

Such, Mr. President, are a sample of the projects held in abeyance by the late administration, and to be executed in future. They were selected as national objects—national!—and not a man in the two Americas, outside of the nation of New England, who can take up the list and tell where they are, without a prompter or a gazetteer. And now, sir, what are the results of this partnership, of five years standing, between the West and Northeast, in the business of internal improvement? First: Nothing, or next to nothing, for Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.—Secondly; Eight or nine millions of dollars for large objects, East of the Allegheny mountains.—Thirdly: Near \$400,000 for small neighborhood objects, in New England.—Fourthly: A selection of objects in the Northeast, for future national improvement, the very names of which are unknown in the neighboring States. These are the results. Let any one weigh and consider them, and say whether this business of internal improvement, has not been a delusion upon the West; if our partners in the East have not kept the loaf under their own arm, and cut off two or three huge bunks for themselves for every thin and narrow slice which they threw to us? What is worse, that is to say, what is truly mortifying to our pride, is, that we are not allowed to choose for ourselves. It is in vain that we contend, that western objects should be some where in the valley of the Mississippi; our partners, assuming the office of guardians tell us it is a mistake, that every true, genuine, native-born, full-blooded western improvement, must begin upon the Atlantic coast, and if one end of it points towards the setting sun, that is enough. It is now six years, Mr. President, since I made a movement upon an object actually western, one, which, being completed, will produce more good for less money, according to my belief, than any other of which the wide extent of this confederacy is susceptible. It is the series of short canals, sir amounting in the aggregate to twenty-seven miles, which would unite New Orleans and Georgia—which would connect, by an inland steam-boat navigation, safe from storms, pirates, privateers, and enemies fleets, the Chatahoocche and the Mississippi, the bays of Mobile, Pensacola, and St. Marks; and enable the provisions of the western country to go where they are exceedingly wanted, to the cotton plantations on the rivers Amite, the Pearl, and Pascagoula, in the State of Mississippi; the Tombecbee and Alabama rivers, in the State of Alabama; the Conecuh and Escambia, in West Florida; the Chatahoocche, for five hundred miles up it, on the dividing line of Georgia and Alabama. The Senator from Louisiana, who sits on my left, (Mr. JOHNSTON,) moved the bill that obtained an appropriation for surveying this route, 4 years ago; the senator from the same State, who sits on my right, (Mr. LIVINGSTON) has sent a resolution to the Road and Canal Committee, to have the work begun; and the fate of this undertaking may illustrate the extent to which the voice of the West can go, in selecting objects of improvement within its own limits, and for itself.

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice & consent of the Senate.

William H. Hurst, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Jeffersonville, in the state of Indiana, vice Andrew P. Hay, removed.

William L. Robeson, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at New Orleans, in the state of Louisiana, vice Nathaniel Cox, removed.

Joseph H. Lake, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Wooster, in the state of Ohio, vice Cyrus Spinks, removed.

Thomas Flood to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Zanesville, in the state of Ohio, vice Charles C. Gilbert, removed.

David C. Skinner, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Marietta, in the state of Ohio, vice John P. Mayberry, removed.

John D. Wolverton, to be receiver of the public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, vice John C. S. Harrison, removed.

Isaiah Ingham, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Chillicothe, in the state of Ohio, vice Alexander Bourne, removed.

James C. Sloo, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Shawneetown, in the state of Illinois, vice Thomas Sloo, resigned.

John H. Vincent, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Tuscaloosa, in the state of Alabama, vice William P. Gould, resigned.

James P. Drake, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Indianapolis, in the

state of Indiana, vice Noah Noble, removed.

Gordon Salstonstall, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Cahawba, in the state of Alabama, vice Alexander Pope, removed.

Benjamin Robert Rogers, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, vice David L. Todd, removed.

John Taylor to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Springfield, in the state of Illinois, vice Pascal P. Enos, removed.

Arthur St. Clair, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Indianapolis, in the state of Indiana, vice Robert Hanna, removed.

Israel T. Canby, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Crawfordsville, in the state of Indiana, vice Ambrose Whipple, removed.

Robert Brackenridge, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Fort Wayne, in the state of Indiana, vice Samuel C. Vance, removed.

Samuel Millroy, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Crawfordsville, in the state of Indiana, vice William Dunn, removed.

Jonathan McCarty, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Fort Wayne, in the state of Indiana, vice Joseph Holman, removed.

Thomas G. Davidson, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at St. Helena, in the state of Louisiana, vice Samuel J. Reynolds, removed.

