THE TRUE FIRE OF THE FLINT.

FROM THE N. HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

Heroes of the Revolution, at Hillsborough, New Hampshire.

General BENJAMIN PIERCE invited his Revolutionary companions, who are now citizens of the town of Hillsborough, to dine with him on the 25th of December last. The following veterans attended, viz:

Names.	Places of Nativity.	Age
AMMI ANDREWS,	Ipswich, Mass.	89
JOHN M'COLLEY,	Hillsborough, N.H.	83
*JAMES TAGGERT,	Londonderry, N.H.	81
*WILLIAM JOHNSON,	Billerica, Mass.	77
*WILLIAM GAMEL,	Boston, Mass.	74
*JAMES CARR,	Litchfield, N. H.	73
WILLIAM TAGGERT,	Merrimack, N. H.	73
WILLIAM PARKER,	Clelmsford, Mass.	72
*THADDEUS MUNROE,	Billerica, Mass.	71
*THADDEUS GOODWIN,	Leominster, Mass.	70
*NATHL. PARMETER,	Spencer, Mass.	70
*WILLIAM DICKEY,	Londonderry, N.H.	70
DANIEL RUSSELL,	Andover, Mass.	70
*JOHN SHED,	Dunstable, Mass.	70
*ISAAC ANDREWS,	Ipswich, Mass:	69
DANIEL KILLAM,	Wilmington, Mass.	69
ROBERT CARR,	Litchfield, N. H.	68
*ZACHARIAH ROBBINS,	Westford, Mass.	68
*BENJAMIN PIERCE,	Chelmsford, Mass.	66
DAVID LIVERMORE,	Sudbury, Mass.	62
SAMUEL MORRIL,	Manchester, N. H.	59
NATHL. JOHNSTON,	Andover, Mass.	59

On the arrival of the aged guests they were conducted to an apartment prepared for their reception, where they were met by the General and other of their companions in arms who arrived early, with expressions of heart felt joy and satisfaction. At about 11 o'clock the whole corps had arrived. After having gone through with the usual salutations attending the meeting of friends, though with manifestations of an uncommon degree of feeling, the General made a short address expressive of his satisfaction on meeting under his roof so many friends with whom he served in the Revolution. He observed that this day completed 66 years of his life, and that it was not only a very pleasing, but a truly astonishing circumstance, that he should now meet so many of his companions in arms, all citizens of Hillsborough, and only three younger than himself. And concluded by requesting them to put themselves at perfect ease, to rehearse with freedom the feats of the revolution, and recount the perils and dangers which they severally shared.

It was then moved, that as they had early been accustomed to discipline, subordination, and order, the aged and venerable Lieut. AMMI ANDREWS, be President of the day, and Lieut. JOHN M'COLLEY, Vice President; they were both unanimously chosen, and conducted by their host to their seats—NATHANIEL JOHNSTON, was then elected Secretary.

The President and Vice President participated not only in the toils and dangers of the revolution, but also in those of the French war. The latter was the first white child born in Hillsborough. The President having taken his seat, called to order, while the Rev. Mr. LAWTON addressed the throne of Grace in a fervent and appropriate prayer, after which the company amused themselves with the narration of various anecdotes, which were very interesting. The following, related by our President, being short, we shall insert it. The war worn veteran jumped upon his feet, and with the animation of youth, proceeded as follows: "When our troops were stationed on Abraham's Plain's Col. Arnold was anxious to have a certain British sentinel taken. One evening, when in my quarters with Capt. Morgan, I set my sword in the corner, and told him I was going to take a British regular. He said, Andrews, you had better not go; the halter will be your portion; and asked me why I left my sword. I told him the Colonel did not want a dead soldier, and proceeded to accomplish my design. When I came within a rod of the sentinel, I stopped, thought he saw me, but determined to wait till I heard him cock his gun, when I should have said, I wish to go into the city; but I was fortunately mistaken. He saw me not, and as he turned his back to me, I jumped upon him, drew his bayonet from its scabbard, and told him if he uttered a word, I had his bayonet, and would instantly put him to death. We went about a rod from his post, when I halted, and hallooed "all is well" three times, put him on quick time, and shortly had him before Colonel Arnold."

At half past one o'clock, the company repaired to the dining room, and partook of an excellent dinner.

