RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

☞Yesterday, after our selections were made and chiefly in type, we were politely favoured by an esteemed friend with Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger of the 21st April, in a postscript to which we find an article of the first importance, not noticed in any of the extracts published in the New York papers. The article alluded to is here subjoined, and should the intelligence it contains prove correct, (of which there is a good warranty in the established character and reputation of the paper which promulgates it) we may expect soon to see all Europe lighted up by the flames of war.

Balt. Amer.

POSTSCRIPT.

London, April 21.

A report has just reached us and we fear upon good authority, that our Government has received an intimation that the Emperor Alexander totally disapproves of the conduct of the British Government in its recent negotiation with France in regard to Spain; and, being of opinion that such a negotiation has a direct tendency to weaken all the efforts of France, and to confirm what he is pleased to deem the audacity of the Spanish Cortes, he (the Emperor Alexander) deems it necessary to notify, that he shall support the French King with the whole forces of his empire; and, to that end, has ordered the march of a Russian army towards the Netherlands. A corps d'armie of eighty thousand men is immediately to be assembled at Dantzic; and it is understood, that this corps will be instantly marched forwards. The Emperor Alexander expresses it as his decided conviction, that the French cause is the cause of all crowned heads; and that, unless a common effort be made to extirpate revolutionary principles and practices, there will not be a monarchy in Europe.

We understand, that the effect of the Spanish Revolution upon the Russian dominions in Poland, have led to this decisive step on the part of the Russian Emperor; and that, under the panic of apprehension of the result of these doctrines, he is resolved to make a direct alliance and an avowed common cause with the King of France in the war against Spain.

Now, it is impossible not to foresee, that this measure of the Russian despot may lead to the most important results, and that it becomes the duty of the British Government to take a deliberate survey of its own situation, and of the probable cost and possible issue of its neutrality under such a condition of circumstances. The question, in a word, consists of two points:—the first, What would it cost us in our own immediate sacrifices to go to war; and whether the possible good of such a war be equivalent to this cost? The second point is, what will be the possible result of our remaining at peace—how will it affect our future condition?

As to the first of these questions, we have no hesitation in saying, that the country cannot go to war on a great scale without a most enormous expense,—an expense both in money and suffering so great, as to render it a point of prudence to avoid it at every event short of incurring a greater peril in future. We cannot afford a war for mere principles. We cannot afford a war from sympathy or generosity to a brave and free people suffering under oppression. Three years' war would fix us with three or four millions additional taxes upon the peace which should conclude it; and where and whence are those taxes to come? We may borrow the principal; and the expenditure of the principal amongst us, so long as it lasts, may invigorate trade, commerce, and agriculture,—more mechanics will be employed, and there will, in every thing, be a larger consumption. But this will necessarily cease with the peace, and then the community must pay the reckoning—must pay the annual interest of the one hundred and forty millions by which the debt will be augmented. This will be the cost of war; the replacement of the taxes which have been recently removed, or of others still more burdensome.

On the other hand, let us look to the second question, what will be the event of our remaining at peace? The event will be this,—first, that the Spaniards will be overwhelmed;—secondly, that a most abominable and atrocious principle will be established—so far as the Continent is concerned—in the Law of Nations, namely, that it is the right and duty of Kings to superintend the interests of monarchy in all neighbouring nations; and to put down any reform, or attempts at reform, which menace to abridge the plenary power of Kings over their subjects;—and, thirdly, that the power of Russia, already so enormous as to excite a just apprehension for the balance of power will be further confirmed and augmented, inasmuch as such a triumph over popular principles must necessarily consolidate the Russian power. In Poland, only, has Russia any thing to fear, and Europe any thing to hope, as respects the subdivision of the Russian empire; and it is the unquestioned policy of every nation in Europe, not to stop the moral effect of this cause, by the course of which, alone, Russia can be reduced within the due limits of the balance of power. Russia, as she rests at present, is an immense, a cumbrous, an overwhelming physical force, overhanging free Europe; & it is unquestionably the first interest of mankind in general, that this power should be broken by divison.

What, then, is the true point of policy? We think this,—that we should join in the war so far as our own actual interests allow; namely, by such a naval force as would be sufficient to save Cadiz, and thereby render nugatory the invasion by France; and which would not, at the same time, cost more than this country could afford, and than the object would be worth.—We think that Mr. Canning's objection to this course is a mere rhetorical flourish of words,—a mere fanciful point of national pride. We are bound, we think, in due policy, to do all that we can; and as we can do this, and as the object is unquestionably worth it, we think we ought so to act.

