from Control of the state of th nd family, were given to him, (Vallette) which his wife and family, were given to him, (Vallette) which he now produces; he did not see the inventories of Mr. Timberlake's money, slops, and stores; but he always understood that such were taken, and supposed that they were in the possession of Mr. Randol; h. and a copy forwarded to the Fourth Auditor's office. A memorandum of the amount of money was given to him, which he gave to Com. Patterson; but he does not recollect the t. There was a considerable amount of gold in on clest, and there were two boxes of Spanish dollars, said to contain two thousand dollars each, and another box, part of which had been used. He recollects that Mr. Randolph told him one of the boxes fell short twenty dollars. Mr. Randolph recently told him at Philadelphia, that there were upwards of eleven thousand dollars of the monay.

and dollars of the money.

There was a large chest, containing shirts, vests, an There was a large chest, containing shirts, vests, and other articles, belonging to Mr. Timberlake, which was delivered to Mr. Randolph, and kept open by him for sale of the articles, in charge of Mr. Norman, and Mr. T. had also, at the time of his death, a variety of small stores for sale to the men on board, all of which were delivered to Mr. Randolph. None of these were included in the inventories produced to him, nor does he know that they were ever accounted for. He can form no opinion of the value of these articles. He has no knowledge, nor did he ever hear on board that Mr. Randolph paid any of the sums entered on Timberlake's pay-roll, closing on the 31st March, 1828, nor did he ever hear of Mr. Randolph's paying any debt whatever of Mr. Timberlake's at Port Mathon. He does not know what was done with a single dollar of the money left by Mr. Timberlake on public account.

Timberlake on public account.

All of Mr. Timberlake a papers, public and private, were left in the care of Mr. Randolph. He thinks he saw, before the ship arrived in the United States, sacksaw, before the ship arrived in the United States, packers of papers tied up and marked, private, but does not recollect whether they were under seal or not. He had an oval brass seal engraved for Mr. Timberlake, about a year before his death, with his initials upon it, but does not know what became of it. Mrs. Eaton recently told him she had it. He has no knowledge that Randolph issued any of Timberlake's slops, or any other, after Timberlake's death; it is not usual for the men, in the latter part of a cruise, to draw many sleps. Slops might have been issued without his knowing it. He was very infimate with Mr. Timberlake, and much attached to him. He never knew or suspected him guilwas very intimate with Mr Timberlake, and much attached to him. He never knew or suspected him guilty of any want of integrity. He never knew of his remitting money to any person in the United States. He knew nothing about the disposition made of Mr. Timberlake's slops at Boston, having left the ship before they were taken out. He understood from Mr. Randolph that some carpets and other articles were found stowed away after the ship arrived at Boston, which were not included in the inventories, and that they were were not included in the inventories, and that they were delivered to Mrs. Timberlake.

has no recollection of ever opening or seeing Mr. Timberlake's letter-book, and knows nothing of the mu-tilation exhibited in it. Nor does he know any thing of Timberlake's last book containing the private ac-counts of the officers. The inventories of Mr. Timber-lake's caphing the private acinks the money was counted, &c. on the same day.

Mr. Norman acted as steward to Purser Timberlake,

and continued to act in the same capacity for Mr. Randolph, until the ship arrived at Boston. He was taken sick at Boston, and Randolph got R. Calder, jr. to aid him in closing his business. Mid-hipman P. S. Stock ton aided Timberlake in his account at Mahon. The recapitulation of Timberlake's roll, he thinks is made out in Stockton's hand writing. It was at Port Mahon, during the latter part of Timberlake's life, that Stockton aided him.

Timberlake was disabled from attending to his busi-ess only for a few days, hardly a week before his death-ntil he was disabled, he attended to all his business in person, with the aid of Mr. Stockton, and was remarka-bly careful in his pecuniary affairs. He was sensible that death was approaching some days before his death, and expressed no concern in relation to his property, to him (L. V.) and never heard of his expressing himself

I certify, upon my honor, that the foregoing statement is true, according to the best of my recollection and belief.

E A F. VALLETTE,

Formerly 1st Lieut, of the U. S. Ship Constitution WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1830

I have just seen an oval seal, with Mr. Timberlake's nitials engraved in brass, with a wooden handle, which have no doubt is the soal referred to in the above

Lieutenant B njemin Tallmadge, Jr. states that he was on board the frigate Constitution at the time of pur-ser J. B. Timberlaka's death; that he does not know, nor did he ever hear on board the ship, that Lieutenant dolph pail any of said Timberlake's debts, either on the pay-roll of the ship or etherwise, at Port Ma-on, or elsewhere, out of money left by the latter at a time of his death; that, after Timberlake's death, he time of his death; that, a ter Timberlake's death, is saw articles in a large chest on deck, such as shirts, rests. Sc., exroved to sale, under the care of Mr. Noman, who had acted as his steward, and continued to let in the same capacity for Mr. Randolph, and that said corperty was said to belong to Mr. Timberlake; that about October last, Mr. Randolph sent fir him at New York, and he accompanied him to Brooklyn to see Mr. Norman; that Mr. Randolph saw Norman, and was with him a few minutes, when he joined him, (Tall-nadge) and said, Norman had promised to come over to the hotel the next day and talk it over; that he had previously suggested to Mr. Randolph the propriety of have riously suggested to Mr. Randolph the propriety of hav-ng some person with him when he conversed with Norman; that Mr. Randolph told him, when they arremain, was, that he did not wish to detain him in such a place, (Norman being in a grog-shop;) that the next day, Norman saw and conversed with Mr. Randolph in his presence at the City Hatel; Norman said he could explain the accounts to the satisfaction of the Govern-ment; that Randolph would lose but a few hundred dol-lars, and would lose nothing if he had his proper youchers This Norman said in reply to a question put by him. (Lieutenant Talimadge.) He knows nothing of the disposition made of Timberlake's property at Boston, having left the ship. ton, having left the ship

I certify, upon my honor, that the foregoing state. ment is true, according to the best of my recollection and belief.