After dinner; at the request of the company, the Secretary returned their thanks to the General for his kind and friendly attention, to which he made the following reply:

"*Gentlemen:* If you have been made happy, I am amply rewarded—my wishes are completed. You may rest assured my feelings on this occasion have been of no ordinary cast. To meet, after a lapse of more than forty years, so many men with whom I had been acquainted in youth, must have been a very pleasing occurrence. But the situation in which we were early placed, is calculated much to enhance the pleasure of this meeting. Engaged in a cause so extensive in its influence, and so glorious in its termination—no occurrence of that day is without interest. You, gentlemen, have called up to my mind many interesting circumstances, which, through the rust of time, appeared to me very dim, and some which I had entirely lost sight of. We should be grateful to the Divine Being, that our lives have been preserved to this advanced age. In taking a retrospective view of the wonders of the last half century, we are, on all sides, struck with astonishment. To see our beloved country so rapidly increase in population; to see the progress of the arts and sciences, of agriculture, of commerce, and manufactures, and, in fact, of every thing calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of our countrymen, must be highly gratifying to us all. We have lived to see the man who, in the vigor of youth, we beheld active and vigilant in the defence of liberty—the hero who volunteered his person and his fortune to the service of our infant country, after an absence of more than forty years, return and receive those expressions of gratitude which this country was then unable to manifest. We have lived to see our sons, with our common country, perform what their fathers had taught them by compelling the enemy to give ground at all points; and, at the clearing up shower of the war, we have seen manœuvres which evinced a military skill that perhaps no other country can boast of. My friends, it is pleasant for us to converse together of these things; but there is little probability that we shall ever so many of us meet again. The season of the year, in which we are assembled, may well remind us of the season of our lives—our eyes are dimmed: our locks silvered; our cheeks furrowed; and our minds and bodies enfeebled. If we have been active and faithful in our public duties, let us not be neglectful of those of a private and devotional nature, which we owe to the Father of all Good, so that like good and faithful soldiers to Him, we may be prepared, at the first tap of the shrowded drum, to move and join our beloved WASHINGTON, and the rest of our comrades, who fought and bled by our sides. I thank you all, gentlemen, for your kindness in calling on me this day; and wish you, in this life, all that age and infirmity can enjoy, and hereafter perpetual felicity."

The company began to retire early, and had all left at four o'clock.

By order of the President.

NATH'L JOHNSTON, Secretary.

*Designates those who were in the battle of Bunker Hill.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It appears from official documents, laid before Congress, that the expenditures of the appropriation for the support of the Navy, from the 1st of January to the 30th. of September, 1824, amounted to two millions, one hundred and seventy-three thousand, and ninety seven dollars and fifty five cents. Among the items of expenditure, is $312 397 90, for repairs of vessels, and $235,330 59, for the gradual increase of the Navy, $850,087, pay for the Navy afloat, and $169,222 for shore rations; $297,069 for provisions.

There will be required for the support of the Navy, during the year 1825, the sum of two millions two hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety four dollars and sixty six cents, viz:

For pay & subsistence of officers, seamen, &c. other than those at Navy Yards, shore stations, and ordinary,	$783,554 37	
For pay & subsistence of officers and others, at Navy yards, shore stations and in ordinary,	279.365 23	
For provisions,	355,875 00	
For repairs of vessels, and wear & tear of vessels in commission,	450,000 00	
For improvement & repairs of Navy Yards	155,000 000	
For ordnance & ordnance stores,	35 000 00	
For medicines & hospital stores,	35,000 00	
For miscellaneous expenses,	205,000 00	

Statement of vessels in Ordinary, and Receiving Vessels at the Navy Yards upon the Atlantic Coast.

At the Navy Yard, Charleston, Mass.

Independence Ship of the line; Columbus.—These ships would require an examination of their copper, and some slight repairs, before going to sea.

Java, frigate Used as a receiving vessel, is much decayed, but is worthy of repairs, which it is recommended to have made during the next year.

At the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York.

Ohio, ship of the line; Washington, ship of the line. Their copper would require examination, and some repairs might be necessary before sending them to sea.

Franklin. Has just returned from a three years cruize, and would probably require considerable repairs before making another cruize.

Fulton, steam ship. Used as a receiving vessel, much decayed.