If the Russian army should enter Spain, we think that the English ministry will be inexcusable, unless they take immediate possession (for the Spaniards) of Cadiz, Corunna, Ferrol, and whatever other towns may be within our reach, and within our means of defence by sea. We should be the last to advise a war without any object proportionate to its cost; we well know, that any such war (to make use of the argumentum ad hominem) will cost ourselves and all others in the same condition of life, at least twenty pounds a year for fifty years to come, and we and all others like us, have therefore a direct interest in the question. But even with this consideration before us, we say gravely and deliberately, let us venture a naval war; and let us assist by garrisoning Spanish towns and forts, if Russia shall enter Spain. Let neither Russia nor France have a ship on the ocean; and let us spare no efforts to excite Poland to make another venture for her independence.

PYRENNEAN MOUNTAINS.

As these mountains are about becoming once more the seat of European war, the following short description of them may not be uninteresting to some of our readers:

"This prodigious range of mountains extends from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean; a distance of two hundred miles, and many parts of them are one hundred miles in width. The roads or passes are four in number. The first and greatest is that which Joseph Bonaparte took on his route from Bayonne to Madrid. This road, for about 22 leagues, lies through the Pyrenees. The second pass is from Perpignan to Barcelona, a distance of 50 miles through the mountains, where in many places one hundred armed peasants may arrest the march of an army, and where neither houses, provisions, nor accommodations can be found. The third pass leads from Bayonne to Pampeluna, the capital of Navarre; this difficult defile is only passable between the months of May and October. The fourth road is that which leads from Terbes, in Bigoree, to Saragossa. It is a tract merely pervious to muleteers during the summer, but in winter the wolves & snows render it totally impassable.

"There are nearly sixty other narrow passes, called openings, most of which are rugged, intricate, and hardly passable for laden beasts, and even those are frequently blocked up with snow."

The present situation of Europe engrosses the public attention, almost to the total exclusion of that great hobby of our political quidnuncs, the Presidential question. It may not be amiss or uninteresting, therefore to give a statement of the number of men employed by Napoleon in the subjugation of Spain, from 1807 to January 1811, taken from the European Magazine of the latter year.

In 1807—Infantry	47,500
Cavalry	7,120
In 1808—Infantry	209,300
Cavalry	36,200
In 1809—Infantry	44,950
Cavalry	4,302
In 1810—Infantry	124,500
Cavalry	23,734
TOTAL IN THE FOUR YEARS.	
Infantry	426,250
Cavalry	73,356
Employed in civil line	7,630
Guides, &c.	7,530
Grand Total	514,796!
Artillery	820

With this immense force even Napoleon and the great captains who had been trained under his eye, and who were as much accustomed to victory as to battle, failed to bring the Spanish people into subjection! Why, therefore, should we despair of the cause of national independence now, because 100,000 men are assembled on the Spanish frontiers, ready to 'let slip the dogs of war,' divided as they are among themselves and headed by an imbecile Bourbon? What Bonaparte and his veterans failed to accomplish, can never be achieved by the reigning dynasty, under the circumstances which at present exist in France. Such is our hope—and such is our belief. The march of the French armies into Spain, if appearances are to be relied upon, will be the signal torch of a bloody war, whose duration and consequences can neither be foreseen nor guarded against.

Compiler.

PRESENT POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is an extract from a Speech lately delivered by Mr. Canning, in the British House of Commons. We have no doubt but, in holding up to the British Parliament the example, of the American government in 1793—he might have added also in 1819, 20 21—Mr. Canning has honestly recommended to his country its true policy at the present time. What is recommended by him is, indeed, in other words, no more than an observance of good faith—to be neutral in fact, whilst they are neutral in profession. It is gratifying to find in Mr. Canning, who has been at one time considered hostile to this country, frankness enough to soar above early prejudices—to respect and imitate that policy, which experience has taught him to appreciate properly. Let the most cunning politician, after a life spent in the tortuous paths of diplomacy, disclose the fruit of his experience, and he will confess, that in politics as in private life, between nations as between individuals, honesty is the best policy.