Alexander Gordon Penn, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at St. Helena, in the state of Louisiana, vice William Kinchin, removed.

William Lewis, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Jeffersonville, in the state of Indiana, vice Samuel Gwathney, resigned.

Samuel Swartwout, to be collector of the customs at the port of New York, in the place of Wm. Thompson removed.

William Shaler, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States for the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, in place of Thomas M. Rodney, removed.

Asa Worthington, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Lima, and for the ports of Peru.

Joseph Washington Elliot Wallace, to be consul of the United States for the port of Galvezton, in Mexico.

James Davis, to be consul of the United States at Santa Fe, in the republic of Mexico.

Benjamin F. Linton, of Louisiana, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Louisiana, in place of John Brownson, removed.

Fr. Hy. Dupeier, of Louisiana, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Louisiana, in place of Adrien Dumarrait, removed.

John Campbell, of Virginia, to be treasurer of the United States, vice William Clarke, removed.

Thomas L. Smith, of New York, to be register of the treasury, vice Joseph Nourse, removed.

Daniel M. Durrell, of New Hampshire, to be a director of the bank of the United States, vice William J. Dunn, who has declined.

George Reed, jun. of Delaware, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Delaware, from the 8th of January, 1830, when his commission expired.

T. P. Devereaux, of North Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the district of North Carolina.

Byrd Brandon, of Alabama, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Alabama, vice Joseph Scott, appointed in the recess.

James D. Wescott, jun. of New Jersey, to be secretary in and for the territory of Florida.

Woodbridge Odlin, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States for the port of St. Salvador, in Brazil.

*The most expeditious method of obtaining grapes.*—The quickest method of procuring grapes, is to graft into the body, near the ground, or which is preferable, into the roots of large vines. In the following year if the graft has taken, fruit will be produced. Thus every farmer who has wild vines on his grounds, may, by procuring cuttings of hardy foreign or native kinds, and paying a little attention to the grafting and training, be soon and amply supplied with grapes for market or wine making.

Some years since, two men in Middlebury, Vt. commenced a litigation about six eggs, which was appealed from one court to another until the costs exceeded four thousand dollars! Such are "the law and the profits."

*An Inquest has been held by his Honour the Lord Mayor of the city of Washington, over the body politic defunct of Thomas Chilton. Verdict of the jury, that he came by his death by self-strangulation.*

The cause of suicide referred to in the above notice, is one which has excited no other feelings but those of pity for the foolish man, who could be provoked by mere political disappointment, to do violence upon himself. The late Mr. Chilton, it is said, expected and confidently anticipated, that his distinguished talents and exemplary party discretion would certainly have superinduced his elevation, under the new order of things, either to place in the Cabinet, or at least to a high rank in the *Corps Diplomatique*. Fortunately for the country, yet most unhappily for the individual, the people's President was old enough in his notions to disagree with Mr. Chilton. His shrewdness suspected that Tommy was a mere bag of wind, *vox et præterea nihil*, who stood very eminent in his own opinion, but very low, indeed, in point of fact. He was accordingly overlooked, and, alas! he is now *felo de se*.

His last speech and dying confession are to be seen in the papers of the coalition, and are published gratis. The poor man was evidently resigned to all the consequences of his silly deed. He died without a groan. Anticipating the judgment of his masters at home, he whispered in a weak and feminine voice, "I seek no political power," and he expired before he heard the tremendous reply from his constituents, "Verily, foolish man, thou shalt have none."

*Balt. Rep.*

The following Extract from a letter, was written by the Senior Editor of the *Ulster Sentinel*.

*Washington City, Jan. 30, 1830.*

During the last week the Senate chamber was the centre of attraction in the Capitol, for a debate has been going on between Messrs. Benton, Hayne and Webster, which in point of ability, eloquence, and energy, (I had almost said *fierceness*) has, probably, no parallel in the annals of that body.

Let me first describe the orators in my own plain way.

1. *Mr. Benton*—Apparently about middle aged; fine portly figure; rather *aldermanic*; neither tall nor short; sandy hair, large whiskers, a narrow, retiring forehead; a grey eye, that can glance like lightning; full face, regular features; a mouth well formed; tongue quick and voluble; altogether a handsome and great man. His delivery is very accurate and distinct; his words flow sensibly and fluently, always in a soft, winning tone; except when his indignation is excited, for then the very d—l himself (my readers will pardon the expression) could not speak and look more terrible. In private life his character is most estimable; kind to the unfortunate, charitable to the poor, true to his friends, and honorable to his enemies.

