

business was done this day; but no other important measure was touched.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

The resolution for an adjournment was taken up on motion of Mr. Crutcher, and agreed to by a large majority, the blank being filled with Saturday the 10th inst.—On which day, if the Senate concur in the resolution, the present session will terminate.

The bill from the Senate, to fix the ratio and apportion the representation, was read the second time. It fixes the ratio at 700, which brings into the house several new members—Two from this county instead of one as heretofore—34 members make the number of the Senate—Various amendments were offered, and all negatived by large majorities. The third reading dispensed with and the yeas and nays being taken on its passage, it carried in the affirmative—48 to 23.

The bill from the Senate to raise certain officers' fees, which raises the salary of the Governor to \$2,400; of the Auditor to \$2,000; of the Register to \$1,500; of the Treasurer to \$1,200; of the Secretary of State to \$800; was taken into consideration. Mr. Daniel moved to strike out four hundred from the salary of the Governor. It carried in the affirmative. Motions were then made by different members to insert smaller sums than four hundred, in lieu of that struck out—which were all negatived—so the salary was left at \$2,000. Messrs. Hughes, South, Emerson &c. took the most conspicuous part in opposition to the salary of \$2,400—Messrs. Rowan, Mills, Blackburn &c. were conspicuous in favor of it. They stated that the expenses of the present governor incurred in consequence of his residence at Frankfort, exceeded his salary \$1,000, according to his own calculation. Consequently the salary of \$2,000 will be insufficient to maintain the next governor, who may have a family, by two or three hundred dollars. The state at the same time has a surplus of forty thousand dollars deposited in the bank of Kentucky, on which that institution is making 10 per cent. or four thousand dollars annually—The bank however being very poor and without influence in the councils of the state, it may be well enough to let her pocket this sum gratis, although the most frugal governor should be brought in debt by his office two or three hundred dollars annually. The bill was finally passed by a large majority.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. W. Thompson moved to reconsider the vote, which postponed the petition of Mr. R. H. Bishop. It passed in the affirmative—He then moved to refer it to a select committee—and the yeas and nays being taken thereon, it passed in the affirmative, 59 to 16—the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee—Allan, Breathitt, Blackburn, Backnor, Gaitner, McAfee, F. Johnson, J. T. Johnson, Anderson, Leitcher, Robinson, and Cosby.

The senate have concurred in the resolution of adjournment, with an amendment fixing two o'clock as the hour on Saturday. The Senate have also concurred in the reduction of the governor's salary, which was made in the house yesterday.

The bill for the classification of tobacco was passed without much opposition.

The revenue bill was passed, the blank being filled with 6 1-4 cents, as the amount to be collected on each hundred dollars value. By an amendment proposed by Mr. Beauchamp, the tax on bank stock was raised to 37 1-2 cents on each share, instead of 25 cents as heretofore.

In the evening, the University bill came under consideration on its passage—Mr. Mills offered an amendment to make the governor and judges of the supreme court trustees *ex officio*, which passed in the affirmative. Mr. Harrison offered an engrossed rider, to remove the institution to Danville. The yeas and nays being taken, it passed in the negative, 35 to 37—Mr. Rowan then moved to refer the bill to the select committee to whom the petition of Mr. Bishop was referred. Considerable debate took place on this motion; the friends of committing reiterated again and again the old cry of *hear! hear! hear the trustees*, before you condemn them.—And they were told again that the trustees had been amply heard; that no evidence or information but that furnished by the majority of the board, had come before the committee or the house; that they were not arraigned as criminals, but that the question was one of policy, as to a reform of the institution; and that the object of the motion was to defeat the bill by delay. Rowan and Emmerson spoke in favor of it; and F. Johnson and Mills against it—Mr. Beauchamp moved to lay the bill on the table till morning, that the report of the committee on Bishop's petition might be heard before the vote was taken—Messrs. Beauchamp, Emmerson and Rowan advocated the motion; and Messrs. Blackburn, Payne and F. Johnson opposed it. The latter expressed his astonishment at the pertinacity with which the trustees had clung to their offices; they held the University in trust for the public,

and when the public voice and a great majority of the legislature had declared that the people were dissatisfied with the manner in which they had discharged that trust, he was astonished at the delicacy of feeling which could still so tenaciously cling to the institution, and make such efforts by themselves and their friends to retain their places. It was shewn that there was no material connexion between the case of Mr. Bishop, and the bill respecting the trustees. Both the motions to commit and postpone were then negatived.

