for which you have toiled hard—from the midnight robber and the ruthless incendiary. This is well; but you forget that your neighbour's, nay, your own house is on fire!"—Is it insured? "Alack! alas! I forgot that! My all is lost, and I am a beggar. My friends draw up a subscription paper, and call on the charitable citizens to reinstate *me*—to build me a house; my wife and children are left without house and home, roaming about from neighbour to neighbour." If your friend answers you in a proper manner, he will reply: "If you had given eight or ten dollars a year for insurance, you would now have had the value of *your* property in your pocket. This sum you could have saved from the many dollars thrown away upon articles of extravagance and superfluities. No, my friend, I cannot comply with your request. It is not charity to reinstate you, any more than it would be to reinstate one who has lost his all in ill-advised speculation, or culpable idleness. You should have your property insured."

ANECDOTE OF LA FAYETTE.

A member of Congress, conversing with the General on the proceedings of Congress, and delicately apologising for the opposition which the appropriation in his favour had experienced in that body—the General with great *naivete* and never failing presence of mind, interrupted him with this happy reply:

Sir, *am one of the opposition.*—[illegible] is so munificent, so far exceeding the services of the individual, that had I been a member of Congress, I must have voted against it."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Shocking effect of Jealousy.—A few days ago, a negro sailor in this town having become jealous of his wife, was reprimanding her for her inconstancy; he was either so mortified or exasperated at some reply she made, that he attempted to cut his throat in her presence, which he so far effected as to produce some blood—immediately on seeing which she fell, *down and expired in a few minutes.* The man was free, the woman a slave belonging to the estate of Wilson Sawyer, dec.—*Elizabeth City Star.*

From the Lexington, (Ky.) Reporter, Dec. 27.

Legislative.—The last week as usual was devoted to Judge Breaking. The Resolutions and Address to remove the Judges of the Court of Appeals were tried in both Houses, and failed in each by a few votes. The attack was then directed against the *Court*—and the Court of Appeals was actually been *abolished* by a legislative act! The vote was then taken in the lower house on Thursday night, precisely at the hour of midnight, and the bill received his Excellency's signature the following day. Great astonishment at this high-handed, disorganizing measure has been very generally expressed; by one party it is viewed as a most wanton, flagrant and obvious violation of the Constitution, while by the other it is applauded as the finest relief measure ever adopted, and in truth so it is:—For if the avaricious and indebted part of the community continue to violate the constitution with impunity and are suffered to *absorb* all the powers of Governments, though but for a short period, the party will so manage as to get relief enough. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, however, do not intend to submit. They could not be impeached nor addressed off, and the constitution does not authorize any other mode of breaking Judges. To submit to this encroachment would prove them faithless to their government and regardless of their oaths. We may therefore expect ere long, to hear of a resort to force. It will be a brilliant achievement for the militia of Kentucky to put down the Supreme Judicial tribunal which is expressly provided for in the Constitution AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

The Legislature of Kentucky passed a law inviting Judge Sebastian to accept a pension and retire from the Bench. The Judge accepted the pension and resigned. At the next session the Legislature repealed the law giving the pension and his honour was out of office and without *pay*—Was this honest?

From the Boston Centinel.

CHOICE OF PRESIDENT.

By the House of Representatives of Congress.

The choice of President of the United States, for the second time since the adoption of the Constitution, devolving this year on the House of Representatives, we give the following outline of the Rules adopted by that body in 1801, when the first choice was made by that body, and when the Electoral votes for *President* were 73 for Mr. Jefferson, and 73 for Mr. Burr.

The declaration of the votes took place in the Senate Chamber, on Wednesday the 11th February. After the declaration that a choice had not been made by the Electors, and that it devolved on the House of Representatives, the House convened in its own Chamber, and furnished seats for the Senate, *as witnesses.* The House had previously adopted Rules, that it should continue to ballot, without interruption by other business, and SHOULD NOT ADJOURN, BUT HAVE A PERMANENT SESSION UNTIL THE CHOICE BE MADE; and that the doors of the House should be closed during the balloting, except against the officers of the House.