BENJ. TALLMADGE, Jr.

Washington, Feb. 13th, 1830.

to cause an inventory of money, and articles of every description, in charge of the late Purser, to be made, onformably to the rules and regulations of the service. in such cases. Lieut. Vallette subsequently reported to me, that he had appointed Lt. R. B. Randolph, 2nd Lieut. of the ship, Midshipman Amassa Paine, and—
Norman, Steward to the late Purser, who, he informed to a such as formed the later pook and the later pook much mutilated. Norman, Steward to the late Purser, who, he informed me, had performed the duty assigned them, and made to me a statement of the amount of money on hand; which statement has unfortunately been mislaid or lost. The smount, to the best of my recollection, exceeded.

I found Mr. Timberiake's letter book much indunated by the cutting out of leaves. The first account book with the officers refers to a second. The second I newhich statement has unfortunately been mislaid or lost. The smount, to the best of my recollection, exceeded. which statement has unfortunately been mislaid or lost. The amount, to the best of my recollection, exceeded eleven thousand dollars, which money, with all other property of a public nature, was taken charge of by Lieut. R. B. Randolph, who, having volunteered to perform the duties of Purser, till our arrival in the U. States, there being no Purser in the Squadron, who could be spared from other vessels, and the Constitution being on the eve of her departure for the U. States, was appointed to that duty, and who is consequently accountable at the Navy Department, for the said amount of money, and all other stitles by him taken in charge.

The Constitution, offering the earliest opportunity for the U. States, after the death of Mr. Timberlake, on our arrival at Baston, I made inquiry, and, to the best of my recollection, of Lieut. R undolph, acting as Purser, whether a copy of the inventory of articles on hand, at the death of the late Purser, sud a statement of the amount of cash, had been transmitted to the office of the could not tell. He neither asserted to the control of the could not tell. He neither asserted to mount of cash, had been transmitted to the office of the could not tell. He neither asserted to mount of cash, had been transmitted to the office of the could not tell. He neither asserted to the could not tell. He neither asserted to the could not tell.

at the death of the late Purser, sud a statement of the amount of cash, had been transmitted to the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and was answered in the affirmative. I concluded, that the measures I directed, had all been carried into effect, and that the proper Department was in powession of every information on the subject, till very recently, when I was shown the account current of Lieut. Randolph, and found that the late Mr. Timberlake was not credited with the amount of money on hand at his death, as he should have been.

The private property of the late Mr. Timberlake, as he had requested should be dono, was taken in charge by Lieut Vallette, who, he informs me, delivered the same to the widow of Mr. Timberlake.

Mr. Norman, S eward of the late Mr. Timberlake, I

During the greater part of the time I was engaged in During in greater part of the time I was engaged in the adjustment of his accounts, Mr. Randolph was absent in Virginia, and the settlement was attended to by Mr. Robert Calder, who was employed by him in Boston, to assist in paying off the crew, and who he said knew more about the accounts than himself.

From Mr. Calder, I learned that he had brought on with him the books and passes belowing to the learned that he had been and the control of the contr

From Mr. Calder, I learned that he had brought on with him the books and papers belonging to the late Mr. Timberlake; but they were not opened in my presence—nor did I ever see them, till in the hands of Mr. Handy, who settled the accounts. I do not know who put the papers into Mr. Calder's hands at Boston. He came on with Mr. Randolph. Many months after the settlement of Mr. Randolph's account, it was discovered that he had receipted to G. S. Ladico, Naval Storekeeper at Port Mahon, for a large amount of slops, which he had not credited in his account current. At the time of settlement, I did not know that such a receipt had ever been given. Had I known it, my obvious course would have been to charge him with the slops, for which he is still held accountable, and credit him with the amount turned over to the Naval Storekeeper at Boston, which I think has been erroneously passed over to Mr. Timberlake's credit. sed over to Mr. Timberlake's credit.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ROB. GETTY.

To Amos KENDALL, E.q. Fourth Auditor.

M. FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Sin: The several questions propounded by you to me, this morning, in relation to the accounts and papers of the late Purser, John B. Timberlake, I proceed to answer, from memory, in the order in which they were proposed.

Ist. Into whose care did the books, papers, &c. of Mr. Timberlake pass, when they came into the office? All the papers of Mr. Timberlake, were first placed in the hands of Mr. Ezekiel Macdaniel, who, at that time, had charge of all the accounts belonging to the Purser's Department.

2d. Was there at that time, or at any subsequent time.

time, any conversation about an inventory, about money or property, left by Mr. Timberlake, or about the letters of Major Eaton?

receipts for which had been taken in the name of the Purser. From the time the Purser's accounts were deposited for settlement to the present, there has been much conversation in the present, there has been uch conversation in the office about the letters of Ma-3d. Were the letters of Major Eaton read in

3d. Were the letters of Major Eaton read in the office in your-hearing? Do you know that copies were taken? When, and by whom, were Timberlake's papers put into your hands for examination and settlement.

The letters of Major Eaton were read in my hearing, as well as in the hearing of a number of others then in the room. I do know that copies or extracts were taken. The papers of Mr. Timberlake were put into my hands for examination and settlement, by Mr. Excited Mag.