The question on the passage of the bill then recurred—Mr. Rowan made a speech against it, which was uncommonly feeble as to argument, and incorrect as to matters of fact. When he sat down, Mr. South called for the previous question, as it was now very late in the evening—He again withdrew it, to permit Mr. Emmerson to offer another rider to the bill, to remove the institution to some tavern in Mercer County—Mr. Emmerson informed the house, that on this rider, and on the passage of the bill, he intended to speak at least till 10 o'clock at night.—Having spoke (if speaking it may be called) a considerable time, and after being repeatedly called to order, Mr. Rowan, the commander in chief of the federal party in the legislature, whispered to him to sit down, which he presently obeyed—His rider was neglected, and the yeas and nays being taken on the passage of the bill, it carried in the affirmative—47 to 17—the names will be given hereafter.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Legislature was chiefly employed in reading and passing a great many bills without much discussion. A list of them will be given in our next, together with some account of the progress of the most important, through the legislature. In the senate, a considerable portion of Thursday and Friday was spent in the trial of Colonel Philip White, on a charge of contempt and breach of privilege, in having written, not published, a hand bill, arraigning certain members of that body for official misconduct. A history of the trial will be given in our next; & we shall not fail to animadvert on the despotic power usurped by the senate in this case, by which they would completely prostrate the liberty of speech and of the press, in this commonwealth. We shall let them know, that we at least are not yet intimidated, nor ready to succumb to this monstrous usurpation. We are not yet afraid in this free country "to stare power in the face" and bid defiance to its usurped privileges and arbitrary decisions. Even a *Boston Senate*, on a late occasion shrunk from the exercise of such power as this. As the disciples of a press constitutionally free, we will practically assert our right, "to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of the government," until *physical power* shall put us down.

MEXICO.

It appears, by a naughty communication from the commander of the royal army in Mexico, that the "gang of seditioners who have the impudence to call themselves patriots," have been defeated; and the "monster" Morillo taken prisoner; and that "the number of killed and prisoners is very considerable."

If the fate of Mexico is to be determined by that of one man, if one defeat must bring down the spirits, or exhaust the resources of the patriots; if Mexico can produce but one man fit to be a chief or deserve the confidence of his compatriots; if all the military talent of the nation was vested in the chief Morillo, and all the patriotism in those men who died fighting under his command, then the prospect of liberty has, for the present, disappeared from the provinces of Mexico; and its numerous inhabitants are doomed to continue in slavery.

The Americans of the United States will not be duped by the bombastical report of the victorious royal monster into a belief that opposition to tyranny has ceased in Mexico. The number of the killed & wounded is not mentioned, which must lead to the belief that they are not "considerable;" but were the defeat more decisive than can be collected from the official report, we should not conclude that the struggle is at an end.

The Americans during the revolutionary war were defeated and their chief killed at Bunker-hill. The Americans failed in their invasion of, and were driven out of Canada. The cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah, were in possession of the enemy. New-London, Petersburg, Richmond, and almost every place of note to which shipping could approach, were either burned or sacked. The greater part of the country for an extent of more than 1000 miles along the coast, and from 100 to 300 miles inland, were over-run, and the property of the inhabitants destroyed or carried away. The armies were without clothes or provisions, the government without funds, the republican force was at one time so reduced, that a boasting British officer represented it as reduced to 2000 men, and these, naked, dispersed, and defeated, flying before the victorious royal army. American patriotism in the United States survived this trial, and sent the well appointed legions of

Britain back to their country covered with disgrace.

