former intendant was imprisoned for a week, by Gov. Claiborne, for not surrendering papers, under similar circumstances—and that Galvez, at this place, imprisoned Col. Campbell, for many monthis, on bare suspicion of his having in possession papers of a public nature, and belonging to the property and sovereignty of the country.

Floridian.

STATEMENT.

On information given to the Alcade, that public documents, or records, required by individuals to enable them to prosecute their claims, were in the possession of a person of the name of Sousa, he communicated the fact, by petition to the Governor.—On this, a commission was given in writing to Col. Walton, to the Alcade, and to Col. Miller, the clerk of the county court, authorizing them to wait on Sousa, and request him to exhibit, and deliver to them, all such public documents as were in his possession, relating to the property in the Floridas, which no individual had a right to retain, and in case of his refusal, to report the fact to the Governor. When these gentlemen waited on Sousa, on the morning of the 21st, he exhibited two open boxes, containing papers, which he said belonged to the military department, and to the revenue, and which were intrusted to him by the late Governor, for safe keeping. On examining the papers, those sought for were found, together with 3 other records of suits between individuals, involving the title to property in West Florida. A demand was then made of these papers, but refused by Sousa, on the ground, that he had no control over them; but he declared that he would immediately communicate the demand, which was made to him in writing, to the late Governor.

These facts being reported to the Governor, he commissioned Col. Butler and Col. Walton, secretary of West Florida, accompanied by the Alcade, to make a demand of these papers, and in case of a refusal, to require Sousa to accompany them to the Governor's office. They accordingly went to his house, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on the 22d, where they found Sousa, and made the demand; when he informed them that he had sent the papers to Col. Callava's.—He was then brought before the Governor, and on being interrogated, acknowledged that the particular papers required had been in his possession; they were in certain boxes with other papers, which he had delivered into the keeping of Col. Callava's steward, and that they were then in Callava's house. A written commission was then given to Col. Butler and Dr Bronaugh, accompanied by the Alcade, to repair to the house of Col. Callava's, to make a demand of him of these papers, and in case of refusal, to require Col. Callava and the Steward, to appear before the Governor.

About 5 o'clock in the evening they repaired to the house of Col. Callava, and found him surrounded with Spanish officers in uniform, with their side arms, having just returned from a dinner party. Col. Butler immediately stated his business, and made a demand of the papers, which had been taken to his house by Sousa, in contempt of the authority of the Governor. Col. Callava said, that Sousa, was acting only as his servant, that he himself was responsible; but that he claimed the privilege allowed him by the laws of nations—that he could not be proceeded against as a private individual—that he held the papers as late Governor, and that his powers, as commissioner, was still in force—that, if among the papers which were in his possession, any should be found which ought to be surrendered under the treaty, if demanded of him, as commissioner, in writing, he would reply.

Col. Butler then stated his orders, which were read to Col. Callava; and then informed him that the Governor was acting in his civil capacity in the Execution of the laws—that formal complaint had been made that these papers were improperly withheld, and that the Governor could not recognize Col. Callava in any other capacity than a common individual, while in the execution of his duties under the laws. He then demanded the papers; which were refused—he then required him to appear at the Governor's office; which he refused; Col. Butler then stated, that he was setting at defiance the authority of the Governor, in the execution of the laws, and that he might expect the consequences—he still persisted in his refusal; but when these gentlemen were about to withdraw, he said that on a list being given him, the papers should be delivered to Col. Butler, if found in the boxes—to which Col. Butler, and those who accompanied him, acceded and withdrew. Shortly after the Alcade, Judge Breckenridge, returned, and presented him the list, at the same time stating that Col. Butler, and Dr. Bronaugh, would call in two hours, and expect to receive the papers. Col. Callava then said, that the list must be first translated—that the demand must be made of him as commissioner—and that he must have time to give his reply.

