

P
LE
A

NILES'

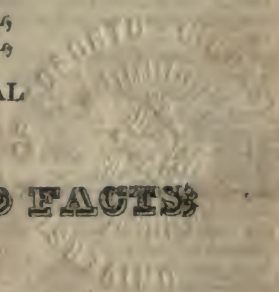
WEEKLY REGISTER,

JK
1
N5
v.33

CONTAINING

POLITICAL,
HISTORICAL,
GEOGRAPHICAL,
SCIENTIFIC,

STATISTICAL,
ECONOMICAL,
AND
BIOGRAPHICAL



DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS AND FACTS

TOGETHER WITH

NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND A RECORD
OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

H. NILES & SON, EDITORS.

167850.
6.12.21

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

FROM SEPTEMBER, 1827, TO MARCH, 1828—VOL. XXXIII.

OR, VOLUME IX.—THIRD SERIES.

BALTIMORE:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITORS,

AT THE FRANKLIN PRESS, WATER-STREET, EAST OF SOUTH-STREET.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXXII.

- Abo, in Finland, destroyed by fire 372
 Adams, John Q. in Baltimore 113, 129
 Africa—the colony at Liberia 53, 58;
 Mr. Gurley's letter 377; emigrants
 211; contributions 211, 321, 322;
 arrival of the Nautilus 277; the
 Ashantees 36; slave trade on the
 coast 42, 119
 "Agriculture, manufactures and
 commerce," or a view of the new
 tariff bill 431 to 438
 Alabama—G. P. Moore elected to
 congress 50; drought in 85; great
 fire at Mobile 182, 196; trials at
 Mobile, see politics of the day and
 congress; population of Tuscum-
 bia 219
 Algeria—blockade of by France 5;
 preparation to receive the French
 69; battle with the French fleet 266
 Allen, Heman, minister to Chili 273
 Angerous and Bernadotte 4
 Arkansas—U. S. roads in 117; death
 of Mr. Conway 218
 Army of the U. States—general or-
 der of gen. Brown 43; promotions
 and appointments in 121, 362;
 transfer of troops 362
 Ashley, gen. his returns of furs 219
 Austria—Students in 19; the duke of
 Reichstadt 118; prince Metternich 219
 "American System," the—see Wool
 and Woollens—on the effects of
 on the manufacture of cotton 66;
 see editorial
 Appointments by the president, 208, 322
 Baltimore—J. Q. Adams in 113, 129
 Associate reformed church, case of
 33; Brown, Geo. president of the
 Mechanic's bank 36; Howard, col.
 John Eager, dies—120; a brief bio-
 graphy of, &c. 120, 129, 145, 195;
 report of the directors of the Bal-
 timore and Ohio rail road 137; re-
 ports of the engineers, &c. 162,
 331; leave Baltimore to commence
 the survey 223; S. H. Long's let-
 ter to the president 201; the stock
 266; an article on the subject of the
 road, from the Richmond Enquirer
 noticed 172; removal of the res-
 triction for its location by the H.
 of directors of, &c. 331; rail road to
 the Susquehanna 331; exhibition
 of manufactures at the Mary-
 land Institute 180; the peniten-
 tiary, report of the grand jury
 on 212; Chesnuts large 219; in-
 spections 352; receipts for 1827, 390
 Bailey, John, his card 119, 120
 Banks and Banking—strange loca-
 tion of a 3; Snelson cashier of the
 bank of Virginia 146, 212; forgeries
 on the N. Y. banks 146; state bank
 of Ten. 162; savings bank in Lon-
 don 162; bank of the U. S. see con-
 gress and 241, 264, 274; directors 320
 Baltic, commerce of the 160
 Bavaria—the king of presented with
 a memoir of the N. Y. canal 54
 Boston, Thomas H. his letter re-
 specting Mr. Clay's intention to
 vote for Mr. Adams 374
 Beverley, Walter—see politics of the
 day
 Bills of exchange, charges on 213
 Blind, a school for the 86
 Buonaparte, Napoleon Louis 36
 Binns, John, of Philadelphia 265
 Boston—schools 2; population 2; de-
 struction of the tea at 75; Mechan-
 ical association, toasts drunk at the
 celebration of 118; meeting at rela-
 tive to protecting manufactures
 136; trade of the city 182; domes-
 tic goods sold in 211; tolls of
 Charlestown bridge 219; clock
 made in for a church in Mexico 219;
 the first directory 219; deaths, popu-
 lation, &c. of 391; tonnage of 347;
 report of a committee against an in-
 crease of duty on woollen's 353;
 the petition sent to Mr. Hayne 354
 Bourne, A. his letter to the editor of
 the Sciota Gazette 224
 Branch, John, of N. C. his speech on
 Mr. Clay's nomination 21; see po-
 itics of the day
 Brazil and Buenos Ayres—affairs of
 19, 230; views of G. Britain in
 bringing about a peace 35; attack
 on Patagonias 38; rejection of the
 treaty of peace by Buenos Ayres 53;
 Rividavia resigns the presidency of
 Buenos Ayres 69; Don Vicente Lo-
 pez elected president 88; discharge
 of the deputies to the emperor 70;
 outrages of the Brazilians on A-
 mericans 114; the Cisplatine pro-
 vince 133; various appointments by
 the government of Brazil 133; the
 Brazilian consul gen. not recognis-
 ed at Paris 197; vessels captured
 by the Buenos Ayreans 250; B.
 Ayrean loan 230; the currency 276
 Brent, Mr. W. L. and Mr. Desha 334
 British affairs.
 Banks, E. 18, 162, 238, 239; Benticke,
 lord 18; Brougham, Mr. 18; breweries 4
 Britain and France 227; blind, a school
 for 86; books published in Great Britain
 216; brick earth, value of near London 37
 Canning, Mr. dies 37, 56; his will 68; Ca-
 po d'Istria in London 57; convention
 with the U. S. 65; corn bill 10, 18; the
 bill 87; corn warehouse 229; coaches
 packets, &c. 57; Colombia, treaty with
 19; Coke, Mr. of Norfolk 213; cotton
 imported into London 3; sales of 18;
 Clarence, the duke of, his birth-day ce-
 lebrated 68; crops 18; church establish-
 ment, pluralities in the 115; Cobbett, W. 63
 Discriminations and monopolies 264
 Elections—close voting in Liverpool 222;
 emigration of Irish to Scotland 68; to
 America 239; excise duties, &c. 69
 Failures, heavy 18; fever in London 18;
 free-trade—new corn act 10, 18, 87;
 colonial trade 12; finances 347; fire in
 London 37; "free born Englishmen" 375
 Goderich, lord 37, 56; Gretna Green, the
 priest of, dies 56
 Hay-making 52; Hemans, Mrs. 15; Hierres,
 Mr. 55; Hunt, Mr. dinner to 218
 Irish in Scotland 68; impressment 36
 King's bench prison, income of the mar-
 shal of 18
 Landaff, bishop of 347; Liverpool, lord 5
 Manufacturing celerity 130; manufactur-
 ing districts, various notices of the 37;
 Melville, lord 37; Mexico, treaty with
 18; ministers, new 5; a correct list of 118
 Naval—British and American navy 51;
 correct list of the navy 390; newspa-
 pers, value of stamps 37; value of cer-
 tain 67, 218, 373
 O'Meara, Dr. 87
 Parliament prorogued 55, 228; Parry,
 capt. 162; population of Ireland 214; of
 London 218
 Railway—the Stockton and Darlington
 116; revenue 218; Russian fleet at Port-
 smouth 37, 52; royal kindness 53
 Shackell, proprietor of the John Bull,
 newspaper, tried for a libel 239; small
 pox in London 134; steam; the Leeds
 packet 116; statistics, interesting 117;
 Scott, sir Walter, his life of Napoleon
 52, 37; his affair with Gourgaud 229;
 Siddons, Mrs. and Mr. Kemble 372
 Thames, tunnel under 37; Tierney, Mr.
 13; tobacco imported into Liverpool 65;
 tunnels on various canals 4
 Waterworks in London 373; Wellington,
 the duke of 5, 68; Wirtemberg, the
 queen of 220
 York, the duke of, his creditors 390
 Brodie, C. D. his marine trunk 115
 Brown, gen. J. 35
 Buchanan, James, of Pennsylvania,
 his declaration, when the rules for
 regulating the election of president
 were under consideration 21; ex-
 tract of a letter from him to the
 editor of the "Telegraph" 21; see
 politics of the day.
 Buckner, Mr. his address, &c. 76
 Call, gen. R. K. his letter as to an
 interview between gen. Jackson
 and com. Decatur 876
 Canada—loyalty of the people of
 Brookville 67; ecclesiastical estab-
 lishments in 85; disturbances 85,
 227, 276; a novel case at Kingston
 130; prorogation of parliament 272;
 "The Colonial Advocate" 276; af-
 fairs in 438
 Canals, &c.—steam boats for the
 navigation of 54; on the benefits
 of canals, &c. 54; Blackstone canal
 116; report of the president,
 &c. of the Pa. Union canal 348
 Canvas, American 68
 Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton, 79
 Cattle, the breed of 115; weight of
 certain 216; shews, &c. 130
 China, American 132
 Chili—great fall of rain in 58; Mr.
 Allen's address on leaving the
 country 230; arrives at N. York
 373; quarrel between the govern-
 ment and certain British officers
 at Valparaiso 373
 Church—state of the Presbyterian
 34; the associate reformed in Bal-
 timore 33; church establishment
 in England 115; the Methodist 128
 Clay, Henry, for various papers re-
 lating to, see Politics of the day—
 his letter to Dr. Godman 228;
 his address to the public 296 to 315
 Cloths, gossamer 116; metallic 133
 Coal-trade of the Lehigh and Schuyl-
 kill 182, 347; anthracite 211
 "Coffee-house" politicians 402
 Coincidences, singular 131
 Coles, Edward, of Illinois, his let-
 ter relative to certain opinions of
 Mr. Jefferson, with the letters
 of T. W. Gilmer 281, 335
 Colonial trade—letter to the editors
 of the "Richmond Enquirer" 42;
 difficulties in the West Indies 52;
 See West Indies.
 Colombia—affairs in 19, 320; Santan-
 der 19, 38, 70; treaty with Great
 Britain 19; M. Martigny 19; Paez
 19, 58; gen. Bolivar 58, 69, 132;
 takes the oath as president 230;
 the convention 69, 148; interest-
 ing statistical items 182; distur-
 bances in Guayaquil 70, 230, 322;
 Beaufort T. Watts' letter with the
 correspondence between Messrs.
 Cooley and F. J. Maria Tegua,
 minister of foreign affairs 324
 Columbus, first voyage of 2, 135
 Compliment, elegant 213; to the
 "Register" 265
 Commerce with France 216
 Committees of the House of repre-
 sentatives 277; See Congress.
 Congelation, the effects of 217
 Congress.
 Accounts of public officers, disbursements,
 &c. 269, 320, 365, 366, 398; adjournment
 of congress 4 0; Agr. John, his letter as
 to the imputed concert to misreport Mr.
 Randolph's speech 406; Alabama, an act
 of the state of 338; Albemarle sound 364;
 Allen, Mr. 240, 366; America, certain

INDEX.

books and manuscripts relating to the history of 290; Anderson, Elbert 288; Angus, Samuel, a memorial of 270; Antiquarian society, the American 340; appropriations for the support of government 283, 290, 365, 366, 380, 409; disbursements of 341; for fortifications 367; for the Indian department 343; for the military service 399; for the payment of pensions 409—see *pensions*; for the naval service 411; mode of supplying the army 399; see *military affairs*—armories, the establishment of 267; arsenal at Mount Dearborn, S. C. 367; appeals from the decision of the chair 382; appraisers in the custom houses 366, 367

legislature as to the powers of the general government to make roads and canals 405, 409; dividing line between the state and Florida 365, 368; Gorham, Mr. 287, 339; Graham, George, of the land office 383; Green, Duff, his note to the senate 381; his statement, et. 383, 398, 405; Gurley, Mr. 344, 368, 369

debts due American citizens in 291, 344; Mobile, court martial (see *six militia men*) 342; military affairs—armories 269; the armory at Harper's ferry 360; peace establishment 269; military tactics 287, 290, 337; mode of supplying the army 320; desertions in the army 270, 337; militia, the system, a uniform 365, 407; return of in the United States 404, 407; Knox's report on 407; changes in the stations of the troops 339, 242; gen. Brown's letter on the subject 363; pay of surgeons and assistant surgeons 340; appropriations for artificers 265, 298; see *six militia men*; officers who have died on the gulf frontier 367; appropriations for the service 399, 407; militia of Tennessee, drafted during the war of 409; Minor, Mr. 290, 346; Mitchell, Mr. of Ten 272, 339; mint of the U. S. 261