We concern ourselves little with the particulars of the politics of Great Britain, and profess to know nothing of her public men but what the newspapers unfold to us. From the occasional glimpses thus afforded us, however, the character of Mr. Canning as a man, and his course as a politician, appear to us in a favorable light.

Nat. Int.

"If I wished to seek a guide in a system of neutrality, I should take that laid down by America in the days of the Presidency of Washington and the Secretaryship of Jefferson. In 1793, complaints were made to the American government, that French ships were allowed to fit out and arm in American ports, for the purpose of attacking British vessels, in direct opposition to the laws of neutrality. Immediately upon this representation, the American government held, that such a fitting out was contrary to the laws of neutrality, and orders were issued, prohibiting the arming of any French vessels in American ports. At New York, a French vessel fitting out was seized, delivered over to the tribunals, and condemned. Upon that occasion, the American government held, that such a fitting out of French ships in American ports, for the purpose of cruizing against English vessels, was 'incompatible with the sovereignty of the United States, and tended to interrupt the peace and good understanding which subsisted between that country and Great Britain.' Here, I contend, is the principle of neutrality upon which we ought to act. It was upon this principle that the bill in question was enacted. I do not now pretend to argue in favor of a system of neutrality, but it being declared that we intend to remain neutral, I call upon you to abide by that declaration, so long as it shall remain unaltered. No matter what ulterior course we may be inclined to adopt; no matter whether at some ulterior period, the honor and interests of the country may force us into a war; still, while we declare ourselves neutral, we are bound to avoid pssing the strict line of demarcation.—When war does come, if come it must, let us enter into it with all the spirit and energy which becomes us as a great and independent nation; if it does come, let it be in resistance of some injury attempted, or in seeking satisfaction for some violated treaty; but, in God's name, let it not arise out of a pettifogging attempt to cruize or fight for gain—[Cheers.] Let us not, at all events, be sneaked into a war. I say once again, let us abide strictly by our neutrality, as long as we mean to adhere to it, and by so doing we shall, in the event of any necessity for abandoning that system, be the better able to enter with effect upon any other course which the policy of the country may require."

ARKANSAS

Judge Eskridge, Arkansas, has given a brief account of this territory in a letter to Chancellor Brown, of Virginia. He describes the climate as generally healthy, though new settlers are apt to have the fever and ague. A great proportion of the land is good. The bottoms of the Mississippi are exceedingly fine, and two-thirds of them may be cultivated. His account of the rivers is interesting—St. Francis river is navigable 100 miles and runs through a rich tract of upland country; the Langele has 30 miles of navigation, Big Creek the same, both chiefly through upland, with some rich bottoms. The White river rises in the state of Missouri; it is navigable about 400 miles, and has a dozen tributaries, also navigable from 30 to 100 miles, respectively—the country is spoken of as being good. The Arkansas is thought to be 2000 miles long, and has many great tributary streams, some of them with courses believed to be 500 miles in length. The main stream has been navigated by a steam-boat about 600 miles; and the adjacent country is fitted for the cultivation of corn, tobacco, and cotton. The Red river is 1200 miles long, but its navigation is obstructed by "the raft," which is composed of an immense body of drifted timber. It is, however, passable at times, and it is thought that the mighty mass of wood may be removed, or easily avoided, by a canal. This river, with the exception of "the raft," is navigable for steam-boats or keel boats, nearly the whole of its length, for six months in the year. It has several great tributaries, which are navigable. The bottoms on the Red river are exceedingly rich—there are several prairies, some of which are already pretty well settled; wheat, corn, tobacco, and cotton, are successfully cultivated. In the lower parts of the territory, there are very few good springs, but wholesome water may be had by digging 30 or 40 feet. There are valuable lead and iron mines, and some of copper. Salt water, or springs, are every where met with, and there are several medicinal springs, especially the "Hot Springs," on the waters of the Ouachita, which are 40 or 50 in number, and issue out of a hill.

Niles' Reg.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

As the public attention has been drawn to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, the following information may not be unacceptable.

In 1801, a company of gentlemen were incorporated for the purpose of making a canal to connect the tide waters of the Chesapeake, with those of the Delaware bay.