After the two hours had elapsed, which was about nine o'clock, P. M. Col. Butler, and Dr. Bronaugh, with the Alcade, accompanied by a guard under the command of Lieut. Mounts, proceeded to the house of Col. Callava. They found the door locked, and demanded admittance three times distinctly, without receiving any answer. It was then discovered, that the door on the opposite side was open, and several officers sitting without candle in the porch. When Col. Callava was demanded, no one replied. Col. Butler then stepped into the house and entered one of the rooms in which a light was burning, and in which there was a bed, on examining which Col. Callava was found lying on it, with his coat off. He arose apparently much astonished—the demand for the papers, as agreed upon, was renewed; he persisted in his refusal; when told he must prepare to go before the governor he replied he would not quit his house alive; he was then told force would be used. Col. Butler said he hoped he would not render it necessary; that he might consider himself forced; on his still refusing, the officer of the guard was called in, he then put on his uniform coat, and was conducted to the office of the governor.

On his entering the office, he was requested by the governor to take a seat at the table.—The governor informed him of the nature of the business for which he was called, and that he was required to answer, whether certain boxes containing papers had not been delivered into his possession by Sousa; he requested permission to put down his answer in Spanish, which was granted; he began to dictate a protest against the proceedings, on the ground of his being a commissioner on the part of Spain, &c. but was interrupted, and required to say whether he would, or would not answer the question propounded to him directly? He then positively refused; on which the steward, Fullarat, was examined, and acknowledged that the boxes were delivered to him by Sousa, and were then in Callava's house.

The governor now stated to Col. Callava that he had been officially informed that the papers demanded were seen in the possession of of Sousa; that, by Sousa's confession, they were delivered in certain boxes to Callava's steward, & that they were then in his house. He was, therefore, advised to deliver them up, or his refusal would be considered a contempt of the governor's authority. Callava persisted in his refusal nearly two hours, still alledging that he was priviledged as a commissioner, and not responsible as an individual, and making impassioned appeals to the bystanders against the procedure, and at the same time against the indignity offered to a person of his rank and distinction. He was repeatedly told by the governor, that he could not view him in any other light than as an individual, who had in his possession documents which no individual had a right to retain; that under the second article of the treaty, all papers relating to the property of the country were to be delivered: that it concerned the inhabitants, whose titles and rights were involved: that, for their protection and those claiming under them, it was his duty to place them into the hands of the Alcade for safe keeping. He warned col. Callava of the consequences of his refussl, and reiterated his demand. Every means being at length found unavailing, col. Callava, (as also Sousa and the steward) were committed to prison by the gov. until the papers should be obtained.

A guard has been placed at colonel Callava's house, with strict orders that every thing should be kept in exactly the same state in which it was left. The morning the governor gave a special commission to col. Walton, secretary, col. Miller, Mr. Shannon, and Mr. Brownjohn, accompanied by the Alcade, to go to the house of Callava, and to open the box containing the papers; those which had been enumerated, and had been demanded of Callava, if found, to be taken and brought to the governor's office, and then to close the box, placing a seal upon it.

This was accordingly done, and in one of the boxes, recently sealed by Callava, the papers were found, and accordingly deposited at the office of the Governor. An order was then issued for the release of col. Callava, of Sousa, and the steward.

YOUNG BONAPARTE.

To the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

The death of Bonaparte naturally leads reflecting minds to the contemplation of his son and his future fortunes; for, descended and connected as he is, it is impossible to conceal the fact, that he is daily growing an object of the highest interest and regard. The public hitherto, have heard little and known less of this *Imperial Boy!* Even his age, titles, &c. &c. have never been correctly stated in any of the public papers. The following faithful particulars of this rising star, will, no doubt, be read with interest by the numerous admirers of your excellent journal.

The French Emperor Napoleon, was married to the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa of Austria, the 11th March, 1810, in Vienna, by proxy, and personally on the 1st April of the same year in Paris. The subject of this article was born March 20, 1811, and named by his father, Napoleon, and afterwards, Francis Charles Joseph, in compliment to his grandfather and uncle on his mother's side, and uncle on his father's side. He was deprived of his title of King of Rome, and declared Duke of Reichstadt on the 22d July, 1818. Reichstadt is in Bohemia, has a castle and good estate, which is at nurse during his minority.

The Ex-Empress was declared Duchess of Parma in 1814.