Bank of the U. S. stock of 243, 272, 287, 288; Barbour, P. F. 299, 243, 272, 247, 288, 341, 399; Barnard, Mr. 270, 379; Barney, Mr. 339, 408; Barton, Mr. 269, 287; Bartlett, Mr. 271, 277; Bassett, Mr. 272; Bailey, Mount Joy 241; Bell, Mr. 364, 405; Ames, Mr. 380, 405; Benton, Mr. 287; Berrien, Mr. 287, 364, 381, 407; Blake, John, the petition of 372; Bryan, Mr. 240; Brent, Mr. 291; Brazil, correspondence with the government of 291, 382, 423; Bondigny, Mr. 380; Beall, W. D. 270; Buchanan, Mr. 294, 368, 399; Bunner, Mr. 811, 409; Burgess, Mr. 369; breakwaters in the Delaware 399, 406, 407; buildings public, report on the 319, 399

Carroll, Mr. 294, 367, 409; Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton, privilege of franking to 367; constitution of the U. S. amendments, see 272, 287; Cape Fear river, survey of 409; Chambers, Mr. 364; Chandler, Mr. 380; chaplains 240, 242, 243; Clark, M. Sr. Clair 299; Clark, Rogers, col. 407; Cobb, Mr. 320, 381; Charge d'Affairs 380; Chesapeake and Ohio canal 242, 250, 320; Chilton, Mr. 367, 368; his resolutions on retrenchment, &c. 357, 368, 381, 382, 383, 398, 399; final passage of the resolutions after numerous amendments, &c. 400, 408; Columbia river, the occupation of 271; Columbia, the District of—memorial of the corporation of Washington for an extension of the lottery privilege 341; trees on the avenue 341; bill concerning free persons of color in 398; Columbia college 408; Columbia, out-fits of a minister to 380; colonization society, the 409; committees, various 240, 241, 369, 270, 271, 272, 287, 313, 344; an retrenchment 408; standing of the senate 241, 250; of the house 24; Condict, Mr. 240, 242, 341; controversies between the states 269; continental money 382; Creek Indians, the treaty of 8th Jan. 1821, 271, 41, 364; custom house officers, the petition of certain 349; appraisers in the custom house 366, 367; stationary for the custom house at Philadelphia 367; credits allowed at the custom houses 380, 398, 440; Cumberland road—see roads.

Carroll, Mr. 294, 367, 409; Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton, privilege of franking to 367; constitution of the U. S. amendments, see 272, 287; Cape Fear river, survey of 409; Chambers, Mr. 364; Chandler, Mr. 380; chaplains 240, 242, 243; Clark, M. Sr. Clair 299; Clark, Rogers, col. 407; Cobb, Mr. 320, 381; Charge d'Affairs 380; Chesapeake and Ohio canal 242, 250, 320; Chilton, Mr. 367, 368; his resolutions on retrenchment, &c. 357, 368, 381, 382, 383, 398, 399; final passage of the resolutions after numerous amendments, &c. 400, 408; Columbia river, the occupation of 271; Columbia, the District of—memorial of the corporation of Washington for an extension of the lottery privilege 341; trees on the avenue 341; bill concerning free persons of color in 398; Columbia college 408; Columbia, out-fits of a minister to 380; colonization society, the 409; committees, various 240, 241, 369, 270, 271, 272, 287, 313, 344; an retrenchment 408; standing of the senate 241, 250; of the house 24; Condict, Mr. 240, 242, 341; controversies between the states 269; continental money 382; Creek Indians, the treaty of 8th Jan. 1821, 271, 41, 364; custom house officers, the petition of certain 349; appraisers in the custom house 366, 367; stationary for the custom house at Philadelphia 367; credits allowed at the custom houses 380, 398, 440; Cumberland road—see roads.

Daniel, Mr. 283; Davis, Mr. 243; 341; D'Arlevigne, Mr. Marquis, case of 318, 339, 510, 511, 344, 386, 368, 400, 408; deaf and dumb 271, 340; Dickinson, Mr. 260, 280; Deceatur, Swan 242, 310, 412, 406, 407; Dodd and Bernard, a bill for the relief of 403; domestic spirits, the tax on 272; defalcations, see accounts of public officers; diplomatic code, Elliott's 290; Dorsy, Mr. 360, 311, 338; drawbacks 269, 319, 339, 428; dry docks 351; Dunn, John Oswald, sergeant at arms 269; duties, discriminating 269, 370, 426; duties, the collection of 364; duties collected on iron, wool, hemp, &c. from 1790 to 1829, 409

Maison Rouge, claim of the marquis of 390; Martindale, Mr. 366; Macon, Mr. 238, 265, 405; Maxwell, Mr. 320; McDuff, Mr. 243, 288, 266, 367, 368, 389; Maryland, an act of 399, 364; Meade, R. W. claim of 390; McLane, Mr. 272, 309; Mallary, Mr. 291, 93, 380, 398, 410; Maine, aggression by the inhabitants of N. w. Brunswick 290; manufactures—see wool and woollens; resolution of the committee on sailing for persons and papers, with the proceedings thereon 391 to 404; leave to sit during the session of the house 340; Mease, James, his letter transmitting a treatise on the raising of silk worms 309; McKerney, Thos. L. 410; M. Sternsman, an increase of U. S. ships in 287, 290; members—a list of 223; members of the senate present on opening the session 338; members of the house present 239; Mobile court martial, see *six militia men*; Mercer, Mr. 238; messages of the president—on opening the session 243 to 259, 449; documents 255—see reports of the departments—transmitting documents relative to the dividing line between Florida and Georgia 342; papers relating to our affairs with Brazil 342; on transmitting the correspondence respecting the navigation of the St. Lawrence 411; the correspondence with the Brazilian minister 409; Mexico,

Carroll, Mr. 294, 367, 409; Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton, privilege of franking to 367; constitution of the U. S. amendments, see 272, 287; Cape Fear river, survey of 409; Chambers, Mr. 364; Chandler, Mr. 380; chaplains 240, 242, 243; Clark, M. Sr. Clair 299; Clark, Rogers, col. 407; Cobb, Mr. 320, 381; Charge d'Affairs 380; Chesapeake and Ohio canal 242, 250, 320; Chilton, Mr. 367, 368; his resolutions on retrenchment, &c. 357, 368, 381, 382, 383, 398, 399; final passage of the resolutions after numerous amendments, &c. 400, 408; Columbia river, the occupation of 271; Columbia, the District of—memorial of the corporation of Washington for an extension of the lottery privilege 341; trees on the avenue 341; bill concerning free persons of color in 398; Columbia college 408; Columbia, out-fits of a minister to 380; colonization society, the 409; committees, various 240, 241, 369, 270, 271, 272, 287, 313, 344; an retrenchment 408; standing of the senate 241, 250; of the house 24; Condict, Mr. 240, 242, 341; controversies between the states 269; continental money 382; Creek Indians, the treaty of 8th Jan. 1821, 271, 41, 364; custom house officers, the petition of certain 349; appraisers in the custom house 366, 367; stationary for the custom house at Philadelphia 367; credits allowed at the custom houses 380, 398, 440; Cumberland road—see roads.

Monte Video, the treaty of—claim for indemnification under 380; Georgia and the Creeks—271, 399, 406; resolutions of the

legislature as to the powers of the general government to make roads and canals 405, 409; dividing line between the state and Florida 365, 368; Gorham, Mr. 287, 339; Graham, George, of the land office 383; Green, Duff, his note to the senate 381; his statement, et. 383, 398, 405; Gurley, Mr. 344, 368, 369

Mobile, court martial (see *six militia men*) 342; military affairs—armories 269; the armory at Harper's ferry 360; peace establishment 269; military tactics 287, 290, 337; mode of supplying the army 320; desertions in the army 270, 337; militia, the system, a uniform 365, 407; return of in the United States 404, 407; Knox's report on 407; changes in the stations of the troops 339, 242; gen. Brown's letter on the subject 363; pay of surgeons and assistant surgeons 340; appropriations for artificers 265, 298; see *six militia men*; officers who have died on the gulf frontier 367; appropriations for the service 399, 407; militia of Tennessee, drafted during the war of 409; Minor, Mr. 290, 346; Mitchell, Mr. of Ten 272, 339; mint of the U. S. 261

INDEX.

on the state of the army 260; clerks in the department 367; report of gen. Brown 235; transmitting the proceedings of the court martial at Mobile 382; shewing the number of officers on the pension list 382; annual report of the secretary of the navy 255 to 261; on a American water rotted hemp 283; from the post master general stating the obstructions on the mail route to New Orleans 371; shewing the receipts of his department 286; net amount of postage accruing at each post office 342; of the secretary of state transmitting the documents respecting the navigation of the Saint Lawrence 411; the correspondence with the Brazilian minister 428

Reports of committees in the senate. On the petition of William D. Beall 270; on credits allowed at the custom houses 380

Reports of committees in the house. Of the committee of elections in the case of Messrs. Sergeant and Horn 342; of the committee of commerce on extending the time within which merchandise may be exported with the benefit of drawback 366; on abolishing the office of appraiser 367; the bill reported by the committee on manufactures, altering the several acts imposing duties on imports 383; report of the committee thereon 393 to 397; the bill to amend the judicial system of the U. States 399

St. Lawrence, the navigation of the 339; Sandusky bay 367; salt, the duty on 241, 270, 364; salt springs 287, 290; school lands in the several territories 405; Sevier, Ambrose H. 410; Sergeant, Mr. 399; secretary of the senate, leave of absence to 405; sedition law 288; segars, the duty on 340; Sergeant, John and Henry Horn 270, 342; Schackelford, B. 397; slaves captured in the Ramirez 290, 319; 339, 340; memorial of Mr. Wilde 349; importation of slaves within the district of the U. S. 338, 230; Sloan, Mr. 341, 342, 382, 406; silk-wools, a treatise on 398; silk, report on the culture of 498 409; Spain, 9th article of the treaty with the king of 271; Smith, Mr. of Md. 269, 364, 381, 406; Smith, Mr. of S. C. 364; Smyth, Mr. of Va. 270, 272, 287; South Carolina, a balance claimed by 320; Sparhawk, E. V. his memorial, &c. 381, 383, 398, 406; speaker of the house, the election of a 239; privilege of franking to 408; spirits, domestic, the duty on 272, 320; Sprague, Mr. 293, 296; Stanberry, Mr. 320; stationary for the custom house at Philadelphia 367, 382; Stevenson, Mr. of Pa. 291, 384, 410; states, documents illustrating the history of 408; Stevenson, Andrew, of Va. speaker of the house 299; Strong, Mr. 271, 291, 292, 344; Stewart, Mr. 291, 293, 294, 368; Sprigg, Mr. 340; six militia men, resolution calling for the documents relating to the case of and proceedings thereon 341, 342, 344, 382, 409, 410; St. Mary's river Florida, the navigation of 340; Storrs, Mr. 272, 292, 368; Sutherland, Mr. 366; sugar, the duty on refined 242, 320; surgeons and assistant surgeons in the army 340; survey of the coast of the U. S. 340; of Sandusky bay 367, of the Cumberland road—see roads—of the island of Nantucket 367; of Cape Fear river 409; Swan, Mr. 366; Sweden and Denmark, treaty with 408; St. Lawrence, correspondence respecting the navigation of 411 to 428; Sillsbee Mr. 270, 237; Sprigg, Mr. 340

Taylor, J. W. 239, 238, 366; Tazewell, Mr. 337; Taylor, Jonathan 407; Texas, the duty on 270; Tennessee, unappropriated lands in 367; Thompson, Wm. 271; Thompson, Mr. of Geo. 271, 399; Thomas, Henry 241; Tyler, Mr. 340

Umbrella, makers of Philadelphia, a petition from 407

Vaccination 365; Van Rensselaer, Mr. 240, 367; Verplank, Mr. 340; *vice president*—takes the chair 238; his renmarks respecting the rules of the senate 411; vine and olive, cultivation of 430

Ward, Mr. 240, 270; Washington city, the lots in 271; the avenue 344; lottery in 341; Watterson and Van Zandt's tables 409; warehouses, public 269; Webber, Mr. 269; leave of absence to 318; West Point academy, visitors to 400; Weems, Mr. 287, 288, 341, 366; White,