2. *Mr. Hayne*—Would pass for a sprightly young man of 30, though I am informed he is now about 38; full, round face, without whiskers; light brown hair, which he wears in the *exquisite* style; nothing remarkable in his forehead; small grey eyes, weakened, perhaps, by study; features not large, but regular, and not so manly as Mr. Benton's; wide mouth; glib tongue, rather delicate in his person, though by no means ghostly. His voice has more volume than that of the Senator from Missouri and he pours forth his arguments in a torrent of impetuous eloquence that always commands attention and seldom fails to convince.—While speaking he is full of *action*; stepping incessantly backward and forward between his desk and the bar, near which he sits. In private life his character is like that of Mr. Benton's, beyond reproach.—South Carolina may well be proud of him.

3. *Mr. Webster*—I suppose about 50; large head, covered with long black hair which is combed back, and on one side stands erect, owing to his habit of rubbing it up while engaged in debate; very large and very prominent forehead; deadly hazel eyes, sunk deep and overshadowed by very black, scowling brows; wide mouth; pale face; a keen, cutting tongue, more artful in repartee than argument; figure of the middle size strongly verging toward a relish for turtle soup. His voice is sharp and distinct, without any of the *Yankee*; he seems to weigh every word before it is uttered; and generally, moves along in a calm deliberate tone. He has very little *action*, and not a particle of Mr. Benton's fiery indignation. The eloquence of the one resembles the broadside of a ship of the line; that of the other the murderous report of a rifle. The "National" Republicans should cherish him, for he is their main stay.

*Donaldson, March 6.* The House of Representatives passed this morning a bill to expel all free persons of color who may have entered this state since 1825, and to prohibit all free persons of color from coming to Louisiana in future. *Courier.*

*The duel at Philadelphia.*—The history of it is briefly this. A Mr. Griffith said at a convivial party, that a Mr. Drake was a quarrelsome man, and inclined to duelling. Drake chastised Griffith in a public room. Griffith sent him a challenge by a Mr. Duryee. Drake refused to fight Griffith, but said he would fight Duryee. An adjustment finally took place between these. Soon after, a letter signed by several friends of Duryee, was addressed to Mr. Miller, a friend of Drake, in which they admitted that Duryee was wrong, but hoped that all would be amicably settled. Mr. Miller replied that Drake was already satisfied. Then comes *Charles G. Hunter* of the navy and demands of Mr. Miller the original, and all copies of this letter, alleging that Duryee had not authorised his friends to write it. Miller at first refused. Hunter told him he must deliver them or fight. Miller then collected and delivered them. Afterwards a copy in print came to Hunter's hands. He immediately challenged Miller, calling him "base," and guilty of "falsehood." Miller replied that he could not receive the letter, having no difference with Hunter, and having delivered the original of the letter, and copies so far as he knew of any. Hunter then posted Miller as liar and coward, and concluded the publication by saying sarcastically, that he had no doubt that he should *gratify*, William Miller, Jr. by giving him notice, that notwithstanding his "baseness" &c. he (Hunter) would meet him at any time. This seems to have filled the cup. Miller accepted; went down to the Delaware line on Sunday, and at the first fire received a ball through his lungs, and died instantly. Hunter is an experienced duellist, and a great shot. He said on the ground, as the report goes, that he would hit him between the fourth and fifth button, and he did so. We are skeptical on this point; but we join in the general condemnation of this diabolical and disgusting affair. Hunter and the seconds have absconded.

*Mass. Journal.*

*OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.*

*Navy department, March 30th, 1830.*

Sir—It has been proved to my satisfaction that, lieutenants Edmund Byrne and Hampton Wescott, passed midshipman Charles H. Duryee, and midshipman Charles G. Hunter, of the navy of the United States, were recently concerned in a duel, which took place between the last named officer and Wm. Miller, jun. of Philadelphia, which resulted fatally to the latter. I respectfully recommend to you, that the names of the said officers, Edmund Byrne, Hampton Wescott, Charles H. Duryee, and Charles G. Hunter, be erased from the list of officers of the navy of the United States. I am very respectfully, &c.

*JOHN BRANCH.*

*To the president of the United States.*

Let the above named officers of the navy be stricken from the roll.