In 1803 and 1804, Benjamin H. Latrobe, Cornelius Howard and John Thompson, surveyed almost ever part of the peninsula which appeared suitable for canelling, and maps, plans and estimates were made of various routes for this canal; which being laid before the board of directors, they decided in favor of a route, which commencing at Welch Point on Elk River, about six miles below Elkton, crossed the Peninsula obliquely in a north easterly direction, to Mendenhall's landing on Christiana creek, about four miles above Wilmington, from whence to the Delaware, a distance of six or seven miles, this creek has a depth of 10 or 12 feet of water at high tide. A canal along this route would be about 21 and a half miles in length, have a summit level of about 13 miles in length, and would require twenty locks, including the two tide locks. In 1822, William Strackland, of Philadelphia, surveyed a route for this canal, which commencing on the Delaware, about forty miles below Philadelphia, at a place about half a mile above fort Delaware, erected on Pea Patch Island, crossed the peninsula nearly at right angles, arrived at Welch Point on Elk River, by a route 17¼ miles in length, three miles of which would be through Back creek, where the water is from 8 to 24 feet deep at low tide; a canal following this route would have a summit level five miles in length, and requires 18 locks, including the tide locks.

In 1823, John Randel, jun. of Albany, surveyed a route for this canal, which commenced and terminated near the same points with that laid out by Mr. Strickland, would have the same length, but its summit level would be one mile in length, and 16 locks would be needed, including the two tide locks.

Each of these plans depended for their supply of water upon Elk river and White Clay creek, both of which could be carried to the canal as laid out by Mr. Latrobe, by two feeders, which, together, would amount to a length of 17 miles; to the route laid out by Mr. Strickland, by 20 miles of feeder, and to the route laid out by Mr. Randel, by 22 miles of feeder.

In 1804, Mr. Latrobe estimated the supply of water which could be derived to the canal from Elk river, at 190 locks full per day, which would be sufficient for the passage of about 38 vessels across the summit. In 1807, he estimated the daily supply at 144 locks full, which would pass 29 vessels daily. In 1823, Mr. Randel measured this stream, and found its averaged daily supply for the whole year, amount to only 79 locks full, which would pass 16 vessel across the summit; but that in the months of July, August, September and October, the daily supply was only 30 locks full, and would be competent for the passage of 6 vessels across the summit, or 3 each way the whole length of the canal.—The supply of water from White Clay creek will be about equal to that from Elk river.

The route recommended by Mr. Randel is located at a place where the tide of the two bays have originally approached within 4¼ miles of each other, and were separated by a hill consisting apparently of gravelly loam, having an averaged height of only 35 feet above the level of the tide. By the plan last mentioned, this canal was to have been carried upon the level of the tide, from which it would receive its supply of water to the east and west foot of this hill, and the locks which were required to surmount this hill, were to be fed from the before mentioned streams.—The plan which he recommends as the most eligible for this route, is to cut down this hill to the depth of the canal below the level of flood tide; to have a tide lock at each bay, which would make still water, prevent a current in the canal, and to feed the canal from the Delaware, having the ocean for its reservoir. Should this plan be adopted the extra cost of deep cutting would, Mr. Randal thinks, be more than balanced by the saving in making 17 miles of feeder, 18 locks, 100 acres of reservoir, purchasing from 7 to 10 water-rights, together with aqueducts, culverts, &c. with the cost and disastrous contingencies to which they are liable, even though no account be made of the abundance in the supply of water. And should the deep cutting prove to be, as its external surface indicates, a canal for ships can be made to connect the two bays, at a cost not exceeding that of one for sloops, if carried across the hill by locks, and fed by the above mentioned streams.

Shafts have not yet been sunk to test the kind of earth to be removed from the deep cut. This Mr. Randel is to do as early in the season as his other engagements will permit.

Benjamin Wright of Rome, is also appointed to explore this peninsula, and report for this canal the route which he may think most eligible. Should this latter plan be adopted and vigorously pursued, in four years time ships might pass from Philadelphia to sea by the way of the Chesapeake—The water communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore would be shortened about three hundred miles; and the produce from the Susquehanna, when at Havre de Grace, would by this route, be within about twenty miles as near to Philadelphia as to Baltimore.