In addition to these particulars, I should add an anecdote which cannot be uninteresting. In November 1819, the Emperor gave a grand chase at Ichloshoff, a magnificent sporting domain about 40 miles east of Vienna, on the left bank of the Danube. The Nobles of the Court and all the foreign ambassadors were present during the sports of the day's shooting. Young Napoleon, who was of the party, begged to have a gun, which the Emperor, after much entreaty, permitted with strict unjunctions, that it might be charged with powder only. After two fires, he was rallied upon being a bad shot, and told that he had better decline a further attempt By what means I am not prepared to state, but at this moment he discovered the trick which had been put upon him. He now remonstrated with his grandfather, and after much pleading, was allowed a small charge of shot. He brought down his first bird (a pheasant,) to the inexpressible delight and admiration of the Emperor and all present; and out of 11 shots he bagged 9 birds!!!

That young Napoleon has not only proved himself a good shot, but exceedingly clever for his years, is sufficiently known to all who have had the best opportunities of ascertaining the facts, and the extreme and well known partiality of the Emperor, and indeed the whole imperial family, is sufficiently obvious, both in public and private; and it is highly creditable to those charged with his education, that he is constantly attended by men of the most profound talents. His equipage is also of the first order, a carriage with six horses and four out-riders.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Europe, dated July 24, 1821.

"They have built in England eight frigates (as they call them) for the purpose of fighting the Americans when a war occurs, and for curiosity when in London, I took a boat and went down to Deptford and went on board the South Hampton, one of these new *frigates*. The officer then on board supposed me an Englishman, answered all my enquiries frankly, telling me they were built expressly for the Yankees, and *called* frigates, altho' they were in reality *seventy-fours*. I went on her lower gun deck which is to receive 38 forty-four pounders, and her upper deck 40 twenty-four pounders. She is built with a round Dutch stern, and is one of the most formidable ships of war I have ever seen. I make no doubt if manned and officered with the same stuff and spunk as our officers and men have, would in seven minutes sink *any* frigate that ever swam. It is a pity to see John Bull resort to such deceptions to keep up the spirit of his country, because with all his bad qualities he has many sound and substantial virtues, among them a stubborn love of country (in my estimation the highest trait in the human character) because if *cultivated* will become a pilot guiding the mind to every noble action, and securing it from the storms which cause the baser passions of man. It is necessary however, for our countrymen to keep their eyes wide open, and endeavour all in their power to excel in the construction and equipment of their men of war, otherwise the next war will present to our eyes and feelings, a sanguinary and horrid contest, such as our knowledge of history affords no parallel. I hope and believe so far as depends on the navy board and captains appointed to our different yards, that every thing will be done to permit us when the time arrives, to meet the foe as we ought, and beat them as we must." *Demo. Press.*

The astonishing number of fifty four thousand seven hundred and fifty sets of the London Observer, containing prints of the Coronation, were printed & sold; using not fewer than one hundred and nine thousand five hundred four-penny stamps, and two hundred and nineteen reams of paper. So large a number of newspapers was never before printed and sold at one publication.

FROM THE BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH.

JUDGE WASHINGTON.

It affords us much satisfaction to have it in our power to lay the following lettter before the public. It will be read with pleasure by all the friends of candor, dignity and worth:

To Frederick C. Schaeffer, &c.

Jefferson County, Va. Sept. 13, 1821.

SIR—I received last night, from Alexandria, your favor of the 11th inst. and I beg you to accept my best thanks for your generous offer of the columns of the Federal Republican for the purpose of refuting certain illiberal remarks, which have appeared in other journals of the day, respecting a sale of negroes which it was my good fortune to effect during the last month.

I had heard that this transaction had been noticed in a Leesburg paper, but in such a manner as to prove that the wound intended to be inflicted was meant, not for me personally, but for the Colonization Society, through the president of that institution.—Niles' Weekly Register of the 1st inst. which was sent to me by a friend on Saturday last, is the only paper which I have seen which contains even an implied censure of my conduct; and had the statement there made corresponded with the truth, it would have passed by me unnoticed. It is for the sole purpose of correcting the misrepresentations which appear in that paper, that I am induced to avail myself of your offer; but before I do so, I take the liberty, on my own behalf, and on that of my southern fellow citizens, to enter a solemn protest against the propriety of any person questioning our right, *legal* or *moral*, to dispose of property which is secured to us by sanctions equally valid with those by which we hold every other species of property, and I have also to request that no expressions which I may inadvertently use may be so construed, as to imply a justification of myself or others, whether members of the Colonization Society, or not, for exercising this right. I acknowledge, at the same time, that if, in the exercise of it, I have disregarded the dictates of humanity, or unnecessarily given pain to those who were affected by it, my conduct is justly open to public reprehension.