The papers of Mr. Timberlake were put into my hands for examination and settlement, by Mr. Ezekiel Macdaniel, then at the head of that branch of accounts, but what time, my memory, does not serve me to say.

4th. Did I ever examine, or so far as you know or believe, know of the existence of the letters of Major Eaton, until alter my return from the Western country? State the circumstances attending my inquiry for them and their delivery to me? and their delivery to me?
You never did examine, and, so far as I know or be

lieve, know of the existence of the letters of Major Eaton until after your return from the Western country. After the settlement of the account of the Purser, and previous to your return from Kentucky, I consulted with the chief clerk as to the proper disposition to be made of those letters, which I had felt it my duty to retain until after the settlement of the Purser's accounts, and he agreed with me in opinion that they should be delivered agreed with me in opinion that they should be delivered to you on your return. Soon after your return, perhaps on the following Saturday, I made two unsuccessful attempts to deliver them to you; you were, both times I went to your room, engaged with others on business. On the following Monday, early in the morning, you came to my desk, and invited me into your room, where I met with Mr. Branch, the Secretary of the Navy. You observed to me that a report was in circulation that there were certain letters of Major Eaton in my possession. I replied that there were such, and mentioned the disposition I had intended to make of them. You requested me to bring them to you; I did so, and then withdrew. 5th. In what condition did you find Mr. Timberlake's accounts?

seamens' old papers, private bills, public letters, &c. all thrown together in one common mass, which required much time and care to arrange for settlement.

ventory of money or property left on board the Consti-tution by Mr. Timberlake, or that any money was left? If so, by whom? Did you ever converse with Mr. Nor-man in relation to this account, and what explanations sta'e- man in relati

I never did hear of any such inventory until since the close of Mr. Timberlake's accounts, and then first by yourself, afterwards Lieut. Randolph informed me he John B Timberlake, Eq. late Purser of the United States' Frigate Constitution, died on the 2d day of April, 1823, and on the same day, I ordered (verbally) Lieut. E. A. F. Vallette, 1st Lieut. of the Constitution, account, but which was prevented, in the first instance, by his sickness, and afterwards, by my being able to do

I found Mr. Timberlake's letter book much mutilated

of them. He has never seen these rollesince he transme for the widow of Mr. Timberlake, particularly directed should be present at the consulting of the money, and making inventories of all other property on band, as, having charge of all articles received that Mr. Norman, he has never seen these rollesince of the money, and making inventories of all other property on band, as, having charge of all articles received that Mr. Norman that is articles received that Mr. Norman that is accounted to the money, and taking the required that Mr. Norman that is accounted that Mr. Norman that Mr. Timberlake's adeal, the warm to recombing the more than that the election of two Mr. Timberlake's accounted that Mr. Norman that Mr. Timb

A bill of Orfila for clothing made on account of Mr. Timberlake, was also paid out of that money. He thinks the whole amount paid must be eight or nine thousand dollars. The object of paying the discharged men and officers on Timberlake's roll was to save trouble. Lt. Vallette and Lt. Tallmadge were paid some of this money; also, Amasa Paine and all the officers.

Mr. Timberlake's private papers were on shore, and were put up, he believes, by Lt. Vallette and Lt. Paine; his public papers were in his (Norman's) possession, and after he had made the transfers to Randolph, they were also packed up.

where put up, he believes, by Lt. Vallette and Lt. Tallet, his public papers were in his (Norman's) possession, and after he had made the transfers to Randolph, they were also packed up.

Orila's bill was a tailor's bill, altogether private; the clothes made were eall, or about all, issued before Mr. Timberlake's death; Lieutenant Randolph wished to have them entered on his own account, but Commodore Patterson refused to let him do so. The articles as received were entered before the 31st of March, and the prices attached afterwards, when they got Orila's bill. Orila's bill was paid out of Timberlake's money by Mr. Randolph, subsequent to Ty death. He does not know how the receipts came to be dated 15th March, 1828, unless they were sent in when Mr. Timberlake was too ill to attend to business. Mr. Downing, the wintens to one of the receipts, did not arrive at Port Mahon until the day after Mr. Timberlake was buried. The original receipt is not in his (Norman's) hand-writing, the duplicate and triplicate are. He does not know how it happened that there are different witnesses to the original, duplicate and triplicate. He does not know how the happened that there are different witnesses to the original, duplicate and triplicate. A box of \$2,000 was taken on shore to Mr. Timberlake's room. After his death it was brought on board, and had but \$750 in it. He never knew what became of the balance. He never knew of any bills or any time whatever to be paid out of it. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Valette brought it from shore into his (Norman's) room, and counted it; he had no hand in counting the money, but understood there was about \$750.

The officer's book missing from the Fourth Auditor's of the balance. He never knew of any bills or any time whatever to be paid out of it. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Valette brought it from shore into his (Norman's) room, and counted it; he had no hand in counting the money, but understood there was about \$750.

The officer's book missing from the Fourth Auditor's of the balance. He does not kn

time, any conversation about an inventory, about money of Major Eaton?

I never heard any conversation on the subject of an inventory, until after the accounts of the Purser were settled, when I was informed by yourself, that such an inventory had been made, and a copy placed with his papers. Soon after the accounts were placed in my hads for settlement, I did hear, but from whom, I cannot recollect, perhaps from Mr. Thomas Norman, the livered to the widow, on the arrival of the ship at Boston: which he been packed in a trunk and money, belonging to Mr. Timberlake, had been delivered to the widow, on the arrival of the ship at Boston: which he proceeds credited to the Purser.