Mr. 140; Whipple, Mr. 399; White, Joseph M. 240, 320; Wing, Austin E. 240; Wickliffe, Mr. 240, 271, 341, 342, 383; wine, the duty on 270; Wilde, Mr. 341; Wilde, R. H. his memorial to congress respecting certain slaves 340; See *slaves and the gen. Ramirez*; Wood, Mr. S. 295; Woods, Mr. 283, 340, 368; Woodbury Mr. 260, 380, 407; Woodcock, Mr. 290; wool and woollens—petitions for further protection to manufactures 242, 265, 290, 318, 319, 320, 338, 364, 365, 379, 380, 399; interesting table shewing the votes by states on the resolution introduced by the committee on manufactures 296; proceedings of the convention at Harrisburg 288; petitions against further protection to manufactures 242, 269, 270, 271, 288, 318, 337, 364, 365, 380, 399; debate on the resolution of the committee on manufactures to send for persons and papers 291 to 295; the resolution 291; various interesting tables illustrating the vote on 289, 317, 318, 319; the bill reported by the committee 383; report of the committee 393; arrangement of the testimony 394; amendments of Mr. Mallory 410; Wright, Mr. of Ohio 270, 291, 295, 341, 409; Wright, Mr. N. Y. 294; *Whitlessey Mr. 368*

Teas and nays in the senate—on the election of a printer 239; on ordering the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt to be engrossed for a third reading, and on its passage 364; on engrossing the bill for the completion of the Cumberland road from Bridgeport to Zanesville, Ohio, and to provide for the survey of the same to the seat of government in Missouri 365; on ordering the bill for the relief of Susan Deatur and others, to the relief of reading 407; on an amendment to the rules of the senate 400

Teas and nays in the house—on disposing of the stock held by the U. S. in the bank of the U. S. 288; on the passage of the resolution giving to the committee on manufactures power to send for persons and papers, &c. 296; on amending the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Arterive 358; on adopting a resolution of Mr. Hamilton as to printing the documents concerning the court martial at Mobile of 5th Dec. 1814, with the correspondence of gov. Blount, &c. 410

Young, the late W. S. 240

Continental money, issues of 409

Convention between the U. S. and Great Britain 65, 145

Constitutional amendments 161, 183

Constitution of the U. S. different interpretations of 284

Connecticut—alumni of Yale college 34; sale of seal skins at Stonington 36; vessels at 80; commissioners appointed to take proof of deeds, &c. 213; sheep in 370

Conway, Mr. killed 218

Cooley, Mr. 2, 324

Cooper, Dr. Thomas 17, 28

Cook, D. P. dies 208

Copperas, works at Strafford 153, 181

Cotton—imported into London, &c. 3, 65; exported from Charleston, S. C. 117; from Savannah, Geo. 65; the trade 180; cotton bagging 195; table of export, &c. 217

Counterfeits, &c.—Newbold 53, 83; on the bank of the U. S. 212

Crittenden, J. J. of Ky. his address 224

Crompton, Mr. dies 1

Cuba—receipts into the treasury 152; commerce of the island 370; arrivals for 1825 375

Delaware—elections 82, 98; election of a speaker to the house of representatives 315, 333; water-works at Wilmington 356

Desha, Robert, his toast on the 8th of January, with the letter of Mr. Brent and Mr. D's reply 334

Distinction, the rage for 355

Duelling—a duel with rifles 35;

bloody affair near Natchez, Miss. 182; Dr. Vance killed 208; Mr. Conway killed 218; W. Graham, of New York killed 218; his letter to Mr. Noah 227

East Indies—the trade of 82; battle between the Afghan tribes and Rajah Runjit Singh 193; war in Pegu terminated 198

Eastern states, the condition of 214

Eaton, John H. to the public 94 to 96

Ebony and Topaz 370

Eckford, Henry, 374

Editorial notices 1, 129, 145, 161, 193, 261, 289, 320, 369; Mr. Chilton's resolution 369; Politics of the day 1, 181; Crompton, Mr. his hard fate, &c. 1, 49; partition of Turkey 226, 262; exchange papers 17; Dr. Cooper 17; progress of right 17; Irish population in the U. S. 17; Mr. Jefferson's letter noticed 33; Mr. Canning 33; on certain proceedings in South Carolina, &c. 49; compliments 265, 357 to 359; notices of the Harrisburg convention, &c. 17, 65, 97, 160, 193, 200; Mr. Haile's remarks, on 81; Mr. McCord's speech 177; the home market 264; certain proceedings in the legislature of S. Carolina 265; Mr. Coleman, editor of the N. Y. Post, noticed 179, 200; meeting of congress, the new speaker, &c. 225; the weather 329; British discriminations and monopolies 265; the American system 66, 329; the revenue 209; Sugar, the protection of 276; national affairs 241; silk, on the cultivation of 193; Bank of the U. States 241, 264; the woollens bill 210; the committee on manufactures 239; an interesting table, shewing the votes for and against the resolution offered by the committee on manufactures, exhibiting the distribution of members into states 289; other interesting tables, &c. relating to 317, 398; agriculture of Georgia 321; British order in council 329; rebellion in Va. 331; cotton produced by Greece 331; policy of New York 369; internal improvements in N. York 369; letters to the editors 225; African colonization 321; Baltimore and Ohio rail road 273; protection 273; the public debt 345; policy of Virginia 345; "let us alone" 345; Indians within the U. States 274; col. Mo Kenney's "tour to the lakes" 274; different interpretations of the constitution, Virginia and Pennsylvania 284; rank in the navy 345; letter from the senior editor while at Washington 353; the "Boston Report" against an increase of duty on woollens 353; Boston petition against the woollens bill, presented by Mr. Hayne of S. C. 354; reply to "T." a writer in the Pittsburg "Mercury" 385; "the Waltham company" 386; the report of the committee on the tariff 400; early protection of manufacturers 401; effect of the proposed tariff 401; coffee house politicians 402; domestic salt 402; Tanner's atlas 403; review of the new tariff bill 431

Elections and electioneering—see the names of persons and the several states; the cong. election in Ky. 1, 50; in North Carolina 1; James Ives

INDEX.

dell elected governor of 275; calculations on the next presidential election 3; election of gov. and members of congress in Tennessee 18; in Kentucky 18; in R. Island 18; Tatnall, Mr. resigns his seat in congress 18; Mr. Wing elected from Michigan 18; abuse of character 34; elections in Maine 50; in Mississippi 50; Alabama 50; D. E. Evans of N. Y. resigns 50; "Adams" and "Jackson" papers 80; Talbot, Mr. a candidate for governor of Geo. dies 81; general election in Maryland 82, 98; meetings in opposition to gen. Jackson in Virginia 29, 82, 212; convention in Va. to form an anti-Jackson ticket 180, 212, 333; congressional election in Delaware 82, 98; Mr. Sergeant elected to congress from Philadelphia 98; political character of the legislatures of New Jersey and Pennsylvania 129; Hugh L. White elected a senator of the U. S. from Tennessee 129; Forsyth, Mr. elected gov. of Geo. 129; elections in New York 180; resolutions in the legislature of Vermont 180; Mr. Clinton nominated as vice president 196, 212; classification of the members in the New York legislature 197; the vice presidency, rumors of candidates for 212; "Jackson meeting" in Fayette co. Pa. 212; Mr. Van Buren named for the vice presidency 212; convention favorable to the administration at Harrisburg 212; ticket formed at 516; correspondence of gov. Shulze with the committee requesting that he might be nominated for the vice presidency 277, 332; Jackson electoral ticket of Georgia 213; the electoral law of N. York 226; violence of party feeling in Georgia 226; Adams electoral ticket of Louisiana 226; election of a speaker in the house of representatives of Ky. 277; Administration electoral ticket in North Carolina 315; Mr. Crawford nominated for the vice presidency by the H. of rep. of Geo. 315; election for a speaker in the house of representatives of Delaware 315, 334; elections in Lancaster and Adams co. Pa. 315; election of officers in the Maryland legislature 317; electors friendly to the administration in Ohio 316; electors favorable to the administration in Ky. 316; state of parties in the legislature of Indiana 332; Jackson electoral ticket of N. Jersey 356; Jackson electoral ticket of Va. 357; Adams convention in Rhode Island 357; state of parties in the Ohio legislature 374; nomination of Messrs. Adams and Rush at Portland, Me. 374; state of parties in the legislature of Louisiana 374; Jackson electoral ticket of Indiana 388; Adams electoral ticket of do. 388; the gov. of N. Jersey declines issuing a writ for an election to supply the vacancy in congress occasioned by the death of Dr. Holcombe 388; nomination of gen. Jackson for the presidency by the members of the N. York legislature 388; Jackson electoral ticket of Pennsylvania 333

Emmett, Thomas Addis, dies 196; his biography and an eulogy on 211
 Farming, profitable 218
 February, a long one 52
 Florida—the climate, soil, &c. 53; sickness at Pensacola 67; orange crops in 195; complaints of a sugar planter in 275
 Fortune, freaks of—Angereau & Bernadotte 4
 Forgeries 146, 399
 Franklin, captain the navigator 5, 43
 "Free born Englishmen"—sale of 375
 Freeports on the Pacific 147
French affairs.
 Agricultural products, &c. 218; Algiers—blockade of &c. 5, 57; battle with the Algerine fleet 286; capture of French vessels 6; affairs of France 6; Americans in Paris celebrate the 4th of July 6, 12; Greeks, the 6
 Cherbourg, the celebrated port of 372; censorship of the press 57; 98; arbitrary acts of the censorship 61, commerce of France 132; with the U. S. 216; cloths, gossamer 116; metallic 132; Circe, the frigate at Norfolk, Va. 63; cotton manufactures 133
 Disturbances in Paris 357
 Forgeries, extensive at Bordeaux 118
 Gambling in Paris 69, 87, 99
 Imports and exports, value of 36
 Josephine and Maria Louisa 117
 Lafayette, general—elected to the chamber of deputies 6, 18; doings of certain Americans in consequence 35; his speech at the celebration of the 4th of July in Paris 12; his land in the U. S. 130
 Manual, M. burial of 122; metallic cloths 7; a miser 162
 Naval—vessels afloat 197; Napoleon, Scott's life of 52, 87, 229; a singular law suit arising from his will 55; Josephine and Maria Louisa 117
 Silk manufacturers 69; statistics, interesting 218, 390
 Fulton, R. his letter to Joel Barlow 15
 Gallatin, A. 218; arrives at N. Y. 228
 Georgia—German emigrants 5; E. F. Tatnall resigns his seat in congress 18; exports of cotton, rice, &c. from Savannah 65; Mr. Forsyth elected governor 129; Jackson electoral ticket 213; general Newman removed from office 213; gov. Troup's message to the legislature 220 to 222; report and resolution made to the legislature on the tariff and internal improvements 225 to 328; the Darien bank 316; case of judge Moses Fort 346; resolutions passed in the legislature respecting the Cherokee lands 347; differences with the Creeks settled 374; violence of party feeling in 226; proceedings of the senate on protecting manufactures 275, 276; Mr. Crawford nominated for the vice presidency 315; agriculture of the state 341
 Germany—a match vender of Ratisbone 37; protestants in 57; inundations in Silesia 57
 Giles, W. B. see *politics of the day and Virginia.*
 Gilmer, Thomas, W. his letters to gov. Coles 292, 395
 Ghent, commissioners under the treaty, in session 218
 Gossamer cloths 116

Graham, W. of New York, killed in a duel 218; his letter to the editor of the N. Y. Enquirer 227
 Greece and Turkey—affairs of 3; interference of the allies 6; terms of the proposed treaty, &c. 8, 38, 69, 147, 218, 229, 357, 391; French consul at Cisme 6; Ibrahim pacha 57, 148; his barbarity 6, 229; Athens the battle of 7; J. G. Eymard's letter to Lord Cochrane and gen. Church 7; the Porte and the allied ministers 19, 38, 69, 147, 229; Aleppo, the plague at 19; thanks of the Greek government to the president of the U. S. &c. 34; former population, revenue, &c. of Greece 34; the Acropolis of Athens 34; naval action off Candia 38; letter from J. P. Miller to the executive committee in New York 45; manifesto of the Ottoman porte 45; Lord Cochrane 57, 88, 229; gen. Church 57; Colocotroni 57; Fabvier, accusation against 57; De Rigny, admiral 57; American beneficence 431; disturbances in Greece 58, 88; convention between the porte and Sweden 229; Arabs beaten by the Greeks 69; J. P. Miller's, &c. letter as to the sufferings of the Greeks 250, 276; dreadful fire in Moldavia 69; consutational charter 70; affairs at Napoli between Gouras and Fontomaris 88, 118; Washington, lieut. killed 98; victory in the Peloponnese 88; the reis effendi disgraced 277; relief from France 88; fire at Jassy 83; thanks of the government to the Greek committee in Philadelphia 197; battle at the monastery of Tashchi 197; Paul Bonaparte arrives in Greece 197; the French fleet at Navarino 218; the allied fleet 229; partition of Turkey 226, 262; proclamation of the Greek government on the intervention of the allies 229; battles 69, 88, 197, 229; Capo a'Is tria 229; a sketch of his life, with his address to the Greek nation 323, 323; destruction of the Turkish fleet 261; news of at Constantinople 276; English and French official accounts of the battle, with interesting items 266, 277, 279, official papers relating to 278 to 280; admiral Codrington's general order to the combined fleet 350; letter of the allied commanders to the Greek government on the subject of the piracies of the Greeks 350; mutiny among the Egyptian troops 277; cotton of Greece 341
 Grundy, Felix, his letter to gen. Andrew Jackson 28
 Gurley, R. R. his letter answering certain interesting inquiries respecting the colony at Liberia 377; see *Africa.*
 Harrisburg convention—notices relative to 17, 68, 81, 97, 160; address of the convention 100 to 112; an error in noticed 113; appendix to the address, table shewing the progress of the population of the U. S. from 1790 to 1820, &c. 123; summary view of the commerce of the U. States 124; population 125; general view of the commerce of the U. States 125; revenue 127; production and consumption 138 to 144; internal trade, or commerce.