At the Navy Yard, Gosport, Virginia.

Dalaware, ship of the line. Her copper would require examination, and some repairs would be necessary before she went to sea.

Guerriere, frigate; Congress do.; Macedonian do. Require extensive repairs, which it is recommended to make during the next year.

Alert. Used as a receiving vessel.

Asp, a small hulk, used as a receiving vessel at Baltimore, much decayed, and unworthy of repairs.

Statement, showing the state and condition of the Vessels upon the Lake Stations.

At Erie, Pennsylvania.

Lawrence, Detroit, Porcupine, Queen Charlotte, Ghent. Much decayed, and believed to be totally unworthy of repair; it is recommended to break them up, or dispose of them, and to sell or transport the stores at Erie, to New York, as may be most advantageous to the public interest.

At Sackett's Harbour, Lake Ontario.

Chippewa, ship of the line; New Orleans, do. On the stocks, partly finished, and sound under cover.

Superior, Mohawk, Pike, Madison, Jefferson, Jones, Sylph, Oneida, Lady of the Lake, Fourteen gun boats—Originally built of green timber, and now so much decayed as to be deemed unworthy of repair. It is recommended to break them up, or dispose of them, and transport the stores at Sacket's Harbour, to New York, or sell them, as may be found most advantageous to the public interest.

Lake Champlain, at Whitehall.

Confiance, Saratogo, Eagle, Ticonderago, six galleys, entirely decayed; recommended to dispose of them or break them up, and transport the stores at New York, or dispose of them as may be most advantageous.

Statement of the progress made under the Law for the gradual increase of the Navy.

SHIPS LAUNCHED.

Columbus, Delaware, Ohio, North Carolina—Ships of the line.

SHIPS BUILDING.

One ship of the line, near Portsmouth, N. H. might be launched in	60 days
One Frigate, do	60 do.
One ship of the line at Charleston, Mas.	30 do
One do. do.	60 do.
One Frigate at Brooklyn, N. Y.	30 do.
One do. do.	90 do.
One ship of the line at Philadelphia,	150 do.
One Frigate do.	30 do.
Two Frigates at Washington,	30 do.
One ship of the line, at Gosport, Va.	

The equipments of these ships would require a considerably longer time than that given in which they might be launched.

Frames for three other frigates, and for three Steam Batteries, are disposed as follows:

For one Frigate at Charlestown, Mas.

For two Steam Batteries, at New York.

For one Frigate at Norfolk.—A considerable part of copper, iron, lead, 2 steam engines and boilers, and other imperishable articles, are procured for their completion.

For one Frigate and one Steam Battery, at Washington.

Estimate for provisions required for the year 1825.

For 3452 persons attached to vessels in commission.		
For 116 do.	do.	to receiving vessels.
164 do.	do.	to vessels in ordinary.
158 do.		awaiting orders.

3900 persons at one ration per day each, makes 1,423,500 rations, at 25 cents each, is $355,875 00.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The bill making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year 1825, which was reported in the House of Representatives on the 19th inst. appropriates the following sums:

For Brenton's Point	$60,000 00
For New Utrecht Point	4[illegible],000 00
For Fort Delaware	71,679 50
For Fort Monroe	100,000 00
For Fort Calhoun	70,000 00
For the Fort at Mobile Point	100,000 00
For the Fort at Chief Menteur	100,000 00
For Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi	100,000 00
For repairs and contingencies	8,320 50
For the preservation of Islands in Boston Harbour, necessary to the security of that place	52,972 56
For armament of new fortifications	100,000 00
	$802,972 56

A RELIC.—A leaden ball, extracted recently from a revolutionary soldier, has been shewn in New York by his son. It appeared that the father was a soldier of the revolution, and, at the battle of Springfield, while loading his musket, the ball struck him on his left elbow, entered his side, broke two ribs, and lodged in the cavity of the stomach, where it quietly reposed 48 years. The old soldier died lately, having given previous orders not to be buried with British lead in him: accordingly, Dr. Ward of Belville, N. J. extracted it.

GREEK HEROISM.

MIAULIS, the Greek Admiral, seeing that the Government wanted money, collected all the remains of his own fortune, and distributed it amongst the Captains and Sailors: "If I die (said he,) it will be useless to me, and if we are victorious, my country's safety will be to me an ample reward."

