FIRST ENTERPRISE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

During their colonial state, the North Americans were often engaged in maritime warfare, as auxiliaries in the enterprises of the mother country; and in many of them, they were distinguished for their activity. Their zeal and sacrifices in these wars, waged generally for objects entirely distinct from their interest, evinced a heartiness and sincerity in their filial affection, which should have entitled them to a more grateful return. But these services, though repaid with contumely and injustice, were not without their benefits; they educated a hearty and expert marine, which was destined ere long for a higher duty than that of abetting contentions arising out of transatlantic rivalries.

When at last the colonies, by their revolt, became separated from the mother country, they were at once deprived of all maritime protection. The fleets, which had before been stretched along their coast for defence, were suddenly converted into hostile armaments, already in possession of their harbors. Nothing remained with them, save the skill and moral energy, which had been acquired in former wars. It is a subject of surprise and admiration, that this revolt should have taken place, when the overwhelming maritime power of Britain was so well known; rendering her master of every avenue to the revolting country, and enabling her to transport her armies with such certainty and facility. It doubly enhances the boldness of the undertaking, and shows both the heaviness of the oppression, and the fearless character of the sufferers.

It would appear that, when resistance was contemplated by the colonies, a naval force was not taken into consideration. Such an idea might have been discouraged, by the utter hopelessness of contending with the mistress of the ocean. It was not until provoked by wanton aggressions upon their defenceless commerce, that they adopted measures of retaliation. These measures, for some time, were not the result of any executive or legislative authority, but sprang from the patriotic ardor of individuals or corporations. One of the most conspicuous of these incipient and spontaneous enterprises occurred at Machias, Maine, soon after the battle of Lexington. A vessel, which left Boston immediately after the 19th of April, carried to Machias the tidings of this first bloody aggression. The people in all quarters goaded and exasperated, had waited but for this consummation of oppression, to break forth into fierce and resolute hostility. A forbearing spirit seemed to have restrained them under the most powerful excitements, and had limited their opposition to the most scrupulous defence, until this aggravated violence released them from the last obligation. The moment this release was felt, a daring eagerness for action was manifested on every side.

A British armed schooner was at that time lying at Machias. Considering hostilities as now begun, a plan was immediately formed to capture the unsuspecting enemy. The first intention was to seize upon the officers of the schooner, while attending church on the following day, which was Sunday; but this design was defeated by the vigilance or the activity of the officers, who made their escape to the vessel, and, after firing a few random shot at the town, dropped down the bay. Unwilling to lose the prize, a party of volunteers the next day took forcible possession of a lumber sloop, and immediately began pursuit. The whole equipment for this sudden cruise consisted, according to Mr. Goldsborough, of three charges of powder and ball for twenty fowling pieces, "thirteen pitchforks, ten or twelve axes, a few pieces of salt pork, &c." No circumstance could more strikingly exhibit the reckless and confiding bravery of this little band, than that it should have been without any acknowledged leader, until the moment of overtaking the enemy; when Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien was chosen by unanimous consent. Unappalled by the disparity of force, he at once laid his sloop alongside of the schooner, and, after a short but severe contest, carried her by boarding. The British vessel is said to have had four six pounders, twenty swivels, two wall pieces, and an abundance of cutlasses, firearms, and ammunition, and a crew consisting "of two commissioned officers, and thirty-eight petty officers and men." The crew of the lumber sloop is stated to have been less than forty.—With the armament of this prize, O'Brien fitted out a small vessel called the Liberty, and soon captured two British armed schooners, sent out in pursuit of him, whose crews he conducted prisoners to Boston, where, upon the recommendation of General Washington, he was appointed a Captain by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. Returning to Machias, he soon manned two vessels, the Liberty and the Diligence, with volunteers, sailed from New Brunswick, and took by surprise Fort Howe, with its garrison and military stores, and a loaded brig, lying in the harbor, which was destined for the British troops at Boston.

North American Review.

ELOQUENCE OF YOUTH.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen: The following is an extract from the Oration delivered by Cadet B. H. Henderson, before the Corps of Cadets, at the celebration of our Independence. If you think it worthy, as was supposed by the audience, a place in your columns, you are at liberty to insert it. Nat. Int.

West Point, July 13.