The following was directed to be the mode of balloting;

"Each State had a ballot box in which the members belonging to it, having previously appointed a teller, put the votes of the State; the teller on the part of the United States having then counted the votes, duplicates of the result were put by him into two general ballot boxes. Tellers being nominated by each State for the purpose of examining the general ballot boxes, they were divided into two parts, of whom one examined one of the general ballot boxes, and the other examined the other. Upon comparing the result and finding them to agree, the votes were stated to the speaker, who declared them to the House."

The number of States was 16—nine necessary to a choice. On the first ballot, Mr. J. had eight States, Mr. B. six, and two were divided.

The first ballot took place about four o'clock, P. M. Seven other ballots, with similar results, succeeded, when a respite took place, during which, the members retired to the lobbies, and took refreshments. Mr. Nicholson, of Maryland, being unwell, had a bed provided for him in one of the lobbies, to which the tellers took the balloting box of the State for his vote. At three o'clock, in the morning of the 12th, two other ballots took place, and at four o'clock in the morning, the twenty-first trial, several of the members came in with their night caps on. At twelve at noon, of the 12th, the twenty-eighth ballot took place, when the House adjourned to the next day, having probably in secret session, dispensed with the rule for the permanent session. On Friday, the 13th, the House proceeded to the *thirtieth* ballot, without a choice, and again adjourned to the next day. On Saturday, the 14th, the ballotings had the same result. On Tuesday, the 17th, at the thirty-sixth ballot, the Speaker declared, at one o'clock, that Mr. JEFFERSON was elected, having the votes of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland four votes for Mr. J. and four *blanks*, and Vermont, *one vote for Mr. J. and one blank* vote. Thus ended the scene.

N. Y LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Friday, January 14.

The Senate passed the resolutions heretofore published, calling on the several banks for a statement of their concern.

Mr. Redfield introduced a bill entitled an act in addition to an act entitled an act for the amendment of the law for the better advancement of justice. [Provides that instead of taking bail as now practised, the security shall endorse writ, &c.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

M. Wilkin, committee on courts of justice, reported an act to amend the fifty dollar act, passed in 1824.

By Mr. Chipman, pursuant to notice, an act to provide an uniform compensation for inspectors of elections.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

The following petitions were presented and referred: of Abm. P. Thompson and others to incorporate the Long Island canal company; of T. L. Chester and others to incorporate a bank in the city of New-York, with a branch in the county of Erie; of Charles Belden and others to incorporate the Hudson insurance company.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the law for the regulation of elections.

Mr. Speaker said he would not seriously oppose the bill; but he suspected it would increase rather than diminish the number of voters. He requested some gentleman acquainted with the bill, to explain its provisions.

Mr. Goodrich stated that the object of the bill was to prevent vexatious and needless challenging. Under the present law there was no check to this practice, and it had been at times carried to a pernicious extent. It was not intended (as might seem at first hearing the bill read) to authorize the person challenged to return the challenge; but it gave the inspectors the discretionary right to propose an oath, requiring the challenger to say that the person challenged was suspected of not being entitled to a vote. Such were the simple objects of the bill.

Mr. Speaker adduced the practice in the city of New-York to prove that, however salutary the provisions of the bill might be in the country, its results in the city might be unfortunate. On motion of Mr. Speaker the committee rose and reported, and on motion of Mr. Goodell, the bill was referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Hedges is chairman.

Friday, January 14.

Mr. Lush, from the committee on that part of the governor's message, relating to taking a census, reported a bill for that purpose, which was ordered to be printed.

Suicide.—We learn that Miss *Minerva Clark*, (a resident of the family of General Whitney,) of Niagara Falls, ended her life on Sunday morning last by swallowing opium. We have heard no cause assigned for committing this rash deed.—*Buffalo Patriot.*

Capt. Ridgway, from St. Thomas, (Dec. 24,) informs, that about ten days before he sailed, a desperate gang of THIEVES and PIRATES, fifteen or twenty in number, had been arrested, and would be tried after the holidays. Among them were some old offenders. It appears to have been their intention to supply themselves with goods and money from the stores and iron chests in that place, and to take possession of 2 or 3 of the best vessels in the harbour to carry off their booty. Two vessels had already been selected for this purpose, viz. the new schr. Joanna, Hamilton, and brig Morris, Williams, both of Baltimore. Part of their number, under pretext of wanting passages, actually shipped on board with a view to assist in capturing them immediately after sailing. They had a small sloop belonging to one of the leaders, which was to take [illegible] of the ends of the building.—[illegible] Coxe, [illegible] his leg broken. The latter was amputated by Doctors Read, Fraser and Delacroix, but he expired half an hour after. Another boy belonging to the same company had his thigh broken.