Since the settlement of the Purser's accounts, I was informed by yourself, and subsequently by Lieut. So bert B. Randolph, that he received money which was informed by yourself, and subsequently by Lieut. Robert B. Randolph, that he received money which was informed by yourself, and subsequently by Lieut. So bert B. Randolph, that he received money which was informed by yourself, and subsequently by Lieut. Be to the amount. Upon my asking Mr. Randolph how he had disposed of these funds, he said, he had applied them to the discharge of claims against the Purser; and the had at Richmond a statement, which would show the had disposed of these funds, he said, he had applied them to the discharge of claims against the Purser. From the time the Purser's accounts, were and for advances to the crew of the Constitution, all the receipts for which had been taken in the name of the Purser. From the time the Purser's accounts, were determined to the purser of the Constitution, all the receipts for which had been taken in the name of the Purser. From the time the Purser's accounts were determined to the purser of the Constitution, all the receipts for which had been taken in the name of the Purser. From the time the Purser's accounts were determined to the purser of the Constitution, all the receipts for which had been taken in the name of the Purser.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE June 19.—The ground assumed by Gen. Jackson in his Message to Congress, on putting his veto to the Maysville Road Bill, gives, so far as we can learn, general satisfaction. Every Republican paper, so far as we have observed, sustains the President. We half these as peculiarly gratifying signs, as evidence that the latitudinarian doctrine of construction is giving place to the strict reading of the constitution.

We have made it cur particular business for the past (Court) week to inquire of our country friends among whom are many of those who stood by their country in times that trial man's souls?

whom are many of those who stood by their country in "times that tried men's souls," and who are now of the bone and muscle of the Democratic party of our county—and they, to a man, are pleased with the ground taken by the old Tennessee farmer. They are opposed to a continuation of the National Debt, and believe that the Government, like an individual, ought to pay off those debts "elready contracted than entail additional burthens upon posteriy. They very truly observe that if government subscribes funds to one object of Internal Improvement of a local nature—if they take sock in one petty corporation, they must, they are bound to do so in all. They can make no distinction, & in this way a system must obtain that would bankrupt the treasury of the universe.

It is, in our view, happy for the country that an occasion has efferad itself for an expression of public sentiment. In the west many have been deluded by the ileal glare of Mr. Clay's (laisely etyled) American system. That system is artful and wiley—it addresses inself to the most selfish passions of our nature. But its charm is broken. The Constitution—that sacred instrument which ought to be cherished as the apple of the eye—does not give the power to draw money from the Treasury for local objects of Internal Improvement. This construction will be maintained by an overwhelm.

Treasury for local objects of Internal Improvement. This construction will be maintained by an overwhelming majority of the American people.

## ROBBERGE.

(From the New-York Journal of Com

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The accounts of Mr. Timberlake, from the conversed with Mr. Randolph toll him, when they arrived in Brooklyn, that it was unnecessary for him to be present, and he walked to the Navy Yard, while Randolph talked with Norman: Randolph said, day before yesterday, that the reason he did not wish to detain him in such as place, (Norman being in a grog-shop;) that the next day, Norman saw and conversed with Mr. Randolph in his presence at the City Hatel; Norman said he could explain the accounts to the satisfaction of the Govern
And Save the people ber his personal enemy who presumed to give him a will not their chiefs a will not their chiefs a section of the Frigate Constitution to the following correspondence has never before been been to his Pursership of the Frigate Constitution to the following correspondence has never before been been to his Pursership of the Frigate Constitution to the following correspondence has never before been been to his Pursership of the Frigate Constitution to the following correspondence has never before been been this personal enemy who presumed to give him a save the people will not their chiefs a will not their chiefs and save the people whis personal enemy who presumed to give him a will not their chiefs a will not here where his personal enemy who presumed to give him a secount so the John him in such the following correspondence has never before been the followin

Mr. Turner to Mr. Caicedo.

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minis'er Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, has the honor to commence his correspondence with His Excellency General Caycedo, Minister for Foreign Affairs to that Republic, by entering on an explanation with His Excellency respecting a subject of vital importance, both to his own government and to that of Colombia, inasmuch as it question of the continuance or cessation of the selemn engagements existing between the two countries.

The undersigned, knowing as Le does the anxious wish of his sovereign and his government for the welfare and happiness of Colombia, has observed with efare and happiness of Colombia, has observed with equal surprise and pain, in the Bogota Gazette of the 18th instant, the copy of an official message addressed by the Colombian Executive to Congress, proposition of the catablishment of a separate government for sing the establishment of a separate government for New Grenada, and the virtual dissolution of the Repub-

The undersigned does not pretend to interfere in the internal affairs of this country. His Majesty's Govern-ment has, more than once, disclaimed such intention But he thinks he should be neglecting a sacred and important duty, if he hesitated to notify His Excellency that if the above mentioned measure he sanctioned by the Congress, and carried into effect, the Treaty between Great Britain and Colombia will be instantly ipso factor. Great Britain and Colombia will be instantly ipso factor annulled by that act, and the functions of the under-signed as British Envoy to the Republic must immedi-

ately cease. The undersigned has no other object in making this munication to his Excellency than that of warning the government of Colombia of the consequences of such an act, as affecting the friendly relations of the Republic with a friendly government, to whose representative the distinguished Chief of the Republic expressed, but yesterday, at a public audience, his determination to observe faithfully the Treaties which unite the two

The undersigned requests his Excellency to accept the assurances of his highest and most distinguished consideration. (Signed) W. TURNER.