"The clarion of Independence, which summoned them from the repose of peace to the standard of their country, was responded by the acclamations of that ardent devotion which offers up at the alters of liberty its richest oblations; that kindred affection of the mind, which is felt and not defined, by which man is bound to the land of his nativity; which impels him to rejoice with a generous pride at the prosperity of his country, and to weep o'er his misfortunes with filial tenderness; the holy flame which fired the breast of Leonidas; that high impulse which nerved the arm of Brutus. This was the feeling which excited the tremulous throbs of sympathetic fervor in the breast of the aged patriot, and bade defiance to the approach of tyranny upon the plains of Lexington. Heroes of the Revolution! defenders of your country's liberty! with reverence and devotion we this day approach the holy sanctuary of your glory: with hearts warmed with the recollection of your sacrifices, we this day recall the names that will be dear to us whilst freedom has her votaries. Yes! Let Greece proclaim her immortality upon the plains of Marathon; let Rome point with exultation to the plains of Philippi; yet, who amongst you, my fellow Cadets, that does not turn with glowing admiration to the Heights of Bunker Hill, or feel the tear of patriotic sympathy startle in his eye at the name of Trenton?—Were it necessary, I would recall to your recollection the noble sufferings of our forefathers in the assertion of the privileges we are this day commemorating. I would describe with what daring fortitude they scaled the walls of Quebec, with the gallant Montgomery at their head, buried beneath the snows, bending before the severities of a rigorous climate; or with what invincibility they arrested in its impetuous career the triumphal car of the elated victor on the burning plains of Monmouth, and rolled back the tide of destruction upon the pursuer. I would lead you to the plains of Savannah, rendered sacred by the blood of Pulaski, or point you to the plains of Yorktown, and describe with [illegible] suspicious combination the genius of Brita[illegible] were made to bow to the superior pro[illegible] America. But, Oh no! these scenes are too familiar, they have been too often told us; the sons of the brave defenders of their country's liberties yet moisten with their tears the verdure that springs over the graves of their fathers.——In our daily walks we are accustomed to visit the *sequestered spot* where the brave foreigner poured forth the fervent aspirations of patriotism, or view with feelings of indescribable emotion the venerable remains of a fortress on whose battlements waved in triumph the standard of our Revolutionary fathers; each stone that falls but increases the fordness with which we cling to the recollections—it reminds us that the current of time is rapidly hurrying us at a distance from the theatre of their actions. But, though they themselves shall shall perish, though the monuments of their industry and perseverence shall crumble into dust, yet never, never, will their names be forgotten. It is on occasions like the present that they occur to us; it is on occasions like the present that the venerable features of our beloved Washington burst upon our memories, and cause the current of affection to quicken the throb in every breast, and the tear of gratitude to hang trembling in every eye. It is on occasions like the present, that our great father presents himself to us with the voice of admonition—"My sons, forget not your fathers"—he implores us by the many trying hours that they endured, by the blood that they spilt, by their bones which now lie bleaching upon the wide field of their glory."

WASHINGTON, July 23.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

FRIDAY, July 22.

Mr. Boyle, a Clerk from the Navy Department, was examined by the Judge Advocate, to authenticate a considerable mass of the correspondence (as it was understood) between Comm. Porter and the Navy Department. The letters were shown to Mr. Boyle, who authenticated the whole as examined copies, &c. The Counsel of Comm. Porter requested to have a list of the papers so approved; but was answered there was no list made out: he then requested to have the letters called over, so that it might be known to the accused what were the identical papers, which Mr. Boyle had authenticated, and what were to be offered in evidence. This was objected to by the Judge Advocate; who remarked that it would be time enough for the accused to know what the letters were, when they came to be successively offered in evidence, as they became applicable to the various points of the charge, in the progressive steps of the trial. The Counsel appeared to be on the point of insisting, with some earnestness, upon the propriety and necessity of knowing instantly, what were the identical papers, which had been authenticated by the witness, when, at Commodore Porter's particular request, the point was waived.

Commodore Porter having been called upon by the Judge Advocate for his questions (called cross interrogatories) to Mr. Monroe, in order that the commission for his examination might be despatched, produced the same as requested, with a protest annexed to the same, reserving all just exceptions to the commission, of the authority for the issuing of which, or for dispensing with the personal attendance of the witness, he had no knowledge: that, having so repeatedly insisted on the necessity of more precise specifications of the circumstances wherein his supposed offence consisted; and of the points to which the correspondence of Mr. Monroe was thought to be material, &c. he must be content with the mysterious and studied silence of the prosecution on these points, &c. and under this protest he gave in the required interrogatories to complete the examination of Mr. Monroe.