I take no exception, *individually*, to the statement in the Leesburg paper. The simple fact, that a sale was made of 54 negroes, to two gentlemen of Louisiana, is true. The covert attack upon the Colozination Society, the tendency & object of which, it would not be difficult to unfold, ought not *in this way*, to have been made; but as this part of the subject may possibly be noticed by some member of that society who has more time and better talents than myself, to discuss it, I shall pass on to the additional statement to be found in Niles' Register, above alluded to.

How correct it was, in the person who made that statement, to visit Mount Vernon in my absence, and there to hold conversations with my negroes upon the delicate topics which obviously caused his visit, or was the consequence of it, I submit to his own sense of propriety and to the public judgment to decide. But I surely have a right to complain, that he not only gave credit himself to the assertions of *such informers*, but that he should publish them to the world *as facts* without first applying to me to admit, deny, or explain them. If he had rode one mile, to the house of my nearest neighbor, who is acquainted with every circumstance attending this transaction, he would have received such information as could not, I think, have failed to satisfy him of the falsity of the reports to which he had listened. With these observations upon the conduct of this person, I proceed to notice his statement, the manifest object of which is, not to deny, as it would seem, my *legal* right to dispose of this species of property, although he, as well as the editor of the Register, plainly questions a *moral* right in me, to exercise it, but to attach to my conduct the charge of inhumanity in the *mode* of doing it. The charge is, "that husbands had been torn from their wives and children, and that many relations were left behind"

If the writer of the above letter meant to insinuate that I had *voluntarily* separated husbands from their wives and children, he has been misled by false information. In making out the list of those negroes which, as it will presently appear, I was under the necessity of parting with, I took care so to arrange it, as to avoid the separation of families. There were three or four women in the number, whose husbands were the property of other persons. I immediately opened a negotiation with the owner of two of them, for their purchase, which I should have accomplished, if the husbands had not interposed, and prevented it, by expressing their unwillingness to be sold Similar overtures were made, as I understand, by those who purchased from me, to the owners of the other husbands, which failed of success from the same cause.

The charge, that parents were torn from their children, if it be meant that I might have prevented such separations, and failed to do so, is equally without foundation. It is well known to those friends to whom a reference will hereafter be made, what sacrifices I submitted to, in order to keep the families entire, and to relieve the members of them from every regret which their change of situation might otherwise have occasioned. I parted with a few negroes, the sons of some of those who were sold, and whose services I knew not how to dispense with, at prices greatly below what I would have taken for them from others, and I would cheerfully have given one-third of those prices to retain them, if my feelings could have permitted me to do so. Five young women, the daughters of some that were sold, belonged to other persons, to two of whom offers were made, but without effect, of prices exceeding those which I had obtained. Two out of the five were purchased, and I undertook, without authority, and upon my own responsibility, to sell one of them, the property of a distant nephew, but in whose affection for me, I trusted for an apology.

It is, after all, an extraordinary circumstance, that, whilst emigration to this country of parents who have voluntarily seperated themselves from their children, and of children who have left behind them their parents, never to revisit their native homes, pass daily before our eyes, without observation, so much sensibility should be felt, when similar occurrences take place in relation to this particular class of people. I may be permitted to add, that I have never heard a sigh or complaint from the parents of the two most valuable servants I ever owned, that their sons had abandoned them, and my service, and sought new habitations in the northern states, where they now are.