INDEX.

- between the states 149 to 160; British trade and prohibitory laws 171 to 176; brief notices of the operation of protection 188 to 191; Iron 191; scraps 192; cotton 203 to 207; wool and woollens 207
- Harrison, W. H. his letter as to certain proceedings on Mr. Clay's nomination 222; his letter relative to Mr. Branch 336
- Havai*—the new tariff 54; engagements with France 58
- Haywood, John, dies 210
- Hicks, Elias 370
- Holbrook, maj. his new work 17
- Holcombe, Dr. Geo. of the house of representatives, dies 357
- Hopkinson, Lieut. of the U. S. navy dies 139
- Houston, S. elected gov. of Ten. 18
- Howard, col. John Eager, dies, &c. 120, 129, 145, 195; tribute of the legislature of S. C. to his worth 389
- Huzzar frigate 56
- Illinois*—lands to be sold for taxes 219
- Louisiana*—Harmony 85; squirrels in 99; grant of land, to the state for the construction of roads and canals 322; Jackson electoral ticket for the state 389; Adams electoral ticket 388; resolutions of the legislature asking gen. Jackson's opinions on the policy of protecting manufactures, &c. 439; state of parties in the legislature 332
- Indians—generally—disturbances among the Winnebagoes, &c. 15, 68 gov. Cass's proceedings 44, 54; the war over 115; return of the troops 162; the Creeks 35; settlement of the differences with Georgia 374; Chilly McIntosh's letter, describing the treatment of the emigrating party 276; the Shawanese 54; the Cherokees 73; treaty with 145; constitution of 214, 346; their lands in Georgia 347; Red Jacket deposed, &c. 84, 146; Siouxs and Chippeways 90; aboriginal character 116; credulity among the Potawotomies 145; the "Cherokee Phoenix" a newspaper to be published in the Cherokee nation 196; Indians within the U. S. 274; col. McKenney's tour 274; Dr. Jacob Jamison, a native of the Seneca tribe, appointed a surgeon's mate in the U. S. navy 276; Indian schools, number and expense of 276; gen. Hummingbird, dies 439; See *Congress*.
- Internal trade 83, 321, 370
- Irish population in the U. S. 17
- Isaacs, I. C. his letter 78
- Italy*—the church at Rome 57
- Jackson gen. his letter concerning the six militia men &c. 20; in reply to an invitation to dine at Frankfort, Ky. 87; his letter to Felix Grundy as to any affray with com. Decatur 281, 375; see *Politics of the day*; his reception at New Orleans 392
- Jamison, Dr. Jacob, a native of the Seneca tribe 276
- J. ferson, Thomas—see *Politics of the day*; an opinion of 21; letters of gov. Coles and T. W. Gilmer on the subject 281, to 285, 335; his letter to Mr. Giles 48, 59; the disagreeable intrusions upon his family 65
- Bana, Mr. death of 556
- Kent, Joseph, his letter to a gentleman in Ky. 19; R. M. Saunders' reply thereto 92; gov. Kent's rejoinder to gen. Saunders 157
- Kentucky—elections in 1, 50; death of Dr. Young 98; Messrs. Chilton and Calhoun 277; election of a speaker to the house of representatives 277; electors favorable to the administration 315; gen. Thomas Metcalfe and J. R. Underwood nominated for governor and lieutenant governor 316; Jackson electoral ticket 357; the "Augusta Herald" 439; nominations of governor 316, 357; vote of the legislature on firing a salute on the 8th of January 357
- Key West*—alleged violations of the harbor of 23; seizure of a slave vessel in the neighborhood of 373; see com. Porter and Mexico.
- Kremer, Geo. his speech at New Berlin 223
- Labor and power of G. Britain and France 66
- Law and law cases*—water rights 16; case of the associate reformed church in Baltimore, 33; Hudson vs. James M. French and others, assault and battery at sea 33; rights of reporters 34; case of a witness who does not believe in a future state of reward and punishment 55; liability of carriers 55; suit arising from Bonaparte's will 55; law, various notices of the uncertainty of 72; leg. l forms! 2; slander, cases of 80, 132; Adams and others vs. the Washington Insurance company 86; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vs. James M. Moore, and 24 other journeymen tailors —"conspiracies" 91; a delicate case in N. York, U. S. bank vs. Grant 115; a novel case at Kingston, U. C. 131; Champlain vs. Davidson 131; cruelty to a sailor, case tried at Boston 147; Thos. Warren and others vs. W. and A. Crocheron 160; the commonwealth of Va. vs. R. I. Curtis editor of the Wheeling Gazette—libel case 196; case of T. C. Fay, editor of the S. Carolina Gazette, indicted for a libel 215; the Astor cause at N. Y. 215; decision in the case of Cruikshank vs. Lambert 215; damages recovered of a physician for negligence 219; case B. Wiggins et al. vs. the executors of Mason Lee, tried at Marlborough, S. C. 219; supreme court of the U. S. in session 329; the testimony of an atheist rejected before the supreme court of Connecticut 374
- Lead mines on Red river 371
- Lee, gen. Charles, a jeu d'esprit of 80
- Liberty, the effects of 13
- Little, Peter, his letter to the editors transmitting extracts from the journals of the first congress for the protection of manufactures 430
- Louisiana*—com. Porter at New Orleans 40, 71; epidemic in 50; the battle of alluded to by an English writer 130; electors of president favorable to the administration nominated 226; parties in the legislature 374; convention at Baton Rouge 277; delegates appointed in N. York to attend the celebration of the battle of the 8th January 180; gen. Jackson's visit to New Orleans, an account of 392
- Lutherans and Calvinists, union of 215
- Machinery for the manufacture of cloth exported 195
- Madison, James, his letter to the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian 155
- Magnese found in Vermont 118
- Maine*—Mr. Lincoln, re-elected governor 50; McIntire, Mr. elected to congress 50; N. E. boundary, various notices relative to 199; nomination of Messrs. Adams and Rush at Portland, 374; resolutions of the legislature concerning the N. E. boundary 430
- Mareshal, Ambrose, arch-bishop of Baltimore, dies 369
- Markley, Philip S. his letter as to the alleged "bargain" 167 to 170
- Maryland*—the general election in 81, 98; election of officers in the legislature 315; revolutionary events in 92; the penitentiary at Baltimore 212; proceedings of the legislature as to the powers of the general government to construct roads and canals, &c. 387
- Massachusetts*—schools in Boston 2; Blackstone canal 116; salt works at N. Bedford 180; tolls of Charlestown bridge 219; the Worcester Insurance Co. 219; resolutions in favor of protection to manufacturers by the legislature 347; proceedings in the senate on Mr. Tufts having been summoned to appear at Washington before the committee on manufactures 350; exhibition of manufactures 180; meeting of wool growers, &c. at Pittsfield 359; toasts drunk at Worcester 370; proceedings in the legislature on accepting the statue of Washington, presented by the monument association 376; militia in the state 390; fisheries, produce of in the district of Gloucester 439
- McClure, Geo. his letter relative to the vote of Mr. Clay 283
- McKenney, col. of the Indian department, returns to Washington 218; his work noticed 274; see *Congress*.
- Methodist church, members of, &c. 123
- Metcalfe, gen. Thomas, a letter from him on the subject of roads, 321
- Mexico*—the attack on Mr. Poinsett, &c. 13; his reply to a denunciation of the congress of Vera Cruz 23 to 26; treaty with England 18, 71; with the U. States 19; the squadron at Key West 23; letters of com. Porter to the editors of the Louisiana Advertiser, and to com. Charles G. Ridgely, as to alleged violations of the harbor of Key West 25; his affair with the district attorney at New Orleans 40, 71; his proclamation offering commissions for privateers 556; do. in regard to vessels containing effects belonging to the enemy 356; battle near Apapa 38; disturbances 70; 4th of July at San Potosi 115; persecution of the Spaniards in 182, 230, 321; decree of expulsion 376; the new tariff 198; celebration of the anniversary of independence 230; boundary between Mexico and the U. States 230
- Michigan*—Mr. Wing elected to congress 18; a day of thanksgiving