It was objected by the Judge Advocate that this protest ought not to be suffered to accompany the interrogatories of Mr. Monroe; but should be separated from them, and attached to the record: upon this objection the Court was cleared; and, upon being opened, it was found that the protest was to be disposed of as the Judge Advocate had suggested. It is understood the commission and interrogatories were despatched by a special messenger from the Navy Department to Mr. Monroe.

The Judge Advocate then read the several letters charged as "insubordinate and disrespectful;" and then read Comm. Porter's printed pamphlet, under the charge for publishing the proceedings of the late Court of Inquiry before the Executive had decided what course to pursue on the report of that court.

And the Court adjourned at 3 P. M.

Nat. In.

July 25.

FOURTEENTH DAY—Saturday, July 23.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

The Judge Advocate proceeded with the reading of the pamphlet of Commodore Porter, which occupied until half past twelve o'clock.

The Judge Advocate then proceeded to compare the printed pamphlet with the record of the Court and to point out the various discrepancies which existed between the two.

This contained the evidence in support of the 3d and 4th specifications.

During this comparison, the Report made by the Court of Inquiry to the Secretary of the Navy, was read. It contained, simply, an historical digest of the evidence given before it, to collect and embody which was the duty of that Court.

In support of the 5th specification, the Judge Advocate offered a number of the National Journal, and, also, one of the National Intelligencer, containing sundry letters purporting to have been written by Com. Porter.

The Court then adjourned, until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. ib.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

The persons who now fill the executive offices of the different States of the Union, the length of time for which they are severally elected, and the manner in which each is chosen, are as follows:—*Maine*, Albion K. Parris one year, by the people; *New Hampshire*, Daniel L. Morrill, one year, by the people; *Vermont*, Cornelius P. Van Ness, one year, by the people; *Massachusetts*, Levi Lincoln, one year, by the people; *Rhode Island*, James Fenner, one year, by the people; *Connecticut*, Oliver Wolcott, one year, by the people. (The constitution of the four first and the last of the above States, and the laws adopted under the royal character of Rhode Island, all require that in all elections a majority of the whole of the votes given in shall be necessary to a choice. If no one shall receive such majority, in the case of an election for Governor, the Legislatures are required to choose one of the two highest in vote, and instances have occurred in which the lowest of the two returned have been elected. In elections, in those States for most other officers, if a majority of the whole of the votes are not given to some one candidate, a new election has to be held, and since party spirit has ceased to govern, in a principal degree, in the elections, instances have occurred in which the people have been called upon five or six times to make a choice, before they have succeeded.) *New-York*, De Witt Clinton, two years, by the people; *New-Jersey*, Isaac H. Williamson, one year, by the Legislature; *Pennsylvania*, John Andrew Shulze, three years, by the people; *Delaware*, Samuel Paynter, three years, by the people; *Maryland*, Samuel Stevens, one year, by the Legislature; *Virginia*, James Pleasants, one year, by the Legislature; *North Carolina*, Hutchins G. Burton, one year, by the Legislature; *South Carolina*, James M. Manning, two years, by the Legislature; *Georgia*, George M. Troup, two years, hitherto by the Legislature, but an alteration was made in the mode at the last annual meeting of the Legislature; and hereafter the election is to be made by the people, for the same length of time as they were formerly elected, and the first election by the new mode is to take place in October next; *Ohio*, Jeremiah Morrow, two years, by the people; *Kentucky*, Joseph Desha, four years, by the people; *Tennessee*, William Carroll, two years, by the people; *Alabama*, Israel Pickens, three years, by the people; *Louisiana*, Henry Johnson, two years, voted for by the people, and the two persons having the highest number of votes, no matter how many or how few, or what the difference between them, to be returned to the Legislature, by whom one of the two is to be chosen; *Mississippi*, Walter Leake, four years, by the people; *Indiana*, James B. Ray, (acting) three years, by the people; *Illinois*, Isaac Coles, four years, by the people; *Missouri*, three years, by the people.

In Pennsylvania, a man cannot serve in the office of Governor for more than nine years out of twelve; in Delaware, not more than three out of six; in Maryland, not more than three out of four; in North Carolina, not more than three out of six; in South Carolina, not more than two out of four; in Kentucky, not more than four out of eleven; in Tennessee, not more than six out of eight; and in Ohio, not more than six out of eight.