When this canal shall be completed, there will only remain the New Jersey canal to be made, to give an inland water communication from the Capes of Virginia to Rhode Island, which in time of war would be invaluable. This canal was laid out by Mr. Randel in 1816. (twenty-nine miles in length, and sixty eight feet above the tide,) under commissioners appointed by the legislature of New Jersey. It was intended for the passage of sloops, but could be made of dimensions competent for the passage of ships, at a cost not exceeding about 25 or 50 per centum above that of constructing the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and would shorten the water communication between the cities of Philadelphia and New York about one hundred and eighty miles.

If in addition to these canals, the ship canal projected by E. C. Genet, Esq. and laid out by Mr. Randel in 1819, under commissioners appointed by the legislature of New York, be made from Albany, a distance of thirteen miles, to the deep water at New Baltimore, (which would not exceed about half of the cost of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal,) then the termination of the Erie and Champlain canals at Albany would be accessible by ships as well as coasting vessels, by an inland communication from any port between Virginia and Rhode Island.

It will at once be perceived, that as the water communication between Virginia and Lake Champlain would be nearly in a northerly direction, every mile you advanced along it would give a change of latitude, and a consequent change in the productions of the earth, as well as in the wants of the inhabitants. The advantages which would result from canals giving such facilities for the exchange of the products of different climates, and of friendly intercourse between the citizens of different states, could not fail to be productive of the most salutary consequences, both in a pecuniary as well as moral and political point of view.

[Albany Daily Advertiser.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A mode of cure of the effects of the bite of a mad dog, used in the Ukraine.

When Mr. Marochetti, an operator in the Hospital at Moscow, was in the Ukraine in 1813. in one day fifteen persons applied to him for cure, having been bitten by a mad dog. Whilst he was preparing the remedies, a deputation of several old men made its appearance, to request him to allow a peasant to treat them, a man who had for some years past enjoyed a great reputation for the prevention of hydrophobia, and of whose success Dr. Marochetti had already heard much.

He consented to their request under these conditions: First, that he (Mr. Marochetti) should be present at every thing done by the peasant—secondly, in order that he might be fully convinced that the dog was really mad, he, Mr. Marochetti, should select one of the patients, who should only be treated according to the medical course usually held in estimation. A girl of six years old was chosen for this purpose.

The peasant gave to his fourteen patients a strong "Decoct" of the "Summit," and "Fl. Genistæ luteæ Tinctoriæ," (about a pound and a half daily,) and examined twice a day under the tongues, where, as he stated, small knots containing the poison of the madness must form themselves. As soon as these small knots actually appeared, which Mr. Marochetti himself saw, they were opened, and cauterized with a red hot needle, after which the patient gargled with the decoction of the "Genista." The result of this treatment was, that all of them (of whom only two, the last bitten, did not show these knots) were dismissed cured at the end of six weeks, during which time they drank this decoction. But the little girl, who had been treated according to the usual method, was seized with hydrophobic accidents on the seventh day, and was dead in eight hours after they first took place. The persons dismissed were seen three years afterwards by Mr. Marochetti, and they were all sound and well.

Five years after this circumstance, (in 1818,) Mr. Marochetti had a new opportunity in Podolia, of confirming this important discovery. The treatment of twenty-six persons, who had been bitten by a mad dog, was confided to him; nine were men, eleven women, and six children. He gave them at once a decoction of the "Genista," and a diligent examination of their tongues gave the following result: Five men, all the women, and three children, had the small knots already mentioned; those most bitten on the third day, others on the fifth, seventh, and ninth, and one woman, who had been bitten but very superficially in the leg, only on the twenty-first day. The other seven also, who showed no small knots, drank the "Decoctum Genistæ" six weeks, and all the patients recovered.

In consequence of these observations, Mr. Marochetti believes, that the hydrophobic poison, after remaining a short time in the wound, fixes itself for a certain time under the tongue, at the openings of the ducts of the "submaxillary gland," which are at each side of the tongue-string, and there forms those small knots, in which may be felt with a probe a fluctuating fluid, which is the hydrophobic poison. The usual time of their appearance seems to be within the third and ninth day after the bite; and if they are not opened within the first twenty-four hours after their formation, the poison is reabsorbed into the body, and the patient is lost beyond power of cure.

For this reason, Mr. Marochetti recommends, that such patients should be examined under the tongue immediately, which should be continued for six weeks, during which time they should take daily, one pound and a half of the "Decoctum Genist." (or four times a day the powder, one drachm 'pro dosi.') If the knots do not appear in this time, no madness is to be apprehended; but, as soon as they appear, they should be opened with a lancet, and then cauterized; and the patient should gargle assiduously with the above mentioned decoction.