STATE OF THE BANKS IN MARYLAND.

From a friend at Annapolis we have received copies of several printed documents before the legislature. Among them is a communication from the Treasurer of the western shore, reporting a statement of the condition of the different Banks in which the State holds stock and to which it appoints directors. It is as follows:

State of the *Bank of Baltimore*, January 4, 1825.

Capital stock	$1,130.050
Debts due to other Banks	89,737
Notes in circulation	313.040
Individual Deposits	479,163
Notes of other Banks and cash on hand	328,917
Debts due from other Banks	49,098
Bills & notes discounted, stocks, &c.	1,590.198
Cumberland and Boonsboro' road stock	87.984
Real estate	42,415
Profits since last dividend	7,663

Test, J. COX, Cashier.

State of the *Union Bank of Maryland*, on the 20th December, 1824.

Specie	$55,143 54
Debts due from banks, corporations and individuals	864,904 60
Bills and notes discounted	1,060.515 44
Do do do due & unpaid	385,584 29
Real estate	181,333 28
Capital paid in	1,460,925 00
Notes in circulation	176,263 00
Deposits	159,739 75
Debts due to banks and individuals	62,822 89
Profit & loss and discounts recieved	34.545 49

J. PINKNEY, Jr. Cashier.

State of the *Farmers' and Merchants Bank* of Baltimore.

Bills and notes discounted	$504,605 87
Due from corporations	62,269 50
Road stock	36,380 00
Real estate	23.250 30
Specie	34,547 74
Due from other banks	10,635 09
Notes of other banks	51,917 22
Capital	465,000 00
Discounts received	10.586 10
Notes in circulation	115,691 00
Due insurance company	10,317 05
Due other banks	35,920 54
Due treasurer western shore	930 00
Due individuals	85,161 03

Dec. 20, 1824. JNO. DUER, Cash.

Statement of the *Farmers' Bank of Maryland*, and its Branches, Jany. 4, 1825.

Specie and notes of banks	$99,418 96
State of Maryland 5 per cent stock	100,000 00
Notes and bills discounted	929,219 42
Real estate	30.408 93
Expenses	2,737 09
Due from banks	62,845 95
Total	1,224,630 35
Capital	753,025 00
Discounts received	23,014 68
Notes in circulation,	166,041 61
Due to banks	35,712 34
Deposits	246,836 72
Total	1,224,630 35

JONA. PINKNEY, Cashier.

State of the *Marine Bank of Baltimore*, on the 8th day of October, 1824.

Bank estate	31,389 28
Debts due to the bank	388,421 44
Suspense account	5,100 00
Specie in the vaults	45,318 05
	470,228 77
Capital	235,000 00
Notes in circulation	78,321 00
Discount and interest received the last six months	9,208 56
Debts due by the bank	147,699 21
	470,228 77
Amount earned during the year ending the 8th October, 1824,	18,830 76
Balance at the credit of profit & loss	6,600 19

HEZ: WATERS, Pres't.

Marine Bank of Baltimore, Jan. 10, 1825.

State of *Hagerstown Bank*.

Bills and notes discounted		373,663 02
Specie		27,814 63
Due from other banks		2,076 18
Incidental expense		1,699 64
Road stock	21,634 81	
Banking house, &c.	21,000 00	
		42,634 81
		447,888 26
Capital		250,000 00
Contingent fund	862 32	
Dividends to pay	1,045 25	
		1,907 57
Discounts received		3,397 47
Notes in circulation		135,174 20
Due other banks		8,843 65
Individual deposits		48,565 37
		447.888 26

ELIE BEATTY, Cashier.

January 7, 1825.

State of the *Mechanics Bank of Baltimore*, January 10, 1825.

Specie on hand	45,754 74
Debts due from other banks	148,529 43
Real estate	139,450 52
Stock in the Cumberland and Boonsborough turnpike, and York and Conewago canal	32,788 00
Bills and notes discounted	415,726 01
Capital paid in	384,000 00
Notes in circulation	165,784 75
Due to individuals on dividends unclaimed	948 90
Individual deposits	187,309 74
Due to other banks	86,558 51
Profit and loss account—deficient	43,094 74

S. HONEYWELL, Cashier.

State of the *Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore*, December 30, 1824.