The present Governors of some of the States were elected in the different years, as follows:—Mississippi, in 1821; in Illinois, in 1822; in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Tennessee and Alabama, in 1823; in South Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, New-York, Louisiana and Missouri, in 1824; and in South Carolina, in January, 1825.

[Del. Gaz.

From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.

DEATH BY DRINKING COLD WATER.

The number of deaths in this city, the last week, imputed to a too free use of cold water, are exceedingly melancholy. We are fully persuaded that something more than cold water, however, has an agency in these sudden and often fatal affections of the sanguineous system. So far as our own observations have extended, laboring people are the most liable to injuries from drinking cold water, when the atmospheric temperature is very high, and a majority of those who have died, have been either grossly intemperate, or were strongly inclined to it. There is a mistaken notion pervading the laboring part of the community, that if the weather is excessively warm, it is necessary to take the more spirit. Nothing can be more erroneous, or any practice more pernicious.—The less spirit a man drinks, the better it is for him, under all circumstances. A constant use of liquors, of a stimulating nature, deranges, by a slow but certain train of operations, all the animal functions, and places the nervous and circulating systems in that peculiar condition, that any extraordinary excitement has a constant tendency to explode the powers of life in an instant. Such, we believe, was the state of those who have been the victims of an immoderate use of cold water; they have carried on the excitement, by a steady and habitual course of tipling, till a sudden change in the secretory organs, by a draught of water several degrees below the temperature of their own bodies, produces an instantaneous apoplexy, or induces the most aggravated spasms in the stomach and bowels which quickly terminates the life of the unhappy victim.

Those physicians who have had the most experience with these cases, if called in seasonably, have found that free blood-letting, and emetics which operate quickly and powerfully, are the most certain means of overcoming the apoplectic systems, and restoring the natural heat of the body. Oftentimes, however, the patient falls down and breathes his last before any one is aware of his being indisposed, and the putrefactive process follows with as much rapidity as in those who have been struck with lightning—which shows most conclusively, that the vis insita of the muscular fibre is annihilated, & all hope, therefore, of recalling the nervous power, is forever lost.

Such are often the fatal results of indulging in intemperance, which exposes the individual to instantaneous death, by simply quenching his thirst with that pure, invigorating element—Water, which the God of nature has so abundantly supplied for his necessities and use.

N. B. Since writing the foregoing article, on Tuesday last, we have not only had ample opportunities of witnessing the effect of drinking cold water when the body was overheated, but have taken pains to consult our professional neighbors on the mode of treatment which has with them been found the most successful; and we are happy to find that their opinion in relation to copious bleedings, corresponds precisely with our own. The labor of the physicians on Wednesday, and some part of Thursday, is almost incredible. One physician reports fifty-four cases which came under his care, in the course of those two days, and many others were quite as much overwhelmed with business. As disorder seemed exclusively confined to that particular class of citizens, before mentioned, many of whom were Irish emigrants, and who were without the means of paying for medical services, we believe there has not been an instance where any compensation has been demanded. Antimonial wine has been thought, by some, the most preferable emetic, where vomition was evidently necessary, and this could always be determined by the racking pains in the stomach and bowels.

SICKNESS CONSEQUENT TO HOT WEATHER.

Such was the extreme heat in the fore part of this month, that complaints of the stomach and bowels have been more frequent; among both adults and children, than we have been accustomed to witness for some months past. Such, too, is the excitement occasioned by an inordinate temperature of the atmosphere, that many inflammatory diseases, as of the eyes, brain, liver, and intestines, are likely to be induced; and indeed several cases of appoplexy and cholera Morbus, have already come to our knowledge. Many severe affections of the bowels have also been brought on by the imprudent use of cold water. The distressing irritation and spasms produced by taking cold water to excess, when the body is thus heated, may frequently be relieved by the free use of laudanum and brandy given internally, and hot spirituous fomentations applied to the bowels; in some cases, death has been manifestly hurried on by too early blood-letting. It should be remembered that there are two stages in these affections, which call for different and even opposite modes of treatment. In the first, as in the cold stage of fever, the vital powers are in a measure suspended, approaching to, and sometimes inducing a complete state of asphyxia, and immdiate death. During this state of insensibility, stimuli, both externally and internally, should be freely administered until the action of the heart is renewed, and the sensibility of the system is restored. Until these objects are attained, the use of the lancet is totally inadmissible. The second stage displays itself by more or less arterial excitement,—occasioning inflammation of the brain, stomach, or intestines. The lancet, cupping, division of the temporal artery, cathartics, enemata and blisters, are now called for, to be used with promptness and decision, especially when the patient has too freely indulged in spirituous drinks.