That the writer of the letter may have observed dejection in the countenances of some of the negroes with whom he conversed at Mount Vernon, on account of a separation from their former companions, is possible, because it was natural. But it is well known to those who were witnesses of the separation, that those who were sold, carried with them no feelings of despondency or regret. In answer to a short address which I made to them, the elder admitted the necessity which compelled me to part with them, and confiding in the assurances made to them by the respectabe gentlemen to whom they were sold, as to the treatment they might expect, they expressed their belief that their situation would be improved, and cheerfully consented to go with them. Their behaviour during the two days they remained in Alexandria, indicated a continuance of these feelings, and the almost unlimited licence allowed them by their new masters, proved how confidently they trusted in the sincerity of their declarations.

I pass by the *insinuation*, that, because Gen. Washington thought proper to emancipate his slaves, his nephew ought to do so likewise, with the single observation, that I do not admit the right of any person to decide for me on this point. I am the last man in the world who would attempt to depreciate that, or any other act of this most revered relative. He was influenced on that, as on all other occasions, by that moral rectitude which invariably governed him through life. He believed the measure to be right, and this was always decisive with him.

The rule which I have prescribed to myself, to confine this letter, as far as it is possible, to a mere statement of facts, forbid my entering into the reasons which influence my conduct on this particular subject. It is possible that they may have misled my judgment; but I am conscious of the purity of my motives, and I trust that those at least who know me, will in this respect do me justice.

It is somewhat mortifying to me, that it never occurred to the visiter at Mount Vernon, who seems to have taken so great an interest in my concerns, to enquire of my manager, or of some one of my neighbours, what were the motives which had induced me to make this sale? Had he done so, he would have been informed that the prominent ones were the following:

1. That I had struggled for about 20 years to pay the expenses of my farm, and to afford a comfortable support to those who cultivated it, *from the produce of their labor*. In this way to have balanced that account, would have satisfied me. But I always had to draw upon my other resources for these objects, and I would state upon my best judgment, that the produce of the farm has in general fallen short of its support from $500 to $1000 annually. To the best of my recollection I have during the above period, (two years excepted,) had to buy corn for the negroes, for which I have sometimes paid 5, 6, and 7 dollars per barrel. Last year I commenced the purchase of this article for 90 negroes in the month of May, and so continued to the end of it

2d. The insubordination of my negroes, and their total disregard of all authority, rendered them worse than useless to me.—Southern gentlemen understand and well know how to appreciate the force of this motive, and I therefore forbear to enlarge upon it.

But if it should be asked, as it well may be, why this temper was more observable at Mount Vernon, than upon other plantations in the neighborhood, I answer, that, that place has at times been visited by some unworthy persons who have condescended to hold conversations with my negroes, and to impress upon their minds the belief that, as the nephew of general Washington, or as president of the Colonization Society, or for other reasons, I could not hold them in bondage, and particularly that they would be free *at my death*. That such conversations have passed, I have evidence entirely satisfactory to myself; & that such impressions had been made upon the minds of the negroes, was imparted to me by a friend, who had no reason to doubt the fact.—In consequence of information so truly alarming, I called the negroes together in March last, and after stating to them what I had heard, and that they had been deceived by those who had neither their or my good in view, I assured them most solemnly, that I had no intention to give freedom to any of them, and that nothing but a voluntary act of mine could make them so. That the disappointment caused by this declaration should lead to the consequences which followed, and which will be mentioned under the next head, was to be expected.

3. The last motive which I deem it necessary to assign was, that I had good reason for anticipating the escape of all the laboring men of any value to the northern states so soon as I should leave home. During my last circuit, and soon after my return, three of them eloped without the pretence of a cause—one of them a valuable cook, is at this time a fugitive in one of the northern states; the other two were retaken on their way to Pennsylvania—but I had to pay about $250 on these accounts.

I conclude by stating, that the sale of the 54 negroes was made to Mr. Sprigg and Mr. Williams, two gentlemen on the Red River, who meant to place them upon their own estates, and to keep them together. From such purchasers, I was induced to take $2500 less than the price which I had at first fixed upon.

If there be any person who thinks it worth his while to ask for further explanations in respect to the above statement, I refer him to Mr. Noble Herbert, Mr. Maurice Herbert, and Mr. B. F. Herbert, of Alexandria; Mr. Bushrod Washington, near Mount Vernon, and to my manager, Mr. Seal.