British Legation, Bogota, 19th April, 1830. Bogota, April 20, 1830

Bogota, April 20, 1830
To the Hon. William Turner, Envoy Extraordinury and
Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majosty,
near the government of Colombia.
The undersigned Minister, Secretary of State in the
department of Foreign Relations of the Republic of
Colombia, has had the honor to receive and communicate to the government the note which the Envoy Ex-traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M. has been pleased to transmit under date of yesterday, in which he expresses the regret he has felt on account of the Message submitted to Congress by the Executive Power on the 15th instan', proposing the establishment of a separate government and in effect the dissolution of the Rapublic, and remarks that the cessation of his public functions would be the impositions.

slops himself—none of Mr. Timberlake's were used. He cannot tell why Mr. Randolph has obtained a credit for more slops than he is charged with. There was but a few slops left belonging to Randolph when the ship arrived at Boston.

A bill of Orfila for clothing made on account of Mr. Timberlake, was also paid out of that money. He thinks the whole amount paid must be eight or nine thouse the whole amount paid must be eight or nine thouse.

ment.

In accordance with this policy, is the religious observance of the Treaties which we form with foreign nations who have acknowledged the independence which we have achieved of the mother country; and the Government has directed the undersigned to declare explicitly to the Minister of his Britannic Majesty, that whatever may be the forms and institutions which exist, or shall hereafter exist, in the territory actually included in the Republic, it is inviolable purpose to observe, with the same scrupulousness, as in time past, the stipulations of the Treaty between Colombia and Great Britain.

The assurances which the Chief Magistrate of the Government of the Gover

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

New-York, June 23—By the arrival of the brig
Athenian, Captain Chapman, we have received Bogota
dates of the 5 h and 7th of May, from which it appears
that this unfortunate country is once more the scene of
civil commotion and contention. For many days previous to the 5th, the city of Bogota was flooded with inflammatory hand bills of the most violent description,
boldly and fearlessly stating that if Congress dared to
elect a President and Vice President other than
those designated by a local mob, the most serious consequences would flow from it. Congress intended to elect Caraval President, and Mosquera Vice President,
and on the first ballot Caraval had 27 votes, Mosquera
17, and Caicedo, the leader of the factionists 5. Previous to their commencing the ballot, an immense
crowd of young men assembled in the galleries and
lobbies with a determination to prevent the election of
Caraval, and to substitue in his place Caicedo, who it appears at most had but 5 votes. While the ballo's were
being counted, the scene that took place beggars description. When the name of Caraval was cried out
by the tellers, the mob groaned and shouted mallo;
Mosquera's name was received with considerable ap
plause; and when Caicedo received a vote the yell of
approbation was deafening. When the result of the
first ballot was given, their rage knew no bounds, and
the cry of "to arms! to arms! to the Quartel for arms!"
resounded through the hall, and these infuriated malmen rushed out to carry their threats into execution.
The troops were ready to receive them, and no difficulty would have occured in electing an honest President
if the Congress had been true to itself. But this was
not the care. They did not know that the military
were supporting them, and on the return of the factionists to the Hall, who continued their cries in favor of were supporting them, and on the return of the faction-ists to the Hall, who continued their cries in favor of Caicedo, and denunciations of his opponents, their fears precominated over their patriotism, and Caraval was sacrificed. Mosquera was elected President; and Caice-

President.

Mosquera is a man of firmness, of ta'ents, and a patriot, but it is feared that he will not accept the Presidency, and that Caicedo will consequently become the President. The friends of Caicedo knew this, and therefore yielded to his election. Caicedo is an honest man, but ignorant, and unacquainted with public affairs. His Counsellors are of the Santandar party, and while they have influence in the administration of the government, it will continue to be any thing but what the friends of liberty could wish.

The election thus made for three millions of freemen

the friends of liberty could wish.

The election thus made for three millions of freemen —for an election it is called—was proclaimed on the 5th of May, and the President not being in Bogota a deputation was sent to the Vice President, Caicedo, informing him of his election, and inviting him at once to enter upon the duties of the Presidency ad interim. Caicedo returned with the deputation, and after taking the oath prescribed addressed the Congress. A committee was also sent to the Liberator apprising him of the result of the election, and declaring their high estimation of his public and private character. In reply Belivar expressed his gratification at the election of Mosquera, and his pleasure at once more becoming a private citizen.

and charged as you are by the nation with the nominathe republic, I think it proper to reiterate my repeated protestations, not again to accept of the chief magistraprotestations, not again to accept of the chief magistracy, even should you honor me with your suffrages. You should be assured that the good of my country requires of me the sacrifice of separating myself forever from the country which gave me life in order that my remaining in Colombia may not be an impediment to the happiness of my fellow-citizens. Venezuela is order to justify her secession, has ascribed ambitious views to me; next she would allege my re-election as an obstacle to reconciliation, and finally the Republic would be subject either to dismemberment, or civil war. The considerations which I submitted to Cassara. The considerations which I submitted to Congress the day of its installation, combined with many others, should all concur to persuade Congress that its most imperious obligation is to give to the people of Colombia new magis rates possessed of the eminent qualifications required by the law and the public weal.

I beseech you my fellow-citizens to receive this mes sage as a proof of my most ardent patriotism, and of the love I have ever professed for Colombia. Bogota, 27th April 1830. SIMON BOLIVAR. SIMON BOLIVAR.

To which Congress returned the following anwer: Sir: Congress is possessed of your message of 27th inst. in which you reiterate your resolution not to accept again the Chief Magistracy, even though you should be honored with the votes of the Representatives of the people—and has taken the same into consideration.