We hasten to communicate to our readers this important discovery (which we borrow from the Petersburg Miscellaneous Treatises in "The Realm of Medical Science, for 1821.") which certainly deserves the full attention of all medical practitioners, and which, if confirmed by experience, may have the most beneficial results.

Translated from an article in the Berlin "State Gazette," No. 20, of the 14th February 1822.

Since the above statement appeared in the Berlin State Gazette, an official report, made to the Prussian government, and quoted in a subsequent number of that newspaper, represents, that knots similar to those described by Mr. Marochetti, were found under the tongues of a mad dog, in Westphalia, the last spring.

Medical men are anxiously solicited to set on foot inquiries and experiments, in order to put Mr. Marochetti's statement to the proof. It may be well worth inquiring also, whether the cure, if such it is, is not effected by opening and cauterizing the knots, without the decoction of the Broom having any part in it.

In the suggestion of trials of the remedy thus described, nothing can be less intended than interference with excision and actual cautery, when practicable, which it would be highly imprudent to neglect, at any rate as far as the present treatment of the bite of the mad dog is ascertained.

In Russia, the wolves often go mad in winter. An English physician of eminence, knew an instance of ten persons dying in the same village, of hydrophobia, all bitten by the same wolf.

Edin. Med. and Surg. Jour. Jan. 1823.

COLOMBIAN SQUADRON CAPTURED.

We yesterday gave an account from a Curracoa paper of the 3d of May, of the capture of part of the Colombian blockading squadron of Porto Cabello. Letters received at the office of the New York National Advocate, give the following further particulars.

On the first of May a fleet of vessels appeared off Porto Cabello, and was soon discovered to be vessels of war under the British flag; they advanced slowly; the unsuspecting Colombians met as friends; but as soon as they were under the guns of the 'would be' British squadron, down came their flags, and up went the Royal Spanish in their stead; an action took place, but the disparity of force compelled the Patriots to yield; thus was (in 7 hours and 10 minutes) Colombia deprived of the best part of her navy.

The Spanish force consisted of the Diamanta, 44 guns, 400 men; Cassirda, 54 guns, 430 men; Hyena, 18 guns, 197 men; Ceres, 40 guns, 387 men; Constitution (schr.) 14 guns, 90 men; Jacinta, 16 guns, 100 men—Total, 186 guns and 1904 men.

Colombian force captured—Bolivar, Commodore Daniels, 24 guns, 150 men; Mosquito, 18 guns, 120 men; Sapphire, 18 guns, 110 men; Maria Francisco, 22 guns, 98 men—Total, 82 guns and 478 men.

Killed and wounded, according to report—Spaniards, 83 killed, 48 wounded; Colombians, 161 killed, including Commodore Daniels, and 61 wounded.

The Spanish forces threaten the blockade of La Guayra, to intercept a frigate coming from England, and destined for the Colombian cause.

Porto Cabello is now supplied with six months provisions.

Curracoa, May 4—9, A. M.

I gave you yesterday the account of the action between the Spanish and Patriot fleets off Porto Cabello. I am sorry to say, I am now bound to confirm that lamentable news. The Colombian schr. of war Ryo has just arrived.—She is commanded by Lieutenant Robinson, a friend of mine. With him I have conversed on the subject—he tells me his schooner was also in the action a few minutes, but was obliged to haul off as he carries but four guns. Daniels fought his ship like a hero, 'till their was not a shot left in the locker,' and was then taken with his flags nailed to the masts' head. Alas! he is no more.

LATER FROM COLOMBIA.

The following intelligence we have received from the office of the New York Gazette, under date of Sunday noon. The Colombian National sch. Gen. Santander, John Smith, commander, arrived this morning from Laguira, having on board his excellency Senior Jose Maria Salazar, Colombian Minister to the United States, and Suite, and also Senior Leandro Palacios, Consul General.

Captain Smith informs us, that Com. Daniels only received a slight wound in the action with the Spanish frigate and corvette.—He also states that the Colombian ships were partly dismantled at the time of the action, and one of them had only 13 guns mounted.—The loss of killed and wounded on the part of the Colombians were about 150. Negociations were on foot between the Royalists at Puerto Cabello, and the Colombians for an exchange of prisoners, which would no doubt shortly take place.

