

The plaintiff was the son-in-law of the defendant, having, a few years since, married his only daughter, who is now dead; having brought him two children.— As the cause is to be formally reported we shall not attempt to give a detail that may anticipate the labors of the reporter.

The libel was contained in a printed pamphlet, and consisted of several calumnies, as we are told, for we have not read it, nor heard it read on the trial, against the plaintiff and against his wife, the defendant's own daughter, charging her with criminal intercourse both before and after her marriage, but which he neither attempted to prove on trial, to palliate nor deny, but rested the defence on the mere fact of the non-publication of the pamphlet. It was proved that 50 copies were printed, and 5, at least put into the hands of different persons. The case then presented, in the language of the judge, an instance of the most atrocious libel ever heard of in our courts, accompanied with grossness and impurity. The defendants circumstances were shown to be those of overgrown wealth; that his yearly income probably 70,000 dollars.

—Many expected that the damages would be nearly this sum; but although there were some very respectable and high-minded men on the jury, who would have given a verdict that strongly marked their detestation of the libeller, it seems there were some of a very different complexion. There was, it is said a compromise between the highest sum mentioned, 60,000 dollars, and the lowest proposed 50 dollars, and eventually the verdict was rendered for 15,000 dollars; which, although the largest in this country, is far beneath public expectation, and one that will not sensibly be felt by the defendant.

Much talent was shewn on both sides.

Counsel for plaintiff, Ogden and Hoffman; for defendant Emmet & Griffin.

Ib.

General Richard Montgomery.

Head Quarters, Albany,
June 29, 1818.

The commander in chief having received intelligence from col. L. Livingston, that the remains of general Richard Montgomery have been agreeably to instructions given to him, conveyed from the city of Quebec to the village of White Hall, in this state; and being desirous of manifesting all proper respect for the memory of a distinguished hero, who fell gloriously fighting for the liberties of America, has thought proper to direct the following arrangements on this solemn occasion:—

The remains of general Montgomery will be conveyed to the city of New York, and deposited near the monument erected to his memory in St. Paul's church: and in order that this may be done in the most respectful and honorable manner, the adjutant general is specially charged with its execution, and will proceed

immediately to White Hall for that purpose.

Brigadier general Westerlo will give orders for suitable escorts of cavalry to attend the remains. The cavalry of Washington, Rensselaer, and Albany counties, will perform this service in their respective counties.

The remains will be received by the militia of the city of Albany with military honors, at the north line of the city, on the 4th of July, escorted to the capitol, and deposited in the council chamber under a guard: minute guns will be fired on the entrance of the procession.

Colonel Gansevoort and colonel Henry Livingston, aids of the commander in chief, will, in conjunction with col. L. Livingston, proceed, on the 6th of July, from the city of Albany with the remains, to the city of New York, and cause them to be conveyed to the governor's room, in the city Hall; and, on Wednesday, the 8th of July, the funeral solemnities will take place under the direction of the society of the Cincinnati, who will select officers of the revolutionary army to bear the pall.

Major general Morton will direct the military arrangements in the city of New York.

The commissary general and the commissary of the division of artillery, will see to the necessary issues of ammunition.

The municipal authorities of the cities of New York, Albany, and Troy, are respectfully invited to co-operate; and the commander in chief takes pleasure in the persuasion, that all his fellow citizens will unite with alacrity and cheerfulness in these solemn demonstrations of respect. In rendering due honour to illustrious heroes and statesmen, we not only reward distinguished merit, but excite to new achievements of patriotism and glory; and an enlightened and public spirited people, under the guidance of justice and policy, will never withhold their cordial co-operation.

By order of the commander in chief.

SOL. VAN RENSSLAER,

Adjutant general.

The societies of the city of New York, disposed to join in the solemnities contemplated by the above order, are requested to send deputations to meet at the City Hall, on Monday evening, at seven o'clock, to make such arrangements as may be thought expedient.

CAD. D. COLDEN.

From the *Delaware Watchman*.