Congress duly appreciates this new proof of the civism and disinterestedness that animate you. It realises in our view, the glory that by many titles you had already acquired, and putting to flight the imputations launched against you, confirms your credit and consolidates your reputation

You may be assured, sir, that each one of the mem bers of Congress, obeying the impulses of patriotism and duty, and his own view of the public requirements, will weigh in the depth of his conscience on the election day, the reasons that have induced you to solicit that you may not be re-elected—and these will determine his vote.— Whatever be the fate, however, that Providence reserves for you, sir, and for the nation, Congress entertains the hope that every Colombian, sensible to the honor and loving the glory of his country, will look upon you with the respect and consideration due to the services you have rendered to the cause of America, and will take care that the justre of your name shall pass to posterity in such light as befits the founder of the independence

Such, Sir, are the sentiments of Congress, which, by sorder, I have the honor to communicate to you. Hall of the Session, Bogota, April 30.

VINCENTE BORREZO.

To his Ex. Simon Bolivan, Liberator President, &c. &c.

On the 5th of May CAICEDO, acting as President in the absence of Mosquera, issued the following Proclama-

Fellow-Citizens—Moderation and concord are the most urgent wants of our present difficult social position—and inasmuch as the government protects each alike, whatever may have been his opinions, whatever the country of his birth—let no other voice be heard among you, no other sentiment uttered, than absolute oblivion of past errors, love of order and of liberty, and submission to the laws.

DOMINGO CAICEDO.

Bogota, 5th May, 1830.

On the same day the following address signed by the Vice President, the Arch Bishop of Bogota, the Sectations of the Treasury, of War, and of the interior, and liberty and submission to the laws.

"Camaras de distrito, or departmental assemblication is established, whose duties are to attend to the municipal and local necessities and interests."

"All the guarantees that a free man can wish for, are found in the Constitution; and all the rights of the anteed."

"The Constitution may be at any time partially amended by Congress, in a manner little different from that practised in the United States. Congress cannot however, change the present form of government."

Bogota, 5th May, 1830.

On the same day the following address signed by the Vice President, the Arch Bishop of Bogota, the Secetaries of the Treasury, of War, and of the interior, and about 1200 ciazens, was presented to Bolivar.

Most esteemed Liberator:—At present separated as you are, from the government and the illusion of authority, we may justly express our heartfelt sentiments towards you, without being suspected of flattery, as well as pay a debt of justice, by rendering to you the purest homage of our esteem and gratitude.

During the protracted period of our revolution—amidst the vicissitudes of war, and the fluctuation of public opinion, you have always proved yourself to be the intrepid soldier, and have achieved the most horoic and eminent services for the cause of our emancipation.—How often have you rescued your country from destruction, and exhibited her to the world gloriously triumphant. When Spanish domination spread itself over our hemisphere, and appeared to have irrevocably fixed the foundation of its power, your name reunited the brave—kindled in their hearts a noble enthusiasm; and by cause

The pages of history are filled with the actions of valiant soldiers and victorious warriors, and their brightness can only be increased by those of a Washington or

ness can only be increased by those of a Washington or a Bolivar.

In private life you shall receive unequivocal proofs of our attachment to your person. We shall ever recollect your, worth and services, and we will teach our children to list your name with lively sentiments of admiration and gratitude.

May Providence, which has always preserved, by rescuing you uninjured from so many dangers preserve

May Providence, which has always preserved, by rescuing you uninjured from so many dangers, prosper your days, and shed on you all the blessings of which your sublime virtues have rendered you worthy."

Of the correctness of our information in relation to affairs in Colombia there cannot be a doubt. Our correspondent, although not attached to the American Legation in that country, is on terms of intimacy with it, and while he is disposed to do justice to our able representative, Mr. Moore, we know that he is the last person who would give a false coloring to his conduct. We, therefore, feel pleasure in giving the f llowing extract verbatim:

"We have daily expected to see our streets deluged with blood, but thank God this calamity has thus far been spared us. With this exception, the worst scenes of the French revolution have been enacted among us, and it gives me pleasure to say that during this perilous time, the conduct of our minister has been such as to make me proud of my right to be called an American. When he came here, Bolivar was in power, and it is but reasonable to presume that his predeliction for the Liberator was known to our government when he was a ator was known to our government when he was appointed. His frank and manly conduct on presentation to the government, won for him the esteem of those in power, and Bolivar considered that at length the feelings of North America towards a sister republic feelings of North America towards a sister republic were properly represented. The revolt of the traitors, Paez and Santander, did not alter his confidence in Bolivar, although it became his duty to look quietly at the course of events and mourn over, while he could not restrain the mad fury of an excited people—excited by those who, if true to the trust reposed in them, would never have suffered Bolivar to retire from Colombia, or, at at all events, would not have sacrificed Caraval. In consequence of his firm and consistent course, he is much respected and beloved by the Boliverians, who are a large majority of the people, and at the same time, enjoys the confidence of the existing powers, and those who are supposed to be the enemies of the Liberator. What a contrast between his course and that pursued

by Harrison?"
P. S. The foregoing is derived from our letters from 28th April to 7th of May inclusive, since the receipt of which we have received letters of the 14th and 21st which we have received letters of the 14th and 21st May, by which it appears that the country was comparatively quiet, but anxiously waiting to know what would be the result of the new order of things. Caicedo is said to be pledged to the separation of Venezuela

solution the election, and declaring their high estimation of his public and private character. In repiy Belivar expressed his gratification at the elections of Mosquera, and his pleasure at once more becoming a private citizen.