The Mexicans are at this day better supplied with the means of defence than the people of the U. States were in 1776, or perhaps any subsequent period of the revolutionary war; and the Spaniards are less able to maintain an army in Mexico, than the British were in the United States.

The fate of Mexico is not decided. The tree of liberty has been planted, and ultimate success must and will crown the efforts of the patriots, unless they are indifferent to the cause for which Morillo has probably ere now died. There is no cause for supposing this; and without cause, we should not entertain a belief so inauspicious to the extension of liberty. The public opinion has a great influence on public measures: every lover of liberty ought to instil into his friends and neighbors, that the present struggle of the Mexicans must end in the emancipation of the citizens.—*Shamrock.*

BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter written on board the Northumberland.

ST. HELENA, OCT. 19.

We arrived here on the 16th, after a very long and very fatiguing passage, and we landed Napoleon on the 13th. He is now in the country, at the house of a gentleman named Balcome, until Longwood be made ready for him. Those who have followed him are wearied, and I believe, sincerely repent of having accompanied him. Madame Bertrand, who speaks English very well, told me to-day that the island was absolutely a desert, and the birth-place of the demon Ennui. She already insists on returning to Europe, in order to educate her children.

"I dined four times with Bonaparte, on board of the Northumberland; he spoke little at table, and in general addressed his conversation to the admiral. He took little exercise, and during the day he walked only for about two hours after dinner. Generals Bertrand and Las Casas are his greatest favorites: he conversed rarely with the others. He played at cards every evening, and in the afternoon at chess. He went to bed early, and rose very late. He was in general low spirited; and since he has arrived here his spirits are not better.

"The island is very strictly guarded; there are signals between all the ports of the island and the vessels; guard boats and brigs are cruising around it; so that unless he can fly, it is impossible he should escape. No person is permitted to be absent from this vessel after sunset, and every vessel in ready to slip her cable at the first signal."

The following notice was yesterday posted at Lloyd's Coffee House:—The Nancy, Forrest, bound from St. Petersburg to Liverpool, has been run away with by the captain, and is arrived at New-York.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the ship Union from Gibraltar, has been received the following intelligence.

"The following was communicated by a gentleman of Philadelphia, who arrived at Gibraltar in the U. S. frigate United States, commodore Shaw, from Port Mahon, which port they left on the 4th Dec. in co. with the Spanish line of battle ship Fernando Septimo, fitted for sea by the officers and crew of the Constellation frigate, capt. Gordon. One Lieutenant and sixty men were put on board from the United States to navigate her to Carthage. On the 5th in a squall she carried away her mizen top mast, and it blowing very hard that night the United States parted from her. This gentleman who has been with capt. Gordon cruising off Algiers in company with the Ontario, Capt. Downs, was landed there on the 2d Nov. and remained with Mr. Shaler five days waiting for dispatches of importance to our government, which were delivered to Capt. Gordon, and taken by him to Port Mahon, for com. Shaw, to be sent to the United States. The Dey was very much dissatisfied at not receiving the brig which was captured by our squadron and detained by the Spaniards at Carthage; he stated that com. Decatur had pledged his honor to convey her to Algiers, and unless she was delivered up he would or could not consider the treaty as binding.—The Algerine squadron, consisting of the following vessels, were lying in the Mole, dismantled and repairing. It was supposed that they would go out early in the spring. The Dutch squadron, consisting of five frigates, a corvette and a brig, were in sight, off Algiers, which caused very little sensation of fear among the people. They were to leave Gibraltar on the 26th Dec. for Port Mahon.