- recommended by the governor 219; phenomena at Saut St. Mary's 373
- Militia—case of the six militia men —for various articles see *politics of the day, and congress.*
- Militia of the U. States 404
- Minorca, the island a revolutionary relic found at 41
- Mint of the U. S. 361
- Mississippi—elections in, 50; bloody rencontre near Natchez 182; cultivation of silk in 193; negroes in 211
- Missouri—lead mines, &c. 87, 371; mode of electing president in 196
- Morgan, case of 34, 82, 146, 161
- Money, weights and measures, a general index of all foreign 88
- Naples—the ex-queen of vindicated 36; population of the city 37
- Navy and naval—British and American navies 51; the navy board 65; captain Downes 67; the Delaware 67, 276, 376; the Natchez 68; La Circe, the French frigate 68; the squadron in the Mediterranean 99; Brodie's marine trunk 116; midshipmen 133; the Peacock 133; the Falmouth 162; capt. Jesse D. Elliott 219; rank in the navy 345
- Netherlands—population of 52; deaths and births in Amsterdam 374
- New Hampshire—banks in 2
- New York, (city), packets belonging to 2; location of a bank in 3; "Journal of Commerce" 34; passengers, arrival of 36, 219; the king of Bavaria presented with a memoir on the canal, 54; revenue from the customs received at 54; mail for France 56; "The Times" newspaper 66; shipping in the harbor 133; delegates appointed to attend the celebration at New Orleans 130; "the conspiracy cases" terminated 196; Thomas Addis Emmett dies, &c. 196, 211; forgeries committed in 211; poor debtors in 213; the Astor causes 215; decision in the case of Cruikshank *vs.* Lambert 216; population of the city 218; newspapers in 218, the evacuation by the British celebrated 219; toasts drunk at a Jackson dinner in 226; Kane, sec. of the national insurance company 356; cotton trade of the city 371; Mr. Eckford's daughter 374; church moving 389; "Merchants Telegraph" 389
- New York—state; D. E. Evans resigns his seat in congress 50; session of the legislature to revise the laws 54; grand spectacle at the falls of Niagara 63; great harvest in 115; resolutions introduced into the legislature by Mr. Brasher 120; gen. Root elected speaker 316; gov. Clinton's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving 162; political classification of members in the legislature 197, 212; Erie canal closed 211; damage on bills of exchange 213; disputes in churches 219; gale on lake Erie 219; the electoral law 226; meetings of agriculturalists at Albany 227; at Utica 359; in Dutchess co. 359; politics of the state 277; the proposed tariff to protect wool, woolsens, &c. 321; Morgan affair, various notices of 34, 82, 146, 161; disaster at Lewistown 346; canal revenue 346; report in the senate on the existing provisions for electing a chief magistrate 351; policy of New York 369; internal improvements in 369; improvements on lake Erie 369; revenue 371; auction duties 387; the members of the legislature nominate gen. Jackson for the presidency 388; resolutions of the legislature concerning a revision of the tariff 391
- New Jersey—convention in 2; the legislature of 129; officers of the legislature 147; electoral ticket of the state favorable to general Jackson 356; Dr. Holocombe dies 356, 388; persons burnt to death 374
- New South Wales—the colony of 372
- Newspapers, value of 67
- Ningara falls, spectacle at 63
- North Carolina—elections in 1; Mr. Iredell elected governor 275; Adams electoral ticket 315; revolutionary relic 41; "swamp lands" in 182; Dr. Vance killed in a duel 208; gov. Burton's recommendation to the legislature, &c. 210; his message on the opening of the legislature 283; proceedings as to the expediency of establishing manufactories 275; Cape Fear and Newbern banks 331, 374, 439; fire at Wilmington 374; internal improvement and manufactories in 346; captain Blakely's daughter 346; colonization society in 347
- North eastern boundary, see Maine.
- Ohio—iron and forges in 210; tobacco 217; two members of the legislature natives of the state 275; ticket formed by the convention at Columbus, friendly to the present administration 316; Jackson electoral ticket formed at 357; census of the state 332; the Ohio canal 332; the Ohio river 347; wonderful changes in the state 371; nominations of governor 357; political character of the legislature 374; inspections at Cincinnati 390
- Pacific, the free ports on 147
- Parsons, capt. S. C. testimony honorable to 219
- Passengers, arrival of, at N. Y. 36, 219
- Penn, William, and Charles II 128
- Pennsylvania—weaving done at Economy 49; convention at Harrisburg; see "Harrisburg Convention" and "editorial;" the legislature, state of parties in 126; the Harmonists 133; coal trade of the Lehigh and Schuylkill 182; cotton mills, &c. at Manayunk 211; resolutions of a Jackson meeting in Fayette co. 212; convention favorable to the administration at Harrisburg 212, 316; gov. Shulze declines a nomination for the vice presidency 277, 332; weight of certain cattle in 216; steam boats at Pittsburgh 217; prosperity of 438; thanks of the trustees of Dickinson college to capt. Jesse D. Elliott of the U. S. navy 219; elections 315; instructions, &c. of the legislature relative to the tariff 321; finances 325; Union canal 332; report concerning 348; coal trade 183, 347; Lackawanna mines 370; correspondence of certain members of the legislature with Wm. Clark, state treasurer 388; Mr. Leluman's speech on the importance of a breakwater on the Delaware 404; tobacco raised in 439
- Perkins, Mr. his steam engine 56; See steam.
- Peru—congress of 70; disturbances at Lima 58
- Philadelphia—elections in 98; exports 181; thanks from the Greeks 197; regulation of the weight of bread 211; Binns, John 265; flour exported 346; improvements 356; commerce of 370; large bell on the state house 371; water-works 389
- Plants and seeds—the sec. of the treasury's letter concerning 201
- Platina, a large mass of found 375
- "Politics of the day" 1; letter of gov. Kent 19; gen. R. M. Saunders' reply 92; gov. Kent's answer to gen. S. 137; gen. Jackson his letter relative the six militia men 20; T. M. Randolph's letter to the editors of the Charlotteville Advocate 21; opinion of Mr. Jefferson 21; Mr. Buchanan, certain declarations of 21; extract of a letter from him to the editor of the Telegraph 21; Mr. John Branch's letter to the editor of the Raleigh N. C. Star, and speech when Mr. Clay's nomination was before the senate 21; W. H. Harrison's letters relating to 222, 336; wishes of a foreigner 34; Mr. Giles's letter relative to Mr. Jefferson's opinions, with certain extracts 47, 59; Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Giles on the alleged encroachments of the government 48; Mr. R. A. Buckner's address, &c. 76; Mr. J. C. Isaacs's letter 78; Mr. Eaton's letter the public 94; gen. Jackson's reply to an invitation to dine at Frankfort, Ky. 87; charge of there having been an understanding between Messrs. Adams and Webster, with Mr. Bailey's card 119 and 120; letter of Mr. Madison to the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, &c. 135; case of the six militia men, report of the Nashville committee, &c. 164, 167, 181, 195; P. S. Markley's letter as to the alleged "bargain" 170; the Tennessee resolutions, &c. 183, 195; Mr. William's speech 193; Chapman Johnson's letter to W. H. Cabell, &c. 187; the commonwealth of Va. *vs.* Robert I. Curtis, editor of the Wheeling Gazette, for a libel on Carter Beverly 196; Mr. Kremer's speech at New Berlin, Pa. 223; I. I. Crittenden's address 224; Mr. Bourne's letter 224, 228; the electoral law of N. York 226; toasts drunk at a Jackson dinner in N. Y. 226; Mr. Clay's letter to Dr. Godman 228; gov. Shulze, of Pa. declines a nomination for the vice presidency 277, 332; correspondence between gen. Jackson and Felix Grindy, 281; letters of gov. Coles and T. W. Gilmer 281; 282, 335; Geo. McClure's letter relative to the vote of Mr. Clay 283; Mr. Clay's address to the public with the documents 296 to 315; Mr. Brent and Mr. Desha, affair between 335 general R. K. Call's letter as to an interview said to have taken place between general Jackson and commodore Deceatur 375;

- correspondence of certain members of the legislature of Pa. with Mr. Clark state treasurer 388; resolutions of the legislature of Indiana requesting gen. Jackson's sentiments on the policy of protecting manufacturers, &c. 439; report made to the legislature of N. Y. as to the existing provisions for the election of president 351
- Portugal**—the princess regent 18, 57, 69; disturbances, &c. 18, 57, 69, 147; Don Pedro 69; Saldanah 37, 69; St. Anthony's day in Lisbon 84; Don Miguel 38, 147, 229, 357; mutiny at Villa Vieosa 37; Portuguese vengeance on a wife and her lover 38; the treasury 357
- Porter, com.** See *Mexico*; his affair with the U. S. district attorney at New Orleans 40, 71; his squadron at Key West 23, 67
- Post master, the duties of** 89
- Presbyterian church, state of the** 34
- Press, the liberty of** 359
- Randolph, T. M.** to the editors of the *Charlottesville Advocate* 20
- Rapp, Frederick, letter from** 49
- "Register of debates," the 2d vol.** 211
- Reporters, rights of** 34
- Revolutionary—a relic** 41; throwing the tea overboard 75; events in Maryland 92; forms for the application for revolutionary and other claims 134; claims of the officers 373
- Reynolds, J. N.** 58
- Rhode Island**—elections in 18; jewelry made at Providence 36; prosperity of the town 370
- Roads**—roads and canals, the facilities afforded by 84; U. S. in Arkansas 117; the great northern road 131; report of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road 137; report of engineers on 162; S. H. Long's letter to the president 201; the engineers leave Baltimore to commence the survey 228; the stock of 266; an article relating to the road in the *"Richmond Enquirer,"* noticed 273
- Rocky mountains, furs from** 213
- Roos, the honorable Frederick De** 50
- Russia**—rumors of peace with Persia 6, 197; the army beaten by the Persians 18; the emperor invested with the garter 18; gambling—a subject match 18; army on the march 38; fleet in England 37, 52; the prince Karabagh places himself under the protection of the emperor 57; baron Wrangall 57; introduction of foreign sheep in 116; victory over the Persians 118; commerce of Russia 132, 216; fleet in the Black sea 197; ports on do. 390; a new levy 197; the captain of a Russian ship deposed 372
- Rush, Richard, secretary of the treasury, his letter concerning foreign plants, &c.** 201; see *congress*.
- Salt**—made at New Bedford, Mass. 180; quantity of domestic 402
- Saunders, gen.** letter in reply to gov. Kent 92; gov. Kent's rejoinder 137
- Seal skins, sale of at Stonington, Con.** 36; sealing vessels 80
- Schools**—in Boston 2; for the blind 86
- "Scientific power," letter to the editors on the effects of** 49
- Sheep**—sales of Saxony 17, 146; number that passed thro' Frankfurt, Ky. 277
- Silk, on the cultivation of** 193, 438; Slander 80, 132; see *congress*.
- Slave trade** 9, 42, 119
- Slaves captured near Key West** 373
- Snelson, the bank robber** 146, 212
- South Carolina**—certain proceedings at Columbia as to the woollens bill with the speech of Dr. Cooper 26 to 32; the memorial to the state legislature 59; excitement about the tariff 49; yellow fever in Charleston 50; gold in Tiger river 56; exports of cotton and rice from Charleston 65, 117; Mr. McCord's speech 177; libel case at Georgetown 15; B. Wiggins *et. al. vs.* the executors of Mason Lee 219; gov. Taylor's message 230; proceedings relative to 264; against the woollen's bill 275; Sumpter, gen. 277; the "Southern Patriot" 360; tribute of the legislature to the late col. Howard 389
- Spain**—disturbances in 37, 57, 69, 87, 118, 147, 197, 229, 277; an American citizen killed in 57; stipulations of the rebels 229; the ministry 113; battle with the rebels at Conca del Tren 197; invitation of the king to the central junta 197; a new loan 229; case of the Olive 356
- State rights—a palpable hit!** 5
- Steam**—twenty years ago, letter from Fulton to Barlow 15; steam boat for navigating canals 54; Mr. Perkins' engine 56; passage of the Washington through Hellgate 73; boats on the Ohio and Mississippi 181
- St. Lawrence, correspondence respecting the navigation of 411 to 428—see congress.**
- "Stock," that passed Evans' hotel** 347
- Stone, large blocks of** 56
- Strang's confession** 17
- Supreme court of the U. S.** 329
- Surgical operation, a wonderful** 216
- Sweden**—treaty with the U. States 38; with Turkey 38
- Symmes, John Cleves** 80
- Talbot, Matthew, dies** 81
- Tanner's Atlas** 403
- Tariff, effects of the 214; see wool and woollens.**
- Tatnall, E. F. resigns his seat in congress** 18
- Taxation, per head** 347
- Tea, the destruction of at Boston** 75
- Tennessee**—elections in 18, 129; extract from gov. Carroll's valedictory address 117; singular applications to the legislature 134; the state bank 162; gov. Houston's inaugural speech 164; certain resolutions and proceedings in the legislature as to amending the constitution of the U. S. 183 to 186, 195; Mr. Williams' speech 198
- Toast**—drank at a Jackson dinner in New York 226
- Tobacco, imported into Liverpool** 65
- Toleration** 129
- Trade of the interior** 85; western 370
- Trumbull, col. his letter about Mr. Randolph** 391
- Tucker, St. George, dies** 210
- Vermont**—manganese found in 118; Strafford copperas works 133, 131; resolutions of the legislature approving the policy of the administration 180; gov. Butler declines a re-election 208; adjournment of the legislature, &c. 218; a dairy in 346; Lake Champlain 370; Vertical paddle wheel 56
- Virginia**—visitors at Monticello 65; meetings in opposition to gen. Jackson in 82, 129; convention to form an "anti Jackson" ticket 180, 212, 333; letter of C. Johnson, &c. 187; St. George Tucker dies 210; the legislature in session 228; legislative caucus 277; convention to revise the constitution 272; the bill providing for passes the senate 387; an article in the *Richmond Enquirer* on the Baltimore and Ohio rail roads noticed 273; removal of the restriction for its location by the house of delegates 331; proceedings as to the establishment of manufactures 275, 355; *rebellion* in 391; Jackson electoral ticket 357; meeting in Loudon county favorable to domestic industry 357; a wife murders her husband 374; gov. Giles' message on the tariff, &c. 405
- Wambersie, E. his letter to the gov. of Geo.** 5
- Washington**—letters of 14; the projector of the Erie canal 67; his works 85
- Washington city**—statistics of 389
- Weaving done at Economy, Pa.** 49
- Webster, D. an extract from his speech** 130; alleged understanding with Mr. Adams 120
- Weights and measures** 88
- West Indies**—free people of color in Jamaica 4; effects of the gales 58, 68, 83; amount of the trade 82, 329; British order in council 357
- West, enterprise of 83; travels in** 91
- Wool and the woollens bill**—remarks on the operation of 210; certain proceedings at Columbia S. C. with Dr. Cooper's speech 16, to 32; Mr. McCord's speech 177; the memorials from the citizens of Columbia, &c. on the subject 59; 266; a power loom exported 195; tables shewing the distribution of members into states who voted for the resolution introduced into the house of representatives by the com. on manufactures, &c. &c. 289, 317, 318; importance of protection to the wool growers and wool manufacturers in the eastern states 214; meeting at Albany, N. Y. 227; resolutions of the senate of S. C. against protection to manufactures 275; proceedings in the legislature of Mass. on Mr. Tufts having been summoned 351; the Boston report against an increase of duty on woollens 353; early protection of manufactures 430; See *Harrisburg convention.*
- Yale College, alumni of** 34
- Yellow fever in Charleston, S. C.** 50

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 1—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, SEPT. 1, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 933

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Though this day commences a new volume, we have no new plan to suggest to our readers—knowing of no reason why we should change an old and established course of proceeding. It is a convenient period, however, for the receipt of new subscribers and friendly remembrances from old ones.