On the 9 h Bolivar left Bogota for Carthagena, with the intention of sailing for London and ultimately setling in this country. His journey to the coast was a series of triumphal entries into the principal towns, and at every place on the road he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He was expected to sail for London in the British Frigate Shannon about the 5th of June, having arrived at Imbarco in the vicinity of Carthagena, on the 25th May.

Previous to the election of Mosquera and Calcedo, he positively declined being considered a candidate for the Presidency, and directed his friends to say to the members of the Congress, that he would consider any member his personal enemy who presumed to give him a vote! Thus has this truly great man fulfilled the expectations of his friends and given to the world an additional evidence of the purity of his intentions. We subjoin his proclamation:—

Bolivar left Bogota on the 9th of May, and from that time the Santandar party—among whom Augustus Leland, of New England, and who is well known in this city, is a conspicuous leader—have used every means that ingenuity could devise to bring from obscuthis convicted assassin and place him at the head flairs. It will be recollected that Santandar was acof affairs. It will be recollected that Santandar was ac-cused of being engaged in the conspiracy against the life of the Libera'or, and after a careful investigation of the matter, was convicted and condemned to death. Bolivar gave him his life, but he could not give him either honesty or gratitude, and he has thus again taken part in every cabal that has been formed against his benefactor. No one believes that Venezuela will conform to the new order of things, and Magdalena and the whole south are in the same situation. So weak is the government that when a single Regiment, on the 7th of May, declared they would leave Bogota because Bolivar was no longer President, and demanded from the government their contractions. Bolivar was no longer President, and demanded from the government their pay and the means of reaching their homes, the government were compelled to yield and the Regiment marched off in open day-light and in utter defiance of the supreme authority of Caicedol This was the signal for the Santandar party to move, and immediately the city was flooded with handbills of the most inflammatory nature. Strange as it may appear, many of the handbills were those placarded in the streets of Paris during the French Revolution which had been procured and reprinted for the purpose. It is well known that before his disgrace Santandar enriched himself upon the English Loan, and with this money he is now exciting the people to a revolution in money he is now exciting the people to a revolution in his favour. That it will succeed there is too much reason to believe, and our next arrivals may inform us that this convicted assassin is at the head of affairs.

PAEZ is still at the head of affairs in Venezuela, and To Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. ti is said will never consent to its re-union with Colombia, unless he is called to the Presidency. He is a man of powerful intellect and great personal courage, but ignorant, lawless, and vindictive. His elevation would not save the country, and look at the subject in any way we please, the conclusion is forced upon us, that no form of government but that of a powerful monarchy way we please, the conclusion is forced upon us, that of my inability to partake with them of a public dinner to-morrow. The objects of my visit to Tennessee, although many the country from being deluged with blood.

liberal as might be wished—too liberal for the people—and as good as circumstances allowed of. Its principal provisions are described by our correspondent as fol-

The news from Bogota possesses strong interest. We must applaud the language and conduct of Bolivar, and we may suppose that his retreat is not the effect of necessity or fear. He would more avert suspicion and confirm glory by coming to our Republic, than by going to Europe. But it is believed that the severe strictures, or invectives, which have been cast against him by American have re-dered him average to this coun-

During the protracted period of our revolution—amids the vicissitudes of war, and the fluctuation of public opinion, you have always proved yourself to be the interpid soldier, and have achieved the most horoic and eminent services for the cause of our emancipation.—How often have you rescued your country from destruction, and exhibited her to the world gloriously triumphant. When Spanish domination spread itself over our hemisphere, and appeared to have irrevocably fixed the foundation of its power, your name reunited the brave-kindled in their hearts a noble enthusiasm; and by causing hope to revive in their bosoms, conducted them to triumph from the banks of the Oronoco, to the silver regions of Potosi. You it was, who prostrated the arm of the tyrant, while the shout of liberty resounded, and rendered the independence of the new world certain.

You have furnished the foundation on which the edifice of our future happiness must be elevated—and haveing yourself voluntarily abdicated the first office in the gilt of a free people, with a resolve never again to assume the reigns of government, you have secured to yourself immortal fame. An act so noble, so generous and so magnanimous, places you in the sphere of the names of history are filled with the actions of the requisite revision of the system, in the event of a final determination on the part of the Ventage.

ATTACK ON ALGIERS.

whole tenor of these papers.

ATTACK ON ALGIERS.

We have seen a letter dated U. S. Frigate, Constellation, GIBRALTAR, May 7, which says—"The French will, it is said, attack Algiers by the middle or last of the present month, with nearly 100 vessels of war, and upwards of 700 vessels of all descriptions, sustained by an army of 40,000 men. Should they not be baffled by the elements, and effect a landing. I think they will succeed without great loss. The Dey has all the obstinacy of a Musselman, and is, therefore, fanatically confident.—Public attention here is fixed to the issue of this formidable expedition."

[Norfolk Beacon.

## DOMESTIC

ROCKVILLE, June 23 .- The Chief Magistrate of the

ROCKVILLE, June 23.—The Chief Magistrate of the nation arrived in our village on Thursday evening last, in good health and fine spirits, and remained at the Washington Hotel until Friday morning. He was accompanied by Maj. Donelson and family, and will fursue the most direct route to the Hermitage his late residence in Tennessee.—On his arrival here his friends generally called on him, and although there was no particular display or ostentation shewn on the occasion, yet they were all truly rejoiced to take an affectionate shake of the hand of him who has "filled the measure of his country's glory."

[Free Press.

(Frem the Frederick Reservoir.)