Bills and notes discounted		562.406 01
Bills receiveable		3,007 30
Commercial & Farmers' Bank stock		93,766 67
Cumberland Bank certificate		1,150 00
Special suspense account, being the amount due the bank on account of the Cumberland & Boonsboro' stocks, banking house, and sundry doubtful debts		86,546 40
Due from other banks, including their notes on hand		108,418 65
Specie on hand		64,732 85
Expenses paid		156 28
		920,184 16
Capital paid in		615,700 00
Deduct one third of the above amount allowed by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1823, for losses sustained by the bank, prior to the passage of said act		205,233 33
		410,466 67
Discounts received since last dividend		5,297 83
Dividends unclaimed		3,307 75
Interest on suspended debts		22,934 49
Surplus, including profit and loss		40,828 33
Due to other banks		52,335 91
Due to individuals		183,214 68
Notes in circulation		201,808 50
		920.184 16

Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, January 11, 1825.

GEO: T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

Statement of the *Franklin Bank of Baltimore*, October 18, 1824.

Specie	82,149 90
Bills and notes discounted	660,330 20
United States funded 6 per cent stock and W S. bank stock at par	87.199 81
City of Baltimore funded debt	1.300 00
Franklin Bank of Baltimore stock	8.500 00
Cumberland road stock unredeemed	26.260 30
Boonsborough road stock	4 980 00
Real estate including banking house	44.299 14
Due from other banks	103 022 98
Notes and drafts on other banks	73,531 64
	1,091,574 10
Capital paid in	415,000 00
Surplus from last dividend	17,045 19
Dividends unclaimed	257,828 87
Notes in circulation	49.407 86
Individual deposits	338.751 32
	1,091.574 10

JAMES L. HAWKINS, Cashier.

CHOICE OF PRESIDENT.

By the House of Representatives of Congress.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

The choice of president of the United States for the second time since the adoption of the constitution, devolving this year on the House of Representatives, we give the following outline of the rule, adopted by that body in 1801. when the first choice was made by that body, and when the electoral votes for president were 73 for Mr. JEFFERSON, and 73 for Mr. BURR.

The declaration of the votes took place in the senate chamber, on Wednesday, the 11th February. After the declaration that a choice had not been made by the electors, and that it devolved on the house of representatives, the house convened in its own chamber, and furnished seats for the senate, *as witnesses*. The house had previously adopted rules, that it should continue to ballot, without interruption by other business, and *should not adjourn, but have a permanent session until the choice be made*; and that the doors shall be closed during the balloting, except against the officers of the house.

The following was directed to be the mode of balloting.

"Each state had a ballot box in which the members belonging to it, having previously appointed a teller, put the votes of the state; the teller on the part of the United States having then counted the votes, duplicates of the result were put by him into two general ballot boxes. Tellers being nominated by each state for the purpose of examining the general ballot boxes, they were divided into two parts, of whom one examined one of the general ballot boxes and the other examining the other.—Upon comparing the result and finding them to agree, the votes were stated to the speaker, who declared them to the house."

The number of states was 16—nine necessary to a choice.—On the first ballot Mr. J. had eight states, Mr. B. 6, and two were divided.

The first ballot took place about four o'clock, p. m. Seven other ballots with similar results, succeeded, when a respite took place, during which the members retired to the lobbies, and took refreshment. Mr. Nicholson of Maryland, being unwell, had a bed provided for him in one of the lobbies, to which the tellers took the balloting box of the state for his vote. At 3 o'clock in the morning of the 12th, two other ballots took place, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, the twenty-first ballot, several of the members coming in with their night caps on.—At twelve at noon of the 12th the twenty-eighth ballot took place, when the house adjourned to the next day, having probably, in secret session, dispensed with the rule for the permanent session. On Friday, the 13th, the house proceeded to the *thirtieth* ballot, without a choice, & again adjourned to the next day. On Saturday, the 14th the ballotings had the same result.—On Tuesday, the 17th, at the thirty-sixth ballot, the Speaker declared, at one o'clock, that Mr. JEFFERSON was elected, having the votes of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland four votes for Mr. J. and four *blanks*, and Vermont, one vote for Mr. J. and one *blank* vote.

Thus ended the scene.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

STATE OF THINGS IN KENTUCKY.