We shall soon publish a large body of statistical articles, now nearly ready for the press, which have been prepared with great labor and care—and with a degree of patience and perseverance that may be approved, though the result shall not be satisfactory to all.

"POLITICS OF THE DAY." Many letters and papers have lately passed through the press, and are still passing, whose peculiar character has made it difficult to determine how to dispose of them. Some relate chiefly to things not previously noticed in the REGISTER,—and others, or parts of others, are calculated to induce ardent and long counter-statements. Our desire is, that this work should contain every thing of the kind which may either interest the public feeling or guide the public judgment,—and to record them, on both sides, without comments of our own, or of any other person, except those rendered parties to them;—yet in certain cases to adopt these without remarks, does not seem proper, and, in others they may open the door to discussions neither the temper or length of which shall be agreeable to us—for the rule of this publication is, never to give a statement on one side without fairly presenting also an opposing one, if rightfully made out and properly tendered. In ordinary times our duty, as to selections, is an easy one—but in the now heated state of the public mind, there is much delicacy and difficulty in performing it, and an assurance of offending some though *information*, only, is designed to be given and equally to all. This, however, is the primary object of the REGISTER—to preserve articles that may be desired for reference, and we shall endeavor to accomplish it with impartiality. And, as this work has never yet passed into personal electioneering—though we have no hope of pleasing all parties to the present contest for president, we expect to preserve our character for consistency, and make out a claim on the people for fidelity in our proceedings. And ardent individuals should recollect, that though they themselves may be worked into a passion, the public remains cool and disinterested.

With these brief remarks we shall speedily insert several articles of the description referred to—to shew "the spirit and the body of the times."

RESULTS. The following is believed to be the result of the late elections in Kentucky:

District.	20th congress.	19th congress.
1st	Henry Daniel,	David Trimble.
2d	Thomas Metcalfe,	Thomas Metcalfe.
3d	James Clarke,	James Clarke.
4th	Robert P. Letcher,	Robert P. Letcher.
5th	Robert Mellatton,	Robert Mellatton.
6th	Joseph Leecompte,	Joseph Leecompte.
7th	Thomas P. Moore,	Thomas P. Moore.
8th	Richard A. Buckner,	Richard A. Buckner.
9th	Charles A. Wickliffe,	Charles A. Wickliffe.
10th	Joel Yancey,	Francis Johnson.
11th	W. S. Young,	W. S. Young.
12th	Chittenden Lyon,	Dr. Henry.

Of the above list, says the Kentucky Gazette, seven are for Jackson, and five for Adams. The seven are Messrs. Daniel, Mellatton, Leecompte, Moore, Wickliffe, Yancey, and Lyon.

When the returns of the voters are all in, we shall present a detailed account of them, for present instruction and future use.

The Lexington Reporter of the 16th Aug. says—

Vol. IX—No. 1

The returns have not been received from the congressional districts lately represented by Messrs. Trimble and Johnson, but it is the general opinion that both of them have been out-pollied by their Jackson opponents.

We have not been able to complete the list of members of the two houses of the next legislature, from the returns before us; but the following estimate of the state of parties in the lower house will prove to be tolerably correct:—

Administration, 51. Jackson, 54.

Fifteen counties yet to be heard from. Their representatives were, for Jackson, 9—for the Administration, 6.

The result of the congressional elections in Kentucky is given as follows:

19th congress.	20th congress.
Lemuel Sawyer,	Lemuel Sawyer.
Willis Alston,	Willis Alston.
Richard Hines,	Thomas Hall.
John H. Bryan,	John H. Bryan.
Gabriel Holmes,	Gabriel Holmes.
Arch'd McNeill,	John Culpeper.
Weldon N. Edwards,	Daniel Turner.
Daniel L. Barringer,	Daniel L. Barringer.
Romulus M. Saunders,	Augustus H. Shephard.
John Long,	John Long.
H. W. Conner,	H. W. Conner.
S. P. Carson,	S. P. Carson.
Lewis Williams,	Lewis Williams.

The "National Intelligencer" says that Mr. Williams' majority was 1,500. Great exertions were made in his district. An allusion—it will be seen that there have been but four changes in the representation of this state. We can speak of the political effect of but one of these. Mr. Culpeper, one of the new members, is a friend of the administration, and was the only member from the state who voted for Mr. Adams. The sentiments of the other three gentlemen, we do not know with certainty.

We are not informed who has been chosen governor of Tennessee. The contest between Messrs. Houston and Cannon appears to have been a warm one. The former, however appears to have been elected. We believe that no changes have been made in congress except in the places of Messrs. Cocke and Allen, who declined a re-election.

We shall give the particulars when they reach us.

A HARD FATE. Died at Bolton, Eng. June 25th, 1827, in the 74th year of his age, Mr. S. Crompton, who invented in 1780, the spinning machine called the mule, now so universally used by the cotton manufacturers. The inventor neglected to take out a patent, but he reserved two persons from the manufacturers, one of £100 and the other, (in 1800), of £400. In 1812 parliament granted him £5,000 upon a petition, which was his only link left in business. A second application to parliament failed. Mr. Crompton died in obscurity.

It is a matter of doubt whether the progress of scientific power may not be as productive of evil as of good, in lessening the value of manual labor; but whatever weight may be attached to the abstract proposition, it is entirely certain that the British nation applied the immense power which it has exerted for many years past, chiefly through the application of machinery to the manufacture of goods—and those of cotton, in supplying the world, have accomplished more in battle, than all the Wellingtons who commanded, as witness the profits on manufacturers, the armaments which they had could not have been raised and subsisted, or subsidized by Great Britain; hence there was a debt owing to Mr. Crompton

"One girl, in a cotton factory, was the agent of creating as great a value as would purchase the bodies of five or six Russian or German slaves, to stop a bullet or discharge a musket in the field—the value of their whole carcasses,

which the government ought to have paid more freely, than it gave its immense gifts to Wellington, beyond what he can enjoy or any man should rightfully possess.

But Mr. Crompton's fate was a common one—and will be the fate of others to the end of time, if engaged in like peaceful pursuits, except they assure themselves of a *monopoly* of the fruits of whatever their ingenuity or industry may supply or add to the stock of human knowledge; and, if it is allowable to compare a great thing with a very small one, we have an example of it in ourselves. Sometime ago we received a most complimentary letter from an extensive and rapidly money-making manufacturer of cotton—he used expressions concerning us too flattering to be repeated, and warmly thanked us for having powerfully assisted in building up that policy which had saved him from *absolute ruin*—adding, that his business afforded a fair and reasonable profit on the capital invested; and concluded by observing that he read the REGISTER every week, *having the loan of the copy sent to one of his neighbors.*

We must feel these things. We do not exactly print for pay,—but without pay it is certain that we could not print,—no more than the lawyer plead for the preservation of property, the doctor prescribe for the healing of the sick, or the parson make it a *business* to prepare us for the world to come. And in this matter we are compelled to say, and we say it “more in sorrow than in anger,” that, though we think that we could not be *bought* into the support of measures which our judgment did not approve, we have not been sustained as we ought by those whose interests are, (in the first place), most advanced by the successful establishment of those principles which we have believed indispensably necessary to the well-being of our country, and for which we have so long and zealously contended. And we will go further and make known an old and established opinion, that our personal interest would have been much better promoted in the preservation of a cold silence as to those principles—perhaps, have been yet more increased by opposing them. The few warm-hearted and considerate friends, who have felt themselves called upon to help us because of our endeavors to help them, will not be offended by these remarks—they will only regret the existence of causes why they should be made, and exert themselves more in our behalf; and we have long needed their assistance, for there has been a constant pressure against us for ten years past, and it still continues. We have not, nor ever had, so many subscribers to the REGISTER in some of the states, as there are millions of dollars vested in those branches of industry for the advancement of which we have labored so faithfully—and with some success too, if we deserve an hundredth part of the voluntary praise which has been bestowed upon us. But here we shall stop. Our wishes are moderate, and it is time that we were “comfortable.” A little attention on the part of our subscribers will make us so—and a small degree of zeal to add to our circulation will enable us more and more to make this work useful. It would be unjust, however, not to observe, that, for a year or two past, the current in favor has been stronger than the current against us, and that we have gained considerably; and that the present receipt of *one fourth* part of what is outstanding, would be of grateful and *essential* service just now—and relieve us of all difficulties which beset us.

MR. COOLEY, our charge des affaires at Peru, has been received at Lima, in the most satisfactory manner.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BANKS. Abstract of the statements of Nov. 6, 1826 and May 7, 1827.

	1826.	1827.
Number of banks	18	19
Capital	\$1,770,250	1,826,000
Value of real estate	66,070	65,028
Debts due	2,408,658	2,545,542
Specie	128,366	246,262
Bills of other banks	87,280	67,504
Deposits	205,873	220,159
Bills in circulation	857,691	762,935

being from 12 to £15 each, and in proportion for legs or arms lost: or the same girl, in like manner, subsisted several British soldiers.

BOSTON SCHOOLS. The annual visitation and examination of the schools took place at Boston on the 22nd ult. and were highly satisfactory. There are eight public schools, with from 550 to 600 scholars each, in which are taught reading, writing, arithmetic and geography; and one public Latin school, with about 200 pupils; an English high school, with from 120 to 150; a female high school, with 130. Besides these there are fifty three primary schools, for children between the age of 4 and 7 years, kept by females, with from 2,800 to 3,000 pupils. The whole number in the public schools is about 7,500; and there are 141 private schools, 119 of which are under charge of females. The whole expense is estimated at \$150,000—of which 54,500 are for the public schools.

Boston appears to be rapidly increasing in population—by actual enumeration, the city contained 43,294 inhabitants in 1820 and 58,277 in 1825, and is supposed at present to have 63,500; and is also advancing in wealth—her share of foreign commerce is maintained or increased, and her domestic trade is powerfully enlarging, because that this city is the focus of numerous manufacturing establishments located around it.

NEW YORK. There are four monthly lines of packets from New York to Liverpool—one to London, three to Havre, and regular lines to every principal port of the United States. It has been well supposed, that a large part of the increased commerce and navigation of New York has been caused by these establishments.

NEW JERSEY. A convention of delegates from nine out of the fourteen counties of this state has been held at Trenton, Lewis Condict, president, at which resolutions were passed recommending that the legislature, at its next session, should pass a law authorizing an election in the several counties of this state, for delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of preparing such a revision, and proposing such amendments to the constitution of this state, as they may think proper for the consideration of the people.

The reasons which induced the proceeding are set forth in certain resolutions, and especially because “that in the opinion of this convention, the existing constitution is greatly defective in its provisions, and destitute of some of those guards and checks so necessary to restrain every branch of a government within its appropriate limits—too indefinite in its terms—anti-republican in some of its features, particularly as regards the qualifications of members of the legislature and of electors, and the style of commissions; that it injudiciously commingles the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of government, without defining and limiting the powers of each, and does not sufficiently guard and protect the unalienable rights of the citizen against the encroachments of either.”

FIRST VOYAGE OF COLUMBUS. We learn from the Boston papers, that a translation of the valuable and interesting Spanish document, relating to the first voyage of Columbus, is in progress in that city, and that the printing of the work has commenced. The originals of these documents were discovered in 1780, among the archives of the duke del Infantado. They were not published until a year or two since when they were given to the public by order of the present king of Spain. The manuscript is said to be in the hand writing of Las Casas, and to be an abstract of the original journal of Columbus, made by this author while compiling his history of the Indies. It is in the form of a diary at sea, and is probably more interesting from not being elaborated. Its authenticity is said to be unquestionable.

LEGAL FORMS. A young man and his father presented themselves one day at a notary's office to sign a contract. The clerk first addressed the son.—“Sir, are you twenty-one?” “Here, sir,” answered the young man “is the certificate of my birth,” “Very well; and you, sir,” (turning to the father), “are you twenty-one?” “That is a pretty question,” said the father, “do you think I am not at least as old as my own son?” “That is no answer,” said the notary, “you must produce your certificate.”

CALCULATIONS! In the present agitated state of the public mind, he must be a bold speculator who shall attempt to put down the votes of the several states for the presidency, at the next election. We copy the following from the New York papers—the first from the "National Advocate" and the second from the "Courier." They may show how differently the same things are viewed by different persons.