The distressing nausea and retching which is common in these affections, we have found to be the most readily overcome by the application of hot and moist peppermint leaves to the region of the stomach. They are the most conveniently applied, by putting a sufficient quantity of the leaves between two pieces of cloth; then pouring upon them boiling water, and with something provided for the purpose, quickly pressing them sufficiently dry, to apply to the region of the stomach as hot as the patient can bear. We have often found this simple remedy to allay the most urgent vomiting, when the stomach rejected every other prescription. [Ib.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON, July 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE SEA GULL.

The United States steam galliot Sea Gull, Lt. Comdt. M'Keever, 9 days from Key West, bound to Philadelphia, put in here on Saturday last for a supply of fuel. She has been absent nearly nine months, on the West India station, during which time she has lost only five of her crew, a list of whom will be found below. These deaths, generally, were caused by necessaries exposure in the boats in search of Pirates. The officers and crew of the Sea Gull are all in good health.

By this arrival we learn that the late commercial orders issued at Havana, had driven all the merchants from Key West.

Some cases of intermittent fever existed on the Island and the number was increasing. No officer's were left at Key west.

The hospital erecting there was progressing rapidly, and nearly completed.

The U. S. schr. Grampus, Lt. Comdt. Sloat, was cruising of Cape Antonio.

The Terrier, Lt. Comdt. Payne, was cruising off the Double headed Shot Keys.

The Fox, Lt. Comd't Cook, was at Matanzas. The officers and crews of these vessels were generally very healthy.

The following is a list of the officers at present attached to the Sea Gull.

J. M'Keever, Lt. Comd't: Lts. F. Engle, John Rudd; Acting Surgeon Edward L. Dubarry; Midshipmen Timothy G. Benham, Robert W. Alden; Engineer J. Munroe; Passengers, Richard Kennon, Surgeon's Mate, in bad health, and Mr. Colbert, late of schooner Ranger.

List of deaths on board the U. S. Steam Galliot Sea Gull, during her cruise in the West Indies.

Michael Clautice, of Maryland, Carpenter's mate, died June 3.

Robert F. Martin, of Maryland, acting sailing master, died July 3.

John A. Jones of the District of Colombia, ordinary seamen, died July 7th.

William Callaway, District of Columbia gunner, died 8th July.

George Redder, of Maryland, Purser's Steward, died 20th July.

Latest from Key West.—A letter from the Beacon correspondent at Key West, dated 12th inst. received by the steam Galliot Sea Gull, says:

"Since I last wrote you (25th June) nothing of moment has transpired. The diseases of the Island appear to be assuming a more malignant character, and the sick list is increasing. I am just recovering from a severe attack of bilious intermittent fever.

"The law recently passed in Cuba relative to Spanish vessels, has entirely destroyed the hopes of the mercantile part of the community on this Island. Some have already taken their departure, and those who remain, hang their only hopes upon the wreckers.

"The schooner United States, capt. Johnson, and schooner Thorn, capt. Morrison, arrived here last night with part of the cargo of the brig Lima, capt. Stoneman, faom Havana, bound to Philad. which was cast away on the Florida Reef, off the Saddle Hills, on the 4th inst. The cargo saved consists of silks, Sugar, segars, copper, snuff, tobacco, beesewax, paper, volantes, molasses, crockery, &c. a considerable part of which is damaged, particularly the silks.

The following palpable hit is from the New York Evening Post. It is one of those dead thrusts that leaves nothing—a quietus of the same kind as a bullet in the thorax. It may now be asked, in the language of the modern Revelers, who sings an American song. Read, gentlemen critits, the following extract, and answer the question for yourselves:—