Extract from a letter, dated

FRANKFORT, Ky. Dec. 19.

"We are going on with a high hand against the Judges, and the Constitution of this country. It is well escertained that there is not a constitutional majority for removing the Judges. It is, however, determined to legislate them out of office, by abolishing the Court of Appeals and organizing a new one. A bill to this effect has passed the Senate, in which it originated, and has passed to a third reading in the other House, where the strength of parties has not been tried yet, because it was thought best not to offer any opposition to the bill in its first stages. A compromise has been offered, proposing the appointment of a fourth Judge on the bench of the Appellate court, and requiring the whole four to concur in declaring any law unconstitutional.—This project seems to take very well, and we have some hopes of averting by these means, the great calamity that threatens the state by the encroachments and usurpations of one department of government upon the constitutional rights of another. But should we fail in our efforts, and should the disorganizing bill pass, we shall witness a scene unlike any thing that has occurred in the history of governments. There is no doubt in the minds of all disinterested men that the present Judges of the Court of Appeals will remain the only legitimate and constitutional judges, this law to the contrary notwithstanding. And it is expected that the new Judges appointed under the act, will attempt to take their seats, and to pronounce opinions which will be denied them by the present Judges; or, at least the present Judges will participate in the discharge of the duties of that court, which will, no doubt, be denied them by the new Judges.—And thus will a state of things be produced, which, of all others, in well organized governments, is most to be deprecated.

"Mr. Rowan has produced one book against the judges at the present session, which I send you. You will in this book, have a sample of the CONFLUENT mind of our newly elected Senator in Congress, FLOWING FROM THE RADICS. To this preamble and resolutions the judges made a written response, which I think one of the ablest papers I ever heard read, and, in it they do not let Mr. Rowan escape. When this response of the judges was read, Mr. Rowan moved to have it committed for the special purpose, as he avowed of drawing up a replication. This course, I believe is unprecedented. But the *relief party* in the legislature, can do wondrous things. Mr. Rowan has now been absent from the house for ten successive days, engaged in drawing up this replication, and has not yet produced it.

"We have tried Judge Robins and Judge Shannon—the one for being too industrious, & the other for being too idle; the one for not doing the people's business in the manner they desired, and the other for not doing it at the time desired; and have honorably acquitted them both. We have one Justice of the peace before us for trial. His offence consists in having taken a little cash for some extra judgments, and for having appeared before a jury that had been sworn by him to try a riot and breach of the peace, and having before that jury argued the cause in the character of a lawyer. If this be proved, I think he may kiss his commission and part from it.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Legislature of Kentucky passed a law inviting Judge Sebastian to accept a pension and retire from the Bench. The Judge accepted the pension and resigned. At the next session the Legislature repealed the law giving the pension and his honor was out of office & without PAY—was this honest.

From the Lexington, (Ky.) Reporter, Dec. 27.

LEGISLATURE.—The last week as usual was devoted to Judge Breaking. The Resolutions and Address to remove the Judges of the Court of Appeals were tried in both Houses, and failed in each by a few votes. The attack was then directed against the COURT—and the Court of Appeals has actually been ABOLISHED by a Legislative act! The vote was then taken in the lower house on Thursday night, precisely at the hour of midnight, and the bill received his Excellency's signature the following day.—Great astonishment at this high-handed, disorganizing measure has been very generally expressed; by one party it is viewed as a most wanton, flagrant and obvious violation of the Constitution, while by the other it is applauded as the finest relief measure ever adopted, and in truth so it is. For if the avaricious and indebted part of the community continue to violate the constitution with impunity, and are suffered to ABSORB all the powers of governments, though but for a short period, the party will so manage as to get relief enough. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, however, do not intend to submit. They could not be impeached nor addressed off, and the constitution does not authorize any other mode of breaking Judges. To submit to this encroachment would prove them faithless to their government and regardless of their oaths. We may therefore expect ere long, to hear of a resort to force.—It will be a brilliant achievement for the militia of Kentucky to put down the Supreme Judicial tribunal which is expressly provided for in the Constitution, AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

SYNOPSIS OF A DEBATE.

In the English Parliament, in the year 1794, on a motion to petition his Majesty to intercede with his ally, the King of Prussia, in behalf of Lafayette.