	For Adams.	For Jackson.
The New England states,	51	0
New York,	30	6
New Jersey,	8	0
Pennsylvania,	28	0
Delaware,	3	0
Maryland,	9	2
Virginia,	0	24
North Carolina,	0	15
South Carolina,	0	11
Georgia,	0	9
Ohio,	16	0
Kentucky,	14	0
Tennessee,	0	11
Indiana,	5	0
Illinois,	3	0
Mississippi,	0	3
Alabama,	0	5
Louisiana,	5	0
Missouri,	0	3
	172	89

[Some have extended the calculation in favor of Mr. Adams by regarding Virginia as doubtful, or claim Missouri for him.]

At the next election the vote may be estimated thus:

	Certain for Jackson.	Certain for Adams.	Doubtful.
Maine,	0	9	0
New Hampshire,	0	8	0
Massachusetts,	0	15	0
Rhode Island,	0	4	0
Connecticut,	0	8	0
Vermont,	0	7	0
New York,	0	0	36
New Jersey,	0	0	8
Pennsylvania,	28	0	0
Delaware,	3	0	0
Maryland,	4	0	7
Virginia,	24	0	0
North Carolina,	15	0	0
South Carolina,	11	0	0
Georgia,	9	0	0
Kentucky,	10	0	4
Tennessee,	11	0	0
Ohio,	0	0	16
Louisiana,	5	0	0
Mississippi,	3	0	0
Indiana,	5	0	0
Illinois,	3	0	0
Alabama,	5	0	0
Missouri,	3	0	0
	139	51	71

[The 71 doubtful votes are thus cast last below—18 of them for Jackson in New York, 2 in Maryland and 4 in Kentucky—so that the general is made to have 163 votes, Mr. Adams 71, and New Jersey and Ohio still doubtful, 24—in all 261.]

COTTON. We have a letter showing the imports at London, Liverpool and Glasgow for the last six months of the present year. The total is 486,025—giving an increase, as compared with the same months of last year, of 164,214 bags. Of the whole quantity 372,902 bags were from the United States, 50,000 Brazil, 38,000 East India, 9,000 Demarara, &c. 7,000 West India, 18,000 Mediterranean.

COUNTERFEITS. A very large amount of well executed counterfeits, purporting to be 100 and 20 dollar notes of the bank of the United States, are in extensive circulation—apparently being simultaneously placed in the hands of counterfeiters in various states, that large parties might

be passed off before the detection and exposure of them. One fellow lately in Virginia, paid \$1,400 for some negroes wholly in them; but the blacks were recovered, and the pursuit became hot after the forger, and he was caught in Frederickshurg, with a great quantity of counterfeits on the bank of the United States and Farmers' Bank (of Virginia) in his possession. It would be well for all persons to refuse 20 and 100 dollars of the bank of the United States, for the present, except of those who are well known to them.—The bank will speedily supply a new circulation of them, and do all that it can to prevent injury to honest persons.

STRANGE LOCATION. Notice is given that application will be made to the legislature for the "ninth ward bank" to be located near the state prison, New York.

We hope that none of the presidents or managers of this bank will take a step nearer that place, in which, or its like, hundreds of "rag barons" ought to have been taught humility, by being chained to the floor of a dungeon—deep and dark as their own rogucies.

GREECE. It is suggested that some difficulties will arise among the great European powers, because of an interference on behalf of the Greeks, from their extreme jealousy of one another. Austria, it is said, will prove restive. But can Russia, France and Great Britain act together, though they have seemingly agreed to do so "in the name of the holy and undivided trinity"?—So, if we recollect rightly, was the treaty headed for the "pacification," alias partition and amputation of Poland, to the trinity of Russia, Austria and Prussia. We have but little faith in these compacts, having none in kings—beyond what is manifestly their interest, or imposed by circumstances, to which even they must submit. And further, the present treaty is strangely published, the "secret article" especially, and vague in its terms—We know not what to make of it.

We are forced, however, to apprehend that the Greeks must be benefitted by any actual movement in their behalf. The Turk is master almost every where, except in the islands, and the Arab cuts throats for his morning amusement or evening's sport, whilst women are violated and old men and infants speared, that the infidel laugh may be raised at their writhings.

The Edinburg "Scotchman," speaking of Greece says:—The Turks are entire masters of Attica, and all northern Greece, while Ibrahim marches uncontrolled over every part of the Morea. Missolonghi, Modon, Tripolizza, Malvasia, Salona, Athens, have been successively reconquered; and of all the fruits which the Greeks acquired by the battles and victories of their six years' contest, nothing remains but Napoli and the castle of Corinth. They have not elsewhere in continental Greece a foot of land which they can call their own. What is still worse, they have lost the confidence which insures victory; and their enemies have gained an ascendancy of which it will be no easy task to deprive them. The main cause of this change in the circumstances of the belligerent parties obviously is—that the Turks have improved the constitution of their armies by adopting the discipline of western Europe, while the Greeks resist all military reforms, and continue to make war in their primitive barbarous fashion. We are unwilling to despair of so good a cause, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the resources of the Greeks, for making head against their enemies, are nearly at an end. We do not see how their affairs are to be retrieved by any exploits lord Cochrane may perform at sea; or indeed how any thing short of the forcible and immediate interference of the great Christian powers can save them from being utterly crushed. If there was but one state in the world, whose rulers had the good of mankind cordially at heart, the extinction of the Greeks as a nation could not be suffered to take place. The American democracy, the only government systematically amenable to the moral feelings of mankind, is yet but in its infancy. If it consisted fifty millions of citizens at this moment, as it will do within sixty or seventy years, the Turks would not be permitted to trample on a christian nation, the descendants of a people to whom the world owes more than to any other that ever existed.

The London "Courier," on the treaty, says—

"Appended to the copy of the treaty above referred to, we find an additional and secret article. We can have no means of knowing whether this be or be not correct; for how can we suppose it possible that any thing so discreditable can have been committed, as to have betrayed the conditions of an article avowedly secret, and the practical application of which is made to depend upon contingencies which may never arise? If, however, it should prove that so gross a breach of confidence has taken place, we are satisfied it will lead to a strict inquiry in the proper quarter, that the party who has thus dishonorably abused his trust, may be visited with its appropriate consequences.

BRITISH BREWERIES. A late London paper says—According to a recent parliamentary return, there were, on the 5th of April last, in Scotland and Wales, 1,772 brewers, 900 retail brewers, 12 intermediate brewers, and 65,735 licensed victuallers, of whom 23,197 brew their own beer. The number of barrels brewed in England, Scotland, and Wales, from the 5th January to the 5th of April, 1827, was—by public brewers 1,177,127 of strong beer, 254,495 of table; by licensed victuallers, 627,715 strong, and 134,614 table; and by intermediate brewers, 3,189,000; of this quantity, 561,937 barrels of strong beer, and 68,464 barrels of table beer were brewed in London, or within the limits of the chief office of excise. The number of bushels of malt used by brewers and victuallers in England, Scotland and Ireland, during the year ending April 25, 1827, was 22,851,615. The number of bushels of malt used in the distilleries in the same period, was 3,586,273 1-2, of which 2,922,564 1-2 were from Scotland.

"PREAKS OF FORTUNE." Near Pontenovo, in the island of Corsica, lives a shepherdess, who successively refused the hands of Angereau and Bernadotte. The former was her suitor while he was a corporal, and the latter while a sergeant in Corsica. She little thought at the time, that she was refusing a marshal of France and a king of Sweden.

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR IN JAMAICA. In the British house of lords, June 29, lord Harrowby said, he had a petition to present to the house, which deserved attention, on account of the number of persons signing it, its nature, and the respectful language in which it was drawn. The petitioners represented nearly 30,000 persons, possessing property of not less than three millions sterling; and there were four individuals whose property amounted £700,000. They also possessed 50,000 slaves. The petitioners complained that they were precluded from every public office—could not sit in the assembly, and could not even hold the office of constable. Even in the attendance of divine worship there was a complete separation; the effect of their degradation had, however, been less than could be conceived, for in fifty years not more than four persons of color had been executed. The noble lord hoped that by some abler hand a bill might be introduced to relieve this respectable class of persons from this state of unmerited degradation. The petition was then read, and appeared to be from the free people of color in Jamaica, and prayed generally for relief. Lord Ellenborough observed, that he had presented a petition on this subject in the last session. He understood that the lower class of these people were so much degraded, as to be precluded from the enjoyment of civil liberty. The difficulty would be to ascertain when the line should be drawn; it was clear that something ought to be done. The petition was laid on the table.

A GORMANDIZER. The keeper of the Stutgard menagerie has been guilty of a very singular offence. He killed one of the two lions under his charge, and actually salted it, intending to gratify his palate with an unheard of repast. The discovery was not made until he had eaten about one half of the noble animal. The sovereign court of Stutgard has condemned him to five years imprisonment, and a fine of three thousand francs.

TUNNELS IN ENGLAND. The first tunnel ever constructed in England, was on the Trent and Mersey canal,

executed for the duke of Bridgewater. It is about 2,850 yards in length, and some parts cut out of the solid rock. The canal is 93 miles in length, and there are four other tunnels—131, 350, 573, and 1,241 yards.

The Worcester and Birmingham canal, of 29 miles in length, has five tunnels; one of 2,700 yards long, 18 feet high, and 18 1-2 feet wide; and four others—110, 120, 400, and 500 yards long.

The Leeds and Liverpool canal has two tunnels, one of which is 1,550 yards.

The Leicestershire and Northampton canal has four tunnels, of 275, 880, 990, and 1,056 yards.

The Leominster canal has two tunnels, of 1,250 and 3,850 yards.

The Thames and Severn canal has one tunnel of 4,300 yards, or 2 miles and 3-8ths.

The Chesterfield canal has two tunnels, one of which is 2,850 yards in length.

The Crumford canal has one tunnel of 2,966 yards, and several smaller.

The Dudley and Owen canal has three tunnels of 623, 2,926, and 3,776 yards, or about 4 miles.

The Ellesmere canal has two tunnels, of 487 and 775 yards.

The Hereford and Gloucester canal, of 35 1-2 miles, has three, of 410, 1,320, and 2,192 yards.

The Edgebarton canal has four tunnels, of 100, 400, 500, and 2,700 yards.

The old Birmingham canal has two tunnels, one of a mile and a quarter, the other 1,000 yards.

The Grand Union canal has two tunnels, 1,165 and 1,524 yards.

The Grand Junction canal has two tunnels, 3,045 and 3,080 yards.

The Oxford canal has two tunnels, one of them 1,133 yards.

The Huddersfield canal, of only 19 1-2 miles long with a lockage of 770 feet, has a tunnel of three miles and 1,540 yards, through a rocky mountain.

PERSIAN MAXIMS—from a work entitled "Sketches of Persia."

The following admirable lines were inscribed upon a golden crown having five sides, which was found in the tomb of Noosherwan.

First side. "Consider the end before you begin, and before you advance provide a retreat.

Give not unnecessary pain to any man, but study the happiness of all.

Ground not your dignity upon your power to hurt others."

Second side. "Take council before you commence any measure, and never trust its execution to the inexperienced.

Sacrifice your property for your life, and your life for your religion.

Spend your time in establishing a good name, and if you desire fortune, learn contentment."

Third side. "Grieve not for that which is broken, stolen, burnt or lost.

Never give order in another man's house, accustom yourself to eat your bread at your own table.

Make not yourself the captive of women."

Fourth side. "Take not a wife from a bad family, and seat not thyself with those who have no shame.

Keep thyself at a distance from those who are incorrigible in bad habits, and hold no intercourse with that man who is insensible to kindness.

Covert not the goods of others.

Be guarded with monarchs, for they are like fire, which blazeth but destroyeth.

Be sensible to your own value, estimate justly the worth of others; and war not with those who are far above thee in fortune."

Fifth side. "Fear kings, women and poets.

Be envious of no man, and avoid being out of temper, or thy life will pass in misery.

Respect and protect the females of thy family.

Be not the slave of anger; and in thy contests always leave open the door of conciliation.

Never let your expenses exceed your income.

Plant a young tree or you cannot expect to cut down an old one.

Stretch your legs no farther than the size of your carpet."

A PALPABLE HIT. *Extract of a letter from a Virginian to the editors of the National Intelligencer.* "I happened to be in Richmond the day on which the pirates were hung, and in an attempt to attain their bodies, for galvanic experiments, &c. a very ludicrous evidence was given of the mania prevailing about state rights. Doctor —, who had prepared the galvanic battery, was unapprised that the act of congress, relative to criminals, authorized the court in certain cases to consign the bodies for dissection; he, of course, omitted to make the necessary application for the pirates. But, on the day of execution, finding that the marshal had no authority to permit the bodies to be taken from the gallows before interment, the doctor was advised to apply to the governor for permission to take them. He concluded to do so, and, knowing that there was some difficulty in the case, deemed it advisable to approach his excellency delicately, and, if practicable, get him mounted on his hobby. To that end the doctor broached the subject of state rights and suggested a doubt whether the authority of the federal court extended to the right of burying. The governor caught at the idea, and, without hesitation, told the doctor there was no doubt in his mind but that, without permission of the state authority, the marshal, acting under the authority of the union, had no right to turn an inch of the soil; he therefore saw no difficulty in the doctor's taking possession of the bodies the moment they were cut from the gallows. This the doctor felt as sufficient authority, and proceeded to the place of execution."