By this vessel the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received Caraccas papers to the 3d inst. inclusive. The fort of Mirador de Solano, at Vigia, (back of Porto Cabello) capitulated to the Colombians on the 24th of April. One captain, one sabaltern and twenty three privates occupied the fort, most of whom joined the Colombians. Eight thousand cartridges were also taken.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MR. CRAWFORD'S FEDERALISM!

Most of our readers (Pendleton and Wythe the Washington Republican, and the Franklin Gazette, to the contrary notwithstanding) are thoroughly satisfied of the utter futility of this accusation. For such, however, as may still entertain the slightest doubts upon the matter, we beg leave to submit the following communication from Judge Tait—(conclusive, we would conscientiously term it:)

TO THE EDITORS OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Claiborne, (Ala.) April 24, 1823.

Gentlemen—I received by the last mail the R. Enquirer of the 4th of the present month, in which I am directly called on to state what I know of the early political principles of Mr. Crawford, the present secretary of the treasury. I have observed for some time past, that the consistency of Mr. Crawford's political course has been impunged in some of the public journals, and that the address of the young men of Augusta in July, 1798, has been adduced as proof of his being of the federal party at that time. Knowing as I do how utterly groundless this charge is, I did not suppose that any refutation of it could be necessary, and that, like many similar falsehoods, it would soon pass off without injuring any one, and be forgotten. But it appears, that the friends of this gentleman in many parts of the country are of a different opinion. They seem to think, that under existing circumstances this charge ought to be met and refuted. On further reflection, I concur in this view of the subject, and therefore feel it a duty I owe, not less to truth than private friendship, to state what I know of Mr. Crawford's political tenets, from the period of our first acquaintance till he became a member of the senate of the United States; since when his course as a public man has been known to the nation.

I became acquainted with Mr. Crawford in the summer of 1796. We were associated in our labors in the same literary institution in the city of Augusta, and of course we were together daily in discharge of our several duties. In the beginning of 1798, I settled in one of the upper counties of Georgia in the practice of law. In the winter following he settled in an adjoining county, and commenced also the practice of law. We were together in the same circuit at the bar till the end of the year 1803. In November of that year I was elected judge of the western circuit, and Mr. Crawford continued the practice of law under my administration till Nov. 1807, when he was appointed a senator of the U. States. He filled the vacancy made by the death of Mr. Abraham Baldwin. I have been thus minute as it respects our pursuits and as to dates, to show that in those times we were much together, and of course probably, well acquainted with each other's political and other sentiments. I might here observe that it was the *fashion* in those days for every man to speak his sentiments freely as to men and things. Parties have been strongly marked in the state of Georgia since the Yazoo speculation, which took place in 1795; it is not therefore probable that Mr. Crawford would conceal his political opinions in the state of things which then existed. There has moreover subsisted between Mr. Crawford and myself from our first acquaintance an intimate, unreserved and unbroken friendship until the present day. I believe I have known him well, and have been acquainted with his inmost thoughts from the beginning. From 1796 to the present moment there has been no reserve between us.—I believe there is no man living who has had an opportunity of knowing him better than I have had. It is from this intimate knowledge of the man acquired in the way I have mentioned, that I feel it my duty to declare, that at no time have I believed or suspected Mr. Crawford to have been a federalist; nor have I ever known or believed that he ever had any leaning towards or predilection for that party. He has always been esteemed and held a republican in the state of Georgia, where he was brought up and where he was first known as a public man. The truth of this must be known to the whole of that community. I never heard him charged with nor did I ever hear that he was suspected of federal partialities, until very lately in the newspapers. I know he was the political friend of Mr. Baldwin, and urged his election to the Senate of the United States in Jan. 1799. I was at that time a member of the Senate of Georgia. I know that he was the friend of Gov. James Jackson and possessed his confidence, which any one knows he could not have done, if he had ever been suspected of federalism.

As to the "Address" which has been so much the subject of remark of late, I have only to say I never heard it imputed to him as a fault by the republican party of Georgia. It should be remembered that at that time he was a young man, not yet admitted at the bar, and as modest and unassuming as he has since become distinguished for the strength of his intellect and integrity of his character. Nor should the conduct of the French government and the excitement of the moment be forgotten. It will occur to all that this Address of

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