I am, &c. very respectfully,
Your very obedient servant,

BUSH: WASHINGTON.

MORAL LESSON.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague observed, that in the whole course of her long and extensive travels, she had found but two sorts of people—MEN and WOMEN. This simple remark was founded on no small knowledge of human nature; but we might add, that even this distinction, narrow as it is, is *now* gradually disappearing; for some of our beaux are imitating the women, in every thing that is little, and some of our women are imitating the men, in every thing that is great. Miss Edgeworth and Madame de Stael, have proved that there is *no sex in style;* and Madame La Roche Jacqueline and the Duchess d'Angouleme have proved that there is also *no sex in courage.*—Barbarous or refined, in rags or in ruffles, at St. Giles' or St. James', covered with the skins of quadrupeds, or the costly entrails of an insect, *we are in essentials the same.* We pursue the same goods, and fly the same evils; we loathe and love, and hope and fear, from causes that differ little in themselves, but only in their circumstances and modifications. Hence it happens that the irony of Lucian, the discriminations of Theophrastus, the strength of Juvenal, and the wit of Horace, are felt and relished alike by those who have inhaled the clear air of the Parthenon, the skies of Italy, or the fogs of London; and have been alike admired on the banks of the Melissus, the Tiber, or the Thames. A Scotch Highlander was taken prisoner by a tribe of Indians, his life was about to be sacrificed, when the chief adopted him as his son. They carried him into the interior; he learned their language, assumed their habits, and became skilful in the use of their arms. After a season, the same tribe began their route to join the French army, at that time opposed to the English. It was necessary to pass near the English lines during the night. Very early in the morning, and it was spring, the old chief roused the young Highlander from his repose; he took him to an eminence, and pointed out to him the tents of his countrymen.—The old man appeared to be dreadfully agitated, and there was a keen restlessness in his eye. After a pause, I lost, said he, my ONLY son in the battle with your countrymen: are you the only son of your father? and do you think that your father is yet alive? The young man replied, I am the only son of my father, and I hope that my father is yet alive. They stood close to a beautiful magnolia in full blossom. The prospect was grand and enchanting, and all its charms were crowned by the sun, which had fully emerged from the horizon.—The old chief looking stedfastly at his companion, exclaimed, Let thy heart rejoice! *to me it is as the desert;* but you are free; return to your countrymen, revisit your father, that he may again rejoice when he sees the sun rise in the morning, and the trees blossom in the spring.

THE STORM IN CAROLINA.

EDENTON, (N. C.) Sept. 12.

On Monday last, a little before day, it began to rain, which was accompanied by a light breeze from the N. E. but before 8 o'clock the wind increased to a gale, and blew with tremendous violence until after 9 o'clock, when it veered round to N. W. and blew with increased violence until about half after 11 o'clock. Before 1 o'clock the gale entirely ceased; and left only a few flying clouds. So tremendous a gale is not remembered by the oldest inhabitant. We understand that it was much more severe in the counties below us than here: that besides carrying away the fences and levelling the growing corn, it has prostrated the houses and broken down the chimnies on almost all the farms. In fact, we understand that there is scarcely a farmer in the lower part of Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, whose buildings have not been more or less injured by the wind.

Here however we were a little more favored: a number of trees were blown up by the roots and a few broken, and three small vessels driven on shore at the W. of Blount's wharf; no injury of any magnitude sustained. The farmers in the neighborhood, particularly on the Sound, we learn, suffered much in their crops.

Several lives were lost in Croatan Sound, but we are not able to learn their names. We learn from the Mattamuskeet that seventy houses were blown down, besides much other injury done.