"We are not unfrequently accused by the English, and not, we admit, without some color of truth, with national vanity, but may we not retort the charge by accusing them in turn with national envy and injustice? We have seen some of the best specimens of American poetry republished in the London leading newspapers, carefully concealing their American origin, and without scruple serving them up to the public as English originals. We have lately seen a letter from Mr. Philipps, who is now engaged at the Dublin theatre, in which he says he wanted a *crack* song for Carl Van Weber's romantic opera of Der Freischutz, and it struck me that one composed by Mr. Gilfert, manager of the Charleston theatre, on some occasion, and presented to me when I was last in New York would be just the thing, but I was afraid of the reception it might meet with, if it was known to come from America, so I resorted to the innocent *ruse de guerre* of announcing it as the production of *Carl Von Gilfert* of Prague, and as such it is published as you will see by the copy I send you. I was not mistaken in my conjecture; the song proved very effective and is never sung without a universal encore. The Dublin Journal in speaking of it says, "a Hunting Polacca, not that sung by Braham, was introduced by Philipps, bearing evident marks of originality and German origin, and is generally encored, sometimes more than once. It has since been published with words by Percy Farren, Esq. and has had a most extensive scale." Now we really hope, for the sake of consistency, that the merits of this song will not be much diminished with the European public, when they discover that *Carl Von Gilfort* of Prague, is the child of pious deception, and owes his birth entirely to the happy conceit of Mr. Philipps, who well knew what would be welcomed by his countrymen. The real author of the fortunate song, is now the actual American manager of the theatre at Albany, and can at any time produce, at pleasure, equally beautiful compositions, without the prefix of a Carl or a Von to his name."

FROM THE YATES REPUBLICAN, July 13.

A PROUD DAY FOR THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

On or about the 15th of September next, we have good authority for saying, the Erie Canal will be completed, and water immediately let in on the whole line. A boat may then be expected to start from Lake Erie to New York. The short space of 8 years and 2 months only, will have passed away, since the first spade of earth was removed, and a spectacle is presented for a world to gaze upon, such as it never witnessed before, an uninterrupted artificial navigation, (including the Champlain Canal,) of 414 miles, and this too through every variety of face of country, from sliding quicksands, thro' swamps and solid rock. And how has this gigantic enterprise been effected? By the unrestricted energies of a single free state, at the cost of $10,123,789, which sum it has been enabled to raise on very advantageous terms, without drawing one cent from the pockets of the people. And it is estimated, that in ten years the whole debt will be extinguished, by tolls collected; after which, a revenue of $1,000,000 will annually be poured into the state treasury, to be employed for other useful and ennobling objects. Notwithstanding the magnitude of these works, it must be borne in mind, that not to them alone has all our care been directed; far from it. Within the same period, we have nurtured the great agricultural interest, by distributing to the several counties in the state, bounties to the amount of $10,000 annually, for the building up and encouraging of agricultural societies, the good effects of which the intelligent traveller beholds, while surveying the teeming productiveness of our soil.—We have loaned by tens of thousands, to our enterprising and patriot fellow citizens, for the purpose of working ores and mines, and rearing manufactories. We have made liberal appropriations for the diffusion of learning. We have constructed a state prison, on the best model extant, at a great expense. We have made roads, improved the navigation of rivers and streams, and enriched in various ways and by various means, every section of the state. In fact, what have we not done, in the march of improvement? Yet who feels oppressed by reason of the expenditures thus incurred? Not a single citizen. Every dollar expended returns again in a two fold proportion, by the increased value of property, and the facilities of communication. And by whom have all these things been accomplished? By men young in the science of self-government, who have been scarcely half a century free from a foreign yoke. The old world, with all its talent, and all its wealth, and all its physical strength, has performed nothing that can bear comparison with our improvements, in the same length of time. "Who, then, is not proud of being a New Yorker?"

SPAIN.—All the statement which have been given of the dreadful state of Spain are confirmed by recent accounts from Madrid. In Andalusia, in particular, the crops had completely failed, and the inhabitants were dying of hunger. Ferdinand had received a memorial from the principal officers of several regiments of the line, in which they declared that they could not be responsible for the fidelity of the troops, unless means were found to pay them the arrears which were due. It seems that in many of the cavalry regiments the desertions amounted to 30 or 40 per day, and that the bandidti had been much increased by these desertions. The diligence from Madrid to Bayonne had been twice pillaged within the last month. Receiving no pay from the national treasury, the garrisons in the different great towns had begun to intercept its supplies, and to help themselves in the first instance, before they allowed any money to be transmitted to Madrid. The troops of Seville began this practice, and their example had been followed at Burgos, Santander, Salamanca, and other places. Yet in the midst of this state of disorder and anarchy, the ministers of Ferdinand still dreamed of sending out expeditions from Cadiz and Corunna for the re-conquest of America. The miserable King had issued a decree which outdoes even all *his* outdoings. The innkeepers were to allow of no political conversation in their houses, nor the circulation of reports of any kind; and all pamphlets whatever were to be given to the authorities. The Journal du Commerce, in its Cadiz correspondence, repeats, in rather a positive manner, the rumour of a declaration of independence in the Phillipine Islands.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.