Information having been received on Friday last, that the President of the United States would be in Frederick the same day, a large number of citizens wishing to offer testimonials of respect to that distinguished individual, assembled at Mr. Bartgiss' Hotel, and adopted arrangements for his reception. The President was escorted into town by a numerous cavalcade, an evidence of the respect in which he is held, was manifested by the crowds which thronged the streets at the moment of his arrival. At the City Hotel, he received the gratulations of his fellow-citizens, and mingled with them with his peculiarly cordial and affable manner. He was invited to partake of a dinner with his fellow-citizens, to be given the next day, (Saturday) but declined the courtesy thus proffered, in a letter, which, on account of its interest, we will give with the other proceedings in our next. He remained only about an hour, being in haste to reach his place of destination, and proceeded to Middletown the same evening.

From the Frederick Citizen.

It having been understood on Friday last, that the

From the Frederick Citizen.

It having been understood on Friday last; that the President of the U. States would pass through Frederick on that day, on his way to Tennessee, a number of the friends of the Administration assembled hastily at Barigis's Central Hotel, for the purpose of taking measures to manifest the respect due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

of the Union. The meeting was organized by calling G. W. Ent, Esq. to the chair, and appointing G. W. Sharp, Secre-

tary. It was then Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make arrangements for a proper reception of the President, to have prepared a dinner suited to the occasion, and adopt such other measures as by them shall be deemed

John Nelson, Francis Thomas, and Wm. M. Beall, John Nelson, Francis Thomas, and the Mr. M. Beall, Esqrs. be a committee to address a note to the President of the United States, on his arrival, inviting him to particularly this place. Journal of the United States, on his arrival, inviting him to particular this place. of the United States, on his arrival, inviting nim to par-take of a public dioner at this place, to-morrow at 5 o'clock, assuring him of the high respect this meeting entertain for him, personally and politically, and for the services he has rendered his country, and of the undi-minished confidence we repose in his talents, integrity

and patrictism.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the FREDERICK, June 18. 1830. SIR: The undersigned have been delegated by our Republican fellow-citizens of Frederick, upon your unexpected arrival amongst them, to offer you a cordial welcome, and to express to you their unaltered confidence in your integrity, patriotism and political wisdom.

Called to the discharge of the important duties, incident to the elevated station you occupy, by the decisive voice of a commanding majority of the American People, it might reasonably have been hoped, that to the just measures of your Administration, a candid and liberal support would have been accorded, by all classes of your fellow-citizens. If, in this hope, we have been partially disappointed, the result furnishes but another evidence of the intolerance of party, and of its uncontrolable tendency to distort every act, however praiseworthy, originating with political adversaries. It is, nevertheless, satisfactory to reflect, that to the general course and measures of your Administration, the approbation of a very large proportion of the people of these States, has been cheerfully awarded; and that the march of public opinion in their and your vindication, has been steadily onward. In this approving sentiment, those whom we represent, cordially concur; and, as an evidence of their undiminished respect and confidence, have instructed us to invite you to partake with them of a public dinner to-merrow at 5 o'clock.

We have the honor to be, with sentiments of the profoundest respect, your fellow-citizens, Called to the discharge of the important duties, inci-

We have the honor to be, foundest respect, your fellow-citizens, WM. TYLER, ABM. SHRIVER, JNO NELSON,

F. THOMAS WM. M. BEAL,

To Andrew Jackson, President of the United States,

The President's Reply.

GENTLEMEN: The cordial welcome given to me on this occasion, by my Republican fellow-citizens of Frederick, commands a return of my most sincere thanks, which I trust will not be the less acceptable on account Ignorance and superstition friumph over the efforts of intelligent patriots, and the fact can no longer be concealed that the people are not capable of self-government.

The Constitution, adopted by the late Congress, is as The Constitution, adopted by the late Congress, is as Constitution, adopted by the late Congress, is as and esteem as are now offered in my behalf, is so well-

calculated to produce.

In the discharge of the duties which I have been and as good as circumstances allowed of. Its principal rovisions are described by our correspondent as follows:

"The Catholic religion shall be the religion of the Republic. No other to be tolerated publicly."

"Congress to meet every year, on the 2d of February. Its attributes are almost all those of the U. States. The Chamber of Representatives to be renewed every two years, or half each year; the Senate every four years by one fourth each year. To the first Chamber a deputy must be elected for every 40,000 souls, and one more for a surplus of 20,000 of population. Every Province is to appoint one Senator. The attributes of eight years, and cannot be re-elected, but after a period of eight years interval. His powers are ample and specified. The Vice President is to exercise his functions eight years also, except the first one that shall be elected, who will only be Vice President four years, in order to avoid the election of two Magistrates at the same time. The president to be irresponsible for the acts of high freason, as specified in the Constitution."

"There will be, as heretofore, four Ministers of State, to be responsible for their acts. A Council of State, to be responsible for their acts. A Council of State, to be a calculated to produce. In the discharge of the duties which I have acted according to the best lights called upon to perform, I am supported by the consoling reflection that I have acted according to the best lights and the I have acted according to the best lights of my judgment—and it is a source of the deepest readled upon to perform, I am supported by the consoling reflection that I have acced according to the best lights affection that I have acted according to the best lights affection that I have acted according to the best lights and productive. In the discharge of the word allowed me to concur and subjects with a m-jority of the two Houses of Congress. Where we have differed, however, the ground, I trust, the functionaries of our Government ought to look, not of expediency also,

Your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. Messre. WM. TYLER.

AB. SHRIVER, JOHN NELSON, F. THOMAS, WM. M. BEALL The President of the United States, left Washington