Gen. Fitzpatrick rose and said, that whatever may be the present affairs of France, and the system now followed there, he would venture to ask what was the general feeling of the people of this country. (England) on hearing of the destruction of the Bastile in Paris. To this destruction Lafayette had contributed; and although it was attended with some popular excesses, he did all he could to prevent them; and for so doing he was now confined in one of the Bastiles of the King of Prussia. He could hardly suppose (said Gen. Fitzpatrick) that the conduct of Lafayette, in America, could be an objection to this motion. In entering into it he had only done his duty to his King and to his country. A generous and brave enemy ought to forgive and forget enemies, when the contest was over. The illustrious President of the United States of America, had, he understood, designed to make an application in favor of his unhappy fellow citizen. That illustrious character saw with regret the fate of his companion in arms, *into whose mind he had instilled his principles!*—but it was to be feared that his (Washington's) interference would have no great weight with the King of Prussia.

Col. Tarleton seconded the motion. The rigor, the severity, the cruelty, that has been exercised towards that unfortunate person, were such as might well be said to draw the tear of pity down *Pluto's iron cheek!* He hoped, (said the Colonel) that his Majesty's Ministers would lose no time to wipe away this stain which *blurs the ermine of royalty.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the motion, on the simple ground of the impropriety of adopting a measure so unusual and so extraordinary!

Mr. Fox said, that if ever there existed a man who, in a great and arduous situation, amid the conflict of opinion, carried on either side to extremes, and could claim the merit of having steered a temperate and middle course, uninfluenced by the violence of the moment and directed by free conceived opinion, M. Lafayette was that man.

Mr. Burke said, that he believed Lafayette to be the cause of all their misfortunes, and of all the misfortunes that had befallen France! And therefore, however much other gentlemen might pity him, he was not the object of his compassion. Did France claim Lafayette? Yes, as a traitor whom the rabble, that he had been the instrument in elevating to power, were desirous of sacrificing! No nation claimed him. His conduct in our contest with the Americans, we were required to forget; and he was very much disposed to do so, as on a contrary principle, wars would be eternal. But his behaviour in entering as a volunteer to the American service should not entitle him to any extraordinary favour; and as to his fondness for military glory, what could be said, but, that he who wishes to live by the sword, must likewise run the risk of dying by the sword?—He trusted his downfall would be a lesson to mankind how they attempted to overturn the fabric of civilized society! I would not (concluded Mr. B.) *debauch my humanity by supporting an application like the present, for such an horrid ruffian!*

Mr. Grey said that he never heard a speech with greater degree of pain, than that of the honorable gentleman who had just set down. This adding insult to injury was too distressing; and he was the last man, whom he could have supposed capable of such conduct. He had said that if Lafayette returned to France, he would be treated as a traitor. Most sincerely did he (Mr. Grey) think, that it was an eulogium upon his character, instead of a stigma.

Mr. Courtney said, that the French revolution, which Lafayette was charged with having brought about, was a circumstance that afforded universal pleasure—and that at taking of the Bastile, he & an honorable gentleman near him, (Mr. Burke) were then in Paris, and his honorable friend declared he was highly pleased with that event! It was now the fashion to reprobate every thing that sounded like liberty; while every thing done by despots was admired and extolled just as if Kings alone had an exclusive priviledge to commit crimes. He (Mr. C.) declared he would rather be tossed about in the widest blasts and tempests of democracy, than breath for an hour the still and pestilental breath of despotism.

The House then divided. For the motion 46—Against it 153—Majority 107.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS.

A Circular, of which the following is a copy, has been addressed by the Postmaster General to the Contractors for carrying the mails of the United States.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
15th January 1825.

The Postmaster General has observed, with great regret, that the exertions of some contractors, on important mail routes have not equalled his expectation, or the expectation of the public.

This is the season when, to avoid failures, the utmost exertions, of all concerned in the transportation of the mail, are necessary. No obstacles, which human exertions can overcome, shall excuse a failure. Any want of energy, in this respect, will first be noticed by the highest pecuniary penalty, and, for a second failure, the contract will be forfeited.

There will be no departure from this rule. Of this, those most interested may be fully assured.

On all the roads which become so deep as to render the rapid progress of stages impracticable, contractors are requested to place the mail in covered sulkies, or in other vehicles

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