OHIO CANAL.

The Zanesville (Ohio) paper contains the following account of the breaking ground, on the 4th inst. on the Licking Summit, for the Ohio Canal:

The day was fine, the sun shone with unusual splendour, and a pleasant breeze revived and animated it. Heaven seemed to smile propitiously on the undertaking. The stillness of the morning of the 4th was broken at intervals by the discharge of a salute from the company of artillery commanded by captain Stanton, and again by another on the reception of Gov. Morrow, who arrived from Columbia, escorted by several companies of cavalry, Gov. Clinton, who was accompanied by Gen. Van Rensselaer, and several other gentlemen, escorted by the several committees, canal commissioners, &c. in carriages. General Johnson, of Coshocton, and his staff, Col. Richmond, of Zanesville, and staff, several companies of cavalry from Lancaster, Columbus, Newark, Worthington, Rushville and Zanesville, and a numerous cavalcade of citizens, was received in front of the court house with a salute from the Zanesville artillery, which immediately marched for the parade ground, about four miles south west of Newark.

The military on the ground, consisting of the Chilicothe Blues, and several other infantry and rifle companies, were formed for the military reception of the Governors and suites, who shortly after arrived, escorted by the cavalry, and were received with a grand salute by the several artillery companies. The exercises of the day were commenced by a prayer, and an oration by Mr. Ewing, at the conclusion of which a procession was formed, and marched to the summit, where the canal was commenced by Governors Clinton and Morrow, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude, amounting, it is supposed, to about 5000. About 4 o'clock, the company retired to a beautiful grove in the vicinity of the summit, where about 1200 sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared with much taste for the occasion by Mr. Steinman, of Lancaster. Many appropriate toasts were drank, accompanied by music and salutes from the artillery companies and Chilicothe Blues.—Gov. Clinton, with a numerous escort, left Newark on Tuesday morning for Lancaster. We understand he purposes visiting Cincinnati, and will probably be in this place in about two weeks

GOVERNOR TROUP AND THE INDIAN AGENT.—Our readers will recollect that Maj. Andrews, the special agent, in a letter to Mr. Crowell, suspending him for the time being from the exercise of his functions as Indian Agent, observed, that, so far, he saw no fault in him, (Crowell,) with other expressions which were calculated to throw the blame on the authorities of Georgia, and that Governor Troup thereupon broke off "all further intercourse" with Major Andrews on the subject. The following is the conclusion of Major Andrew's letter in reply to this last letter of Gov. Troup:

Your excellency informs me "that if the letter is authentic" I am to consider all intercourse between your government and myself as "suspended." Be it so, I know of no intercourse between your government and myself which is at all necessary, which is not on your part perfectly voluntary and agreeable. Being an officer of the general government, I can go on to discharge my duties, fearlessly, according to the dictates of my conscience and to the best of my judgment; and, if I am to be added to the list of the proscribed, for interposing the shield of my government, to prevent the destruction of a man doomed to be condemned without a hearing or trial, I wish that suspension not only continued, but made absolute and permanent.

As your excellency has thought it your duty to address me your letter of the 28th June, I have felt it my right to reply to it; and to inform you, that I can now see, so far as the examinations have progressed, and they have been both numerous and important, no cause for the accusations against the agent, unless in his inflexible integrity and firmness in stemming a torrent of corruption, disgraceful, in my opinion, to the national character: A sense of duty compels me to say, that in using this expression, I have not allusion to your excellency, for, I sincerely believe, that the same persons who have caused this outcry against the Indian Agent, have abused that confidence which your excellency was compelled to repose in consequence of your official station. With high respect and consideration, I remain your excellency's most ob't servant,

T. P. ANDREWS, Special Agent.

To his Excellency George M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia—Milledgeville.

We learn from Washington, that whether acquitted or convicted, Commodore Porter will leave the service at the close of the trial. It is further whispered, that he has an offer of an Admiralty in the Mexican Navy, which, it is supposed, he will accept. Com Adv.

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