Diving Drum.—Mr. J. Johnson, resident in this place, has completed a diving drum, which experiment has proved, it is thought, capable of much utility. It is simple considering its object; affords the diver considerable scope for working on the bottom, as well as light, and the means of conversation with those above; and supplies him with a constant renewal of respirable air. We think the inventor deserves credit for his ingenuity and perseverance.



MADISON,

AUGUST 1, 1818.

A journeyman printer wanted at this office immediately.

We do not recollect to have seen the law of Congress mentioned in the following article, nor have we after a diligent search, been able to find it on our file of the laws of the last session—We presume, therefore, that no such law exists; and even on that presumption, we have no doubt general Jackson will be able to vindicate his conduct.

Cin. Gazette.

The conquest of Pensacola.—We acknowledge we are too imperfectly acquainted with this affair to venture to speak of it in decisive terms—We don't mean to say a word here of the constitutional scruples which some entertain, both about the origin of this war and the manner of carrying it on; but it seems that general Jackson has proceeded under color of a law of Congress, which authorised him to pursue the Seminole Indians beyond the jurisdiction of the United States into the territory of a foreign power, if he deemed it necessary in order to come up with them and vanquish them. We have not the statute before us, but have been informed that it directs, that, in case the Indians should attempt to seek protection by fleeing beyond the bounds of the United States, the fact should be communicated to the president, in whom the law, in such case, vests a discretionary power to order the pursuit to be continued. If such is the law, it is to be presumed general Jackson has received the requisite authority, and has proceeded in conformity to it. It becomes us to wait for further information. We confess we should be glad to be informed by what construction of this law it is, that after accomplishing the object contemplated by the statute, the vanquishing the Seminole Indians, the Spanish fort has been taken formal possession of, in the name of the United States, and the flag of the former made to give place to that of the latter; that general Jackson has appointed officers both civil and military, and, among the rest a capt. Call, of the United States artillery to be collector of the port. We presume it is all right, and that it can be satisfactorily explained, but there seems to be a general expectation in the public mind that, at least, some explanation will be given.

New York Ev. Post.

Washington, July 6.

We learn that the United States frigate Macedonian, capt. Downes is under orders for

the N. West coast of South America, to co-operate with Ontario in the protection of trade in those seas. Her absence will be well-timed, as it affords evidence of a judicious distribution of our naval forces, strengthening our interests in that interesting quarter of the world. From good information, it is conjectured she will not leave Europe where she is repairing, till September.

Washington, July 1.

Depatches were received from the war department yesterday from general Jackson. The bearer, Hambly, reached the city Monday, and would have been here, he informs us, some earlier, but for detentions on the road arising from the irregularities of the stages in some parts of the line. General Jackson's orders have been forwarded to the department, and their contents of course are unknown to us, but we understand, generally, that they will embrace a full account of his proceedings in the south, down the coast of the Spanish territory.—*Nat. Intell.*

The following is from a letter of a respectable House in Baltimore.

“ Havanna, 26th June 1818.

“ This moment a small American sloop, with a flag of truce, arrived from Pensacola; bearing the late governor and suite. The government has informed her that she will be admitted under the national flag, but does not yet know her true name.

As might be expected some little sensation and animosity burst forth among individuals, but no hostile measures are noticed in the government, which I am happy to inform you, lest apprehension might be entertained relative to the safety of American property in this place.”

Quebec, June 12.

After resting in peace for two years within the walls under the sod of this garrison, the skeleton of general Montgomery, who fell in an assault on the lower town on the 31st of December, 1777, was, on Sunday last, raised from the place of deposit, and took its departure for New York, where it is destined to a more distinguished place of interment, in the church of St. Paul of that city.

Accounts from Jamaica, which are as late as the 5th of June, advise, that admiral Brown, with a fleet of 25 sail, was waiting to be joined by admiral Aury, when it was his intention to attack the Spanish squadron, lying at the Five Islands, which was of considerable force, but not imagined to be a match for Brion's well-quipped, and well disciplined force.

OUR COMMISSIONERS.

The arrival of our commissioners at Buenos Ayres, has excited a general sensation of delight; and the gazettes of that city are