THE FARMER.

JAMAICA:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1825.

Fire.—On the evening of the 12th inst. the dwelling of Mr. David Baisley, at Brooklyn, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the rope-walk of Mr. Thomas. We regret to learn that Dr. *Ball*, of the firm of Ball & Wendell, was seriously injured by the falling of a chimney.

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, the 14th inst. the committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, reported a bill making an appropriation of *five hundred thousand dollars*, to provide for the more effectual suppression of piracy. It recommends strong measures, but not stronger than are called for by the situation in which our commerce is placed, and justice to ourselves requires. The bill, we have no doubt, will meet the approbation of the whole Union, and if it pass and should be the means of involving us in a war with Spain, be it so. The country at large calls loudly for energetic measures to put an end to this system of robbery, murder, and war in disguise.

On Friday, the House of Representatives of the United States passed to a third reading the bill to authorise the President to subscribe three hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. The vote was 86 to 83.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the late arrivals at New-York.

Mr. Fauntleroy was executed on the 30th of November. It is said he paid upwards of $70,000 annually, interest, on the amount of his forgeries, by which he was enabled to conceal his crime for so long a time.

The most dreadful gales and floods were experienced on the British coast on the 22d and 23d of November. Many vessels were wrecked and lives lost, and most of the towns on the coast were inundated, houses blown down and the inmates buried in the ruins.

HOLLAND.—The Amsterdam papers contain particulars of the late floods. The dykes had been broken down by the immense weight of the water which rose from 40 to 50 feet above the ordinary level.

PERSIA.—Letters from *Shiras* announce, that in the month of April, 1824, there had been an earthquake which lasted six days and six nights without intermission, and which had swallowed up more than half of that unfortunate city, and overthrew the other, as was the case of Aleppo. Nearly all the inhabitants fell victims to the catrastrophe; scarcely five hundred persons could save themselves. Other letters from Aborkoh announce that the same shock, but less violent, had been felt there. Razroon, a city between Aborkoh and Shiras was swallowed up with almost the whole of the inhabitants, in consequence of the same earthquake. All the mountains surrounding Razroon were levelled by it, and no trace of them now remains.

The Schah of Persia has left Teheran for Sultanea, to attend the marriage of his grand daughter, the daughter of Abbas Mirza, with Prince Kermanchah; from there he will organize his army, and attack the Pachalik of Bagdat. The Charge des Affairs of Russia, at Persia, is to be relieved by an ambassador. Persia has in its employ a number of French officers to discipline her troops.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.—A mail arrived in London on the 1st of December, bringing, as the Morning Chronicle states, the most gratifying intelligence. Zeitouni has surrendered to the Greeks, and of course the whole province of Thessaly is liberated. In Albania, the spirit of liberty was making rapid progress. Patros and the Castle of Lepanto were expected to surrender immediately at the last advices.

The Algerines were cruising outside of the Straits, capturing Portuguese vessels.

Several Patriot privateers were cruising at the mouth of the Gpt, capturing Spanish vessels.

The Chevalier Heredia, brother of the ex-minister, Count Ofalia, has been appointed Spanish minister to the United States.

Gov. Clinton's message attracts very general attention, and has been received with great favour, with one or two exceptions.—The National Gazette rather sneered at it, in consequence of the great variety of topics introduced by the Governor. The Philadelphia Gazette said they had been waiting with anxiety for the message, anticipating a rich treat for their readers; but when it came, they found it so long that they could not publish it—lest they should give their readers too much of a good thing. The United States Gazette, however, marched a battalion of printers right up to the work, and gave the whole at once—declaring that every body was pleased with it, and that none but printers could complain of such a document with grace. Our friends of the National Intelligencer, moreover, are half disposed to be pleased with it. They say "it embraces many topics of interest, which are handled with ability. The tenor of the message is cheerful and its tone liberal. The vast resources of New-York, and her increasing (too rapidly increasing) preponderance of population, give to her legislation a wide range and a far wider scope than belongs to that of most of the states." These remarks are just and true; but pray tell us, Messrs. Editors, why New-York increases too fast.—*Mon.*

SUMMARY.