*ANDREW JACKSON.*

*March 31st, 1830.*

The determination of the executive, announced in the above paragraph, is one of great consequence, to which we are disposed to award the credit of the best motives, and, for any thing we can see, of a wise and provident exercise of the only prerogative, (save one), of the executive of the United States.

The greatness of its consequence lies in its being a precedent, which probably will settle the question, forever, that no duel, or challenge of defiance to a duel, will be tolerated, on the part of officers of the navy or army, with persons in the private walk of life, if, under any circumstance, whatever, befall themselves.

We feel sorry for the seconds in the late duel who have thus been made the first objects of just regard to the general sentiment of the people, on this occasion outraged. We compassionate the situation even of the surviving principal. But the decision, if stern in justice, is stern in right. The people will approve it. Instead of yielding to the impulse of blind passion, the youth in the service of their country, understanding the conditions on which they enter the public service, will submit themselves to the military law, which is henceforth to be substituted for the arbitration of the pistol and the sword, in which chance decides as often for the wrong as for the right. The error of education in a false code of honor, have produced the late fatal catastrophe. The decision of the president, in regard to it, followed up as it must be rigidly, in every case, tears up the error by the roots.

*Niles.*  
The Albany Argus, speaking of the surviving party to the late fatal duel near Philadelphia, says—

"The whole course of Hunter in this matter, as detailed by himself in a handbill which produced the fatal meeting between himself and Miller, was that of the *ruffian* rather than the gentleman. It is obvious, from his own showing, that his conduct towards Miller was such as, without the exercise on his part of the highest degree of moral and

religious courage, or of philosophical forbearance, to compel him to put his life upon the issue of a rencontre with one, who in all things, except perhaps some fancied notions of rank, (so far as we can judge from the conduct of each in the matter), was as far as possible beneath him. We trust that the navy will not suffer the stain of continuing this individual upon its rolls; but that there, as in the community, he may stand with the reproach of being the shedder of innocent blood."

The President of the United States, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, has stricken from the roll of the Navy the names of Lieutenants Edmund Byrne and Hampton Wescott, passed Midshipman Charles H. Duryee, and Midshipman Charles G. Hunter, the parties concerned in the late murderous duel, in Philadelphia.

In the House of Representatives on Friday evening last, Mr. Moore (of Erie) offered a resolution approving of the conduct of the President, on the subject of the above duel. Mr. Petrikin moved to amend the resolution so as to include the Secretary of the Navy; which was agreed to. The resolution then passed.

Mr. Fullerton offered a similar resolution in the Senate, on the same day, which was adopted.

*Harrisburg Pa. Chronicle.*

*Secretary Eaton*, in a late communication in reply to a resolution of the Senate making inquiry into the cause of desertion in the Army, gives what we consider an excellent suggestion, and one which, we doubt not, the wisdom of Congress will adopt and act upon. He proposes that promotion in the Army should be extended to the ranks; and that, instead of giving all the graduates at West Point commissions, and thus filling up the posts in the Army, and excluding the soldiers, no matter what may be their deserts, in cases of extraordinary merit, the Cadets should be arranged to the Army or Navy, as the judgment of the Executive may determine, the others to retire to private life, there to follow what pursuit their preference may direct. The fact that a common soldier in our Army cannot rise higher than a corporal or sergeant, and that these grades are to bound the extent of his ambition, is calculated to deaden all feelings of honorable ambition. Doubtless the suggestion of Secretary Eaton, if carried into effect, would infuse new life and vigor into the ranks, and excite the Army to discipline and good conduct. As the Secretary says:—"This course will present opportunities to the non-commissioned officers of rising to any rank, however high. The common soldier will perceive the road to promotion open and accessible; new feelings will be inspired; ambition, honor, and pride, will concentrate their influence to regenerate the soldier's character; and with it, the evils of desertion may cease. Pride is every thing to a soldier! It is this, and this only, which can render him heroic amidst danger, and invincible in battle.

*Alexandria Gaz.*

*Payment of the Public Debt.*  
The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that on the first day of July next, the sum of six millions four hundred and forty thousand five hundred and fifty six dollars, of the six per cent stock of March, 1815, will be paid off;—and that no interest on certificates of said stock will be paid after that date.

*Nat. Rep.*

Some months ago, a splendid edition of President Jackson's Message was printed on the most costly satin. The printer states that he used one hundred yards of the finest India satin, and two hundred extra large sheets of paper, and that not a single copy remains unsold. A copy was splendidly framed and gilt, and sent by some gentlemen of New York to the President. His answer to their note is as follows:

*Washington March 12th, 1830.*