The Charleston Courier, reverting to the proposition in the Convention of 1789, which would have given Congress a negative on the laws of the several States, to which the general objections are insuperable, founds an argument *a posteriori* against it on the *fact*, that "between 60 and 70 members of the last Congress were applicants for places in the little province of Florida." The Courier has inadvertently varied the terms of the statement on this subject, which has been made and suffered to be repeated without contradiction. The *assertion*, to which the Courier refers from recollection, did not limit the applications to offices in Florida, where there are at most but half a dozen offices worthy of their acceptance. It was generally, that so many members of Congress were applicants to the President for office. This assertion, we have understood from very respectable authority, is a great exaggeration. It is not to be wondered at, that there should, among upwards of two hundred of our most respectable fellow-citizens, have been some who were recommended for appointments to the Executive. There is nothing in the constitution or laws of the country which forbad it. Although we acknowledge it to be desirable that the legislature should be rendered, as far as practicable, independent of the Executive, we should not desire to see the principle operate so far as wholly to exclude them from office. There are indeed some offices for which the experience to be gained by service in Congress would be an important qualification. This, however, is a matter of opinion: we only meant to state a fact. An intelligent member of the late Congress, than whom no man is a closer observer of passing events, informs us, that, upon a consultation with other members, they could not reckon up more than one-tenth of the number of sixty members of the last Congress who were proposed to the Executive as candidates for public office. It is proper, however tardily, that this justice should be rendered to those to whom it is due.

Nat. Intel.

VANDALIA, (Illinois,) Aug. 7.

A DUEL.

At a special term of the Circuit Court for St. Clair county, holden at Belleville on the 26th ult. came on the trial of Timothy Bennett, for the murder of Alphonso C. Stewart, committed in Feb. 1819. It appeared that the dispute between Bennett and Stewart, arose from the loss of a mare belonging to Bennett, which he supposed had been killed by Stewart. The parties met at a tavern at Belleville, when it was proposed to Stewart to challenge Bennett, the proposers assuring Stewart that it should be a *sham duel*. The challenge was accordingly sent by Stewart, and accepted by Bennett. The seconds loaded the rifles with powder only, taking care to slip the balls which were in their hands into their sleeves. Bennett was seen to put a ball into his rifle after his second had handed it to him. They then went into the public street, took their distance, and fired.—Stewart was shot through the heart and fell. Bennett was immediately arrested, examined and committed to prison, from whence he escaped on the evening previous to the day appointed for his trial.—About six weeks since he returned to the neighbourhood of Belleville for his family, and succeded in removing them to the state of Missouri. He was apprehended near St. Genevieve, and again confined in the Belleville jail. The jury, after a patient investigation of the cause, returned with a verdict of *Guilty;* and he was sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of September.

LEXINGTON, Sept. 3.

MAIL ROBBER TAKEN.

We are indebted to Capt. Fowler, for the following information.

Lexington Post Office, Sept. 7, 1821.

Information has been received at this office that a man has been apprehended at Morristown, Ohio, by Chester Baily, Esq. Agent for the General Post Office Department, who is suspected to be the person that robbed the mail the 8th of August, near the Sinking-Spring, Ohio. Nine hundred and eighty-one dollars were found on him, principally in notes on the Bank of Georgetown, (D. C.) he had also notes on the Banks of Virginia, Kentucky and New-Orleans. The robbery was committed on packets which passed through the distributing office at Washington, Kentucky. Those who have enclosed money to the Eastward the latter part of July or early in August last, are advised to furnish the Post Master General, at the City of Washington, and the Post Master at Washington, Ky. with a description of the notes, who will have the subject attended to. Information is also received that the name of the robber or person in custody is Lingen, who proceeded to the City of Washington and was taken on his return westward.

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 25.

The United States schr. Porpoise, commanded by Capt. Jas. Ramage, arrived at the Baranca on Monday morning last, after a passage of eleven days from the Havana. Capt. R. immediately reported to the Governor, that a few days after he sailed from the Havana, a malignant fever appeared on board, which had taken off his Purser and one man, and that himself, several of his officers, and ten of the crew, were then ill with the fever, and requesting permission to land the sick at Baranca, and have them placed in one of the houses there. The application was immediately reported to the Board of Health, who granted permission, and Doct. Bronaugh, the President, accompanied by the Health Officer, repaired there for the purpose of rendering their situation as comfortable as possible—since which but one man has died, and we are happy to have it in our power to state that no new case has occurred, and that the sick are fast recovering, and that all the officers are out of danger.

The Porpoise escorted the transports from St. Augustine to Havana, where she remained six days. We learn that Capt. Reed, of the Hornet, who escorted the Transports from this place, sailed the day previous to the arrival there of the Porpoise.

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