- A frigate mounting 50 guns.
- A frigate of 44 guns.
- A frigate of 36 guns.
- A frigate of 45 guns.
- A corvette of 38 guns.
- A corvette of 20 guns.
- A corvette of 22 guns.
- A brigantine of 20 guns.
- A galley of 5 guns.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the very interesting translation below. Marshal Moncey's letter to Louis the 18th, was written on the occasion of his refusing to preside in a court martial at the trial of Marshal Ney. The reader will recollect that this refusal of Moncey was treated as contumacy, and he was ordered to be imprisoned for three months. This document is worthy of preservation with Carnot's Memoire—Indeed, Carnot and Moncey seem to be the *Abdiels* of France: While Soult, who immortalized his name by his sword, has sullied it with his pen; paying court to Louis, by branding Napoleon as an usurper, an illegitimate monarch; and many others barter principle for safety; these worthies stand firm amidst proscription, apostacy and desolation, anxious only to save their character from the common ruin. Marshal Moncey's letter was circulated in manuscript like M. Fouché's second memoire, and this translation is made from a manuscript copy received in N. York. It truly consists of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," and well becomes a marshal of France. It is apparent from this letter, connected with the furious speeches of the Duke of Rohlieu, cidevant governor of the Crimea, that the gallant Ney was the marked victim of "Alexander the Deliverer." Whether England or Russia have the precedence in treading on France, is difficult to determine; Russia has most men; England most money. If Alexander's agent stood forward in the French chamber to demand the blood of the brave, Wellington held not back. The comparison brings to recollection the seat of power in the family of Themistocles, where the son ruled the father by governing the mother. So England, who pays all, probably sways all; having a right to command her mercenary Russians, Austrians, Dutch and Prussians. But, we crave pardon for indulging in pleasantry, when the fall of heroes, the prostration of nations and the total discomfiture of the *rights of man* in Europe are enough to fix the most volatile spirits in solemnity, or sink them in grief.—N. Y. Columbian.

[Translation.]

LETTER FROM MARSHAL MONCEY, To Louis XVIII. on his refusal to sit on the Court Martial for the trial of Marshal Ney.

SIRE—Will your majesty permit me to raise my feeble voice to you? Will it be permitted to one who has never deviated from the path of honor, to call the attention of his sovereign to the dangers that menace his person & his kingdom? Yes, sir, nothing less than the imminent dangers of the state, would allow me to express myself to you with the frankness which you ought to expect from all your faithful subjects and especially from your marshals—from those who dared to uplift their voice, on the most difficult occasions, when the absolute will and blind ambition of a master were every thing, and the counsels of wisdom and prudence were nothing.

I believe, that after my letter of yesterday to the minister of war, he would have judged sufficient the reason which I gave for refusing to sit in a court-martial where I could not preside. I find myself mistaken, as he has transmitted me a positive order from your majesty on this subject.

Placed in the cruel dilemma of obeying your majesty or of disobeying the dictate of my conscience, it becomes my duty to explain myself to your majesty.

I enter not into the enquiry whether Marshal Ney is guilty or innocent—Your justice and the equity of his judges will answer it to posterity, which weighs in the same balance kings and their subjects. But the subject on which I cannot be silent, and on which I must speak distinctly to your majesty, is the critical position into which you are rushing. Alas! has not enough of French blood been shed? Are not our misfortunes sufficiently great! The humiliation of France is it not pushed to the last extreme?—And when it is necessary to rectify, to soften, to calm, it is then you are required to sign new proscriptions! Oh sire! if those who direct your councils had only in view your good, they would tell you that never did the scaffold make friends. Do you then believe that death is terrible for those who have so often braved it? Is it the allies who require of France *****—But, sire, is there no danger for your person and your august dynasty from them?—They entered the country as your allies, and what title do they merit from the people of Alsace, of Lorraine, and of the capital? They have demanded the price of their friendship; they have required securities from those they came to deliver; they have required the inhabitants of the countries they occupy to deliver up their arms: & in two thirds of the kingdom there remains not even a single fowling piece. They have required that the French army should be disbanded; and there remains not a single man at his colours; not a single piece of cannon is harnessed. They demanded the delivery of our fortresses, and if some of them still hold out, it is because

their commanders cannot believe your majesty has ordered their surrender. So much condescension ought surely to have softened the passions.—But, no! they wish to render your majesty odious to your subjects; they wish to guard against every possible danger by striking the heads of those soldiers and statesmen whose names they cannot bear without being reminded of their own humiliation.