EMIGRANTS. *From the Georgia Journal.* It will be seen by the following extract of a letter from the American consul at Rotterdam to gov. Troup, that the services of Germans of honesty, sobriety and industry, can be had on good terms for any purposes of agriculture, manufactures, or internal improvement. Men of capital might make them useful and profitable in either of those departments of industry in different sections of our country, and their manners, habits and character qualifying them for free government. They and their posterity would become valuable members of our community, as they have proven themselves in other states of the union.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, 21st April, 1827. §

Sir—I had the honor of addressing your excellency on the 17th inst. inclosing therewith copies of letters received from a most respectable gentleman residing in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, and expressive of the prevailing distress raging amongst his subjects, and that in order to maintain tranquility, and the internal peace of the government, passports were readily granted them for their emigration to any foreign country, provided they make known their intention thereto in their respective districts—And as the German character is well known for industry, sobriety and honesty, thus I beg leave to recommend the subject to your excellency's notice and further support, inasmuch as those who wish to go to Georgia, will ultimately become settlers and an acquisition to our state—Many of them, unfortunately, have not the means of paying their passage over to the United States. To any who would advance these they would engage their services and time, say for two years—The expenses of the Germans bound from this for any port in the United States, are estimated at about \$40 per person, including their sea-stores. This amount was paid for all those, shipped last year for Baltimore.

I have the honor to remain, your excellency's most respectful and obedient servant,
E. WAMBERSIE.

CAPT. FRANKLIN. A letter dated Montreal, Aug. 24, and published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says—"In my letter of Wednesday, I mentioned that the celebrated captain Franklin had arrived near the city. He came in at an early hour yesterday morning, and proceeded immediately to the United States. He looks well, and I understand that he has generally enjoyed good health. It is stated that he travelled from Mackenzie's river to the Bay Cape, and was within 250 miles

of the spot the ship Blossom was to have touched, where he remained nine days, in consequence of a fog. He saw nothing which indicated an obstruction to the navigation; for as far as he could see at any time, an open sea was to be seen. One very singular circumstance was mentioned by him. In January last, when the thermometer was 54 degrees below zero, "the weather was more comfortable," than when it ascended to 12, for in the latter case the clothing was burdensome. [N. Y. Com. Ad.]

[OFFICIAL.]

Department of state, 29th August, 1827.

The following official notification of the blockade of Algiers, was made to the minister of the United States at Paris, on the 27th of June, last, and is now published by authority of this department:

The baron de Damas, minister of foreign affairs of his most Christian majesty, to Mr. Brown, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

[TRANSLATION.]

Sir: I had the honor of announcing to you, on the 7th of this month, the departure of a naval division, which the king had thought necessary to send to Algiers, in order to demand satisfaction for the wrongs of which the dey had been guilty towards France. This reparation not having been made, the commandant of his majesty's squadron, in conformity with his orders, effected the blockade of Algiers, which was to commence on the 13th of this month. I have the honor of informing you, sir, of this proceeding, in consequence of which, all the measures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted, and put in execution with regard to neutral vessels that may attempt to violate the blockade. I pray you to have the goodness to make your government acquainted with this communication.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration, your very humble, and obedient servant.

THE BARON DE DAMAS.

Paris, 27th June, 1827.
MR. BROWN.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Sir Asley Cooper attended lord Liverpool privately, on the 9th July, and coincided with the opinion formerly expressed by his attending physicians, that his attack was altogether of a spasmodic character. His lordship had not been removed from the library, where he was first seized with illness. A bulletin of the 14th, stated that he was slowly recovering from the effects of the spasmodic seizure.

The duke of Wellington is liked by the populace, but was cheered at a review of the grenadier guards.

The late arrangement of the British ministry is temporarily—made up on the hurry of the occasion. The New Times gives the following as the complete arrangement.

His grace the duke of Portland resigns the office of privy seal, but retains his seat in the cabinet. There are several precedents for this proceeding. It will be sufficient to name a recent one; that of lord Sidmouth.

Lord Carlisle leaves the woods and forests, and succeeds the duke of Portland as lord privy seal.

Mr. Sturges Bourne succeeds lord Carlisle as first commissioner of woods and forests, keeping his seat in the cabinet.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Mr. Sturges Bourne as secretary of state for the home department.

Viscounts Dudley and Ward remain at the foreign office, and, consequently

Mr. Caning continues first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer.

Mr. Spring Rice, it is said, will replace Mr. Spencer Perceval as one of the under secretaries of state at the home office.

There will be no immediate change in the vice royal government of Ireland. The marquis of Wellesley, it is understood, remains at the castle till the end of the year, when, in all probability, he will be succeeded by the marquis of Anglesea.

FRANCE.

The fifty-first anniversary of the independence of the United States of America, was celebrated by the Americans now in Paris, on Wednesday, at the Cadran Blue, Boulevard du Temple. Mr. Barnet, the American consul at Paris, presided, assisted by Mr. Cooper as vice president. Among the guests present, were James Brown, minister of the United States at the court of France, gen. Lafayette and his son. The company to the number of 80 sat down to dinner at six o'clock. The American and French banners decorated the room.

The Paris editors compare their situation to that of the Chinese who are audacious enough to intermeddle in the affairs of government—the latter are pretty sure of getting a sound beating for every breach of privilege, sometimes to the extent of 200 blows; and the former are liable to a punishment little less terrible.

Accounts from Marseilles state, that an attempt was made by the custom house of that place, to prevent the embarkation of tram artillery, destined for the Greeks, upon which remonstrances were sent to Paris. By telegraphic orders returned, the armament was allowed to be despatched.

The Algerines have taken several French merchant ships. Several English officers at Gibraltar gave it as their opinion, that if the French squadron should attempt to take the Mole they would fail, inasmuch as it had been rendered almost impregnable since lord Exmouth's attack.

TURKEY.

The great powers have intervened between the Turks and the poor Greeks—see a subsequent page; and an article dated at Nuremberg, July 7, says—"M. de Tatitscheff has addressed a peremptory note to M. Metternich, informing him that a further delay, to the end of July, would he allowed the porte to receive its final answer, in consequence of new representations from the Austrian interueno. But that if, at that time, the efforts before the divan should be unsuccessful, the Russian army should positively pass the Pruthi.

The French consular agent at Cisme (opposite the island of Scio) with two Austrian and one Russian subject, were assailed in their respective houses, on the 26th May, seized and carried before the bashaw; by whose order they were put in *Dumbrack*, a horrid Turkish prison, and loaded with irons. The application of the Austrian vice consul was treated with contempt, in consequence of which he left the island for Smyrna.

The ferocious barbarity of Ibrahim Paeha is well known. The following instance is one out of many that might be produced, if proof of it were wanting: In the course of May, about 400 Turks approached a small village named Candelos, whither a hundred Greek families had retired, conceiving themselves in safety. After a short resistance, finding that gunpowder failed them, the Greeks fled and found refuge in a small church. The priest, on seeing the barbarians approach, placed himself at the door with a crucifix in his hand. The Turks trampled underfoot the sacred symbol, massacred all the persons in the church, and cutting off the priest's nose and ears, sent him to Poros, to render an account of it to his brethren.

RUSSIA.

A letter of the 24th ult. from Odessa mentions, that peace is about to be concluded between Persia and Russia, the former power ceding to the latter all the territory as far as the Araxes, including the fortress of Erivan. The annual revenue of this tract of country, in silks alone, is computed at fifty millions of roubles. This intelligence, whether true or false, created joy at Odessa, and decisive military engagements are said to have preceded the conclusion of peace.

LA FAYETTE.

The election of gen. Lafayette to the French chamber of deputies, is another tribute to the excellence and force of that distinguished individual's character. A letter from him of the 26th June, says:

"I had resolved not to stir from my rural retirement, unless some emergency commanded the services of every patriot; but I have found myself diverted from my purpose by the death of a gentleman who had succeeded me in the deputation from the arrondissement of Meaux; and I had almost the most painful application of the electors,

who have not ceased to consider themselves and me as bound together by a patriotic tie."

From the comments in the French papers upon this election, we find that the opponent of La Fayette was a *liberal*—whom, despairing of obtaining any support for one of their own party, the ministry had induced to stand. We have received from a correspondent, a curious document in to the details of the election. We annex a translation of it.

[From the *Journal du Commerce* of July 1.]

The dissolution of the national guards was an epoch: the election of M. de La Fayette is another. We will not say that the citizens have taken their revenge in the latter circumstance because M. de La Fayette is not one of those men who would be alone chosen to bully or threaten the administration. The constant moderation and the disinterestedness of the illustrious deputy, his public life so invariable, his private life so pure, assures to him at all times the suffrages of such electors as are neither corrupted by the administration, nor intimidated by their menaces.

But we must say, that of all Frenchmen, it is he, the obliteration of whose name from the electoral list, the ministry have most at heart: because his name alone carries with it a declaration of war against all the passions and all the prejudices of the court, which the ministers are interested in managing. The name of M. de La Fayette, is in our opinion the most pure expression of whatever was good and laudable in the French revolution. His election, then, is a solemn declaration in favor of the legitimate principles of that revolution, which are those of the charter—against the unworthy and disloyal interpretations given to it by the ministers within the last seven years. The success of the new deputy, classed as he is in the ranks of the *liberal* opposition, cannot but exhibit the extreme disaffection of the citizens towards his competitor.

May we not be permitted to hope, that such a choice will enlighten the sovereign in regard to the administration of his ministers? Can he be longer in error as to the true situation of the country? They have given, say they, a lesson to France in the dissolution of the National Guards of Paris: See, then, how the lesson has profited the people; how France has been intimated! Great bodies cannot long remain stationary. When a backward movement is prevented, in their turn they must advance.—The retrograde movement forced upon the population since 1820, has been stayed. A contrary movement has succeeded to it, which makes rapid inroads upon the feeble barriers that have been opposed to it.

The evil counsellors of the throne have imagined that they were performing miracles in decimating the electoral population. By the influence of frauds, of corruption and violence, they have brought together a majority entirely foreign to the sentiments of France, as well as entirely opposed to her interests. They have imagined that France is powerless, and that they might at their ease, found a new monarchy, having for its basis a congregation of church-wardens.

These men have not doubted that a new generation would enter upon public life, overthrowing with the energy of their age, the principles and affections formed under the happy influence of the government of the charter. This generation of young electors will be recruited each year. Their voices, which were stifled in 1824, at length begin to be heard in the five electoral colleges: In one or two years they will predominate—they will have silenced the feeble voice of the generation who would annihilate them.

This is the natural course of things. But it should be remembered that the administration has singularly reduced itself by its continual attacks upon the national sentiments. The *septennial* which is announced with the intention to re-establish the reign of *good pleasure*, far from augmenting the degree of their power, has resuscitated former obstacles, in raising up defiance and in reviving jealousy of their supposed intentions. The *septennial* system is a menace against the nation. That menace will be powerless. But France will not forget it.

In the dispute between the country and the ministry, the sovereign has been constantly respected.

When the administration has served the interests of France—and it would be impossible that this should not

sometimes happen—the public have done justice to the ministry, and have thanked the monarch, as from a sentiment to which they could not be strangers. But, when the views of the country are disregarded, insulted by the ministers, the citizens have accented the counsellors only of the prince, persuaded that he has been misled by them on every occasion in which he has refused to listen to the prayers of the people.

Nevertheless we ought not to dissimulate that a long and permanent opposition on the part of the administration, to the sentiments of the nation, must insensibly weaken the pious and salutary faith in a political dogma upon which the inviolability of the throne reposes. We comprehend the prudent slowness of power. Surrounded by ambitious rivals, it may be supposed that it might err, when it intends to act for the public service, and it hesitates long before it discharges unfaithful servants.

Let us hope that hesitation on this point has arrived at its termination. It may be once more possible for an administration to co-operate with France. Who knows whether in two years such a change may not be possible? [A. T. American.]

THE GREEKS.

J. G. Eynard, agent for the Greeks in London, has published the following appeal for support to lord Cochrane and general Church. It gives perhaps, a more correct view of the present state of affairs in Greece than has hitherto been presented to the public.

London, July 11. The unfortunate affair of Athens is known