From Havana.—An additional tonnage duty of twelve reals (1 50) per ton was imposed at Havana on the 24th ult. on foreign vessels, which now pay $2 50 per ton. Vessels stopping at the port, are subject to the same duty as if they discharged or loaded.

Important decision.—Judge Bay, of South-Carolina, has decided the question which was argued before him, whether *Aliens are liable to the performance of militia duty.* The opinion of the honourable Judge found upon the principle of the "*Lex Loci*" is, that Aliens are liable to perform militia duty.

Governor Clinton has appointed S. DeWitt Bloodgood and William Patterson Van Rensselaer, of Albany, two of his aids de camp.

Thomas Bay, Esq. has been chosen Mayor of Hudson.

Eight convicts confined in gaol at Lenox, Mass. on the 26th ult. broke through the back part of the gaol, by removing a stone 8 feet long, which had been firmly bolted into the wall, and made their escape. One of them has been retaken.

The celebrated Morrill Magoon, who was tried at Montreal, and found guilty for forging a bill of Exchange, and thereby defrauding Messrs. Prime, Ward and Sands, of New-York, has been liberated from Montreal jail, and was a few days since, in the town of Stanstead, near the province line.

The Milledgeville (Geo.) Recorder, states that the commissioners appointed to treat with the Creek Indians, for the Territory which they now occupy have returned, not being able to fulfil the object of their mission.

The Norfolk papers state that Captain Warrington will shortly sail from that port in the United States schooner Shark, to take command of the squadron in the West Indian seas, in place of Commodore Porter, recalled.

On the 30th ult. the large dwelling house of Mr. Nurse, of Townsend, Vermont, was entirely consumed by fire. On the day following, a large number of the neighbours and friends of Mr. Nurse *voluntarily* collected—timber was felled, hewn and fitted, and on the third day a house frame was erected forty feet in length and thirty feet in depth.

[redacted] ted at $6000. There was an insurance of $4000 on the property.

On Tuesday week, the grist mill of John Montgomery, Esq. near Danville, Pa. was burnt down. There were upwards of 1500 bushels of grain in the mill. The loss of Mr. M. is estimated at $4000.

The house of Mr. Charles Richardson, at Brockport, was recently destroyed by fire

The dwelling house belonging to Captain Asahel Burchard, at Lima, was destroyed by fire on the 1st. inst. Loss $1200.

On the 5th inst. the malt house of M. Vasser & Co. at Poughkeepsie, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with 10,000 bushels of barley. Loss estimated between 7 and 10,000 dollars; not insured. Through the extraordinary exertions of the firemen of the village, Messrs. Hoffman's grist mill was preserved from the devouring element.

On the 26th of December, the Presbyterian church at Darien, Geo. was discovered to be on fire: when first seen, the flames were just ascending under the eves of the building, when by the activity of the citizens, its destructive progress was arrested.

It was in May last, that several men were convicted of having set fire to the State-house, in Philadelphia. They have ever since been confined in prison, and from that period but *three* fires have occurred in the city.

In the year 1821, twenty-[redacted] red in Phila[redacted] in 1823, thir[redacted] Total in To[redacted] which happe[redacted] and the beggining of [redacted] were generally supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A letter from Macon, Geo. states that the Branch Bank of Darien, at Macon, was destroyed by fire on the 26th of December.—All the money and papers which were in the bank were destroyed, including seven thousand dollars in collection notes; one hundred and thirty thousand dollars belonging to the Darien Bank; and between five and six thousand dollars of the Hamburgh Bank were on deposit. The fire is supposed to have originated by accident.

Appointment by the Governor.—The Governor has appointed Jabez D. Ha[redacted], Esq. Agent to settle the long standing accounts between this state and the United States.

An account was published some weeks [redacted] of the murder of Mr. Spence [redacted] Natchitoches. We now learn that Charles Prevost has been convicted and sentenced to death for the murder, confessing the fact after conviction, [redacted] shocking relations.

The captain of the steam-boat [redacted]