Let then a French general be allowed to say in the face of Europe, if our armies have overrun the neighboring countries, they purchased conquests with their valor and blood. Let your majesty consider—Will allies ever forgive their conquerors? It is their shame and humiliation which they wish to efface, and not to strengthen your throne, which is more shamed by their outrages than established by their vengeance! But when you have given up every thing, what can you refuse? If the fate of Poland is yours, what means of resistance have you left? Your armies?—you have none?—Your fortresses?—they are in the power of the allies! Your marshals, your generals, your statesmen?—their heads will have fallen. Will you then resort to the people, to that people so much humiliated, so much despised? Is it those who formed your councils? The recollection of the month of March, 1815 must shew your majesty what you have to expect from their zeal and attachment.—There remains then no other resource than a reliance upon the generosity of your allies and enemies. Have you then forgotten that in order to gratify the man who occupied your throne, they refused you one after another an asylum in their dominions? So completely that they recognized his legitimacy, that in their treaties with him they never thought of stipulating even an indemnity for you. Did not England herself negotiate with him? Would she not again have treated with him at Prague, had his pretensions been less extravagant? Did not the people of London drag the carriage of his minister, when you were not even permitted to appear at court? Was your restoration thought of when they negotiated at Chateury? Had it not been for the hostile occupation of Bordeaux, and the loyalty manifested by the people of that city, a treaty would have been signed with Napoleon. Still more recently, at the Congress of Vienna, was your majesty's minister able to obtain a guarantee for the integrity of our territory? Oh sire, the man of Elba may have had correct-pendencies and intelligence in France; but who were they that went to seek for him? who told the English fleet to suffer him to pass? Has the admiral who was entrusted with the superintendance of the island been prosecuted? Had not the king of Prussia 80,000 men near our frontiers who might have marched upon Paris and reached it before Napoleon? Are not the Prussian cannon daily placed in battery before your palace and pointed against your residence? And yet can you rely on the generosity of your allies! And yet under such circumstances you require me to take my seat in a tribunal where I shall perhaps figure in my turn not as a judge, but as a prisoner at the bar? Did I not lead the French army in 1794 to the borders of the Ebro? Even now the poignards of those who struck Brune, and *****, and so many others, glitter before my eyes, and shall I in my own person sanction a judicial murder? Ah no! while there remains to my unhappy country only a shadow of existence, shall I associate my name with that of her oppressors? No, Sire! you yourself cannot but approve my resolution: What! shall 25 years of glorious labors be sullied in a single day? Shall my locks, bleached under the helmet, be only proofs of my shame! No, sire! it shall not be said that the elder of the marshals of France contributed to the misfortunes of his country.—My life, my fortune, all that I possess or enjoy is at the service of my king and country; but my honor is exclusively my own, and no human power can ravish it from me. If my name is to be the only heritage left to my children, at least let it not be disgraced!

Permit me to ask your majesty where were the accusers of Marshal Ney, when he was on the field of battle? Did they follow his steps and accuse him during 25 years of perils and labors? And if RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES CAN NOT PARDON THE CONQUEROR OF THE MOSKWA, CAN FRANCE FORGET THE VALIANT HERO OF THE BERESNA?—Sire, on the unfortunate retreat across that river, Ney saved the remnant of the army; in that army I had relations, and soldiers (who are the children of their chiefs) who had served under me: and shall I doom him to death who saved the lives of so many Frenchmen, to whom so many parents are indebted for their children, so many wives for their husbands? No, sire! if I cannot save my country and my own life, I will at least save my honor; and if I feel any regret, it is that I have lived too long, since I have survived the glory of my country. Reflect, sire! this is perhaps the last time that truth will reach your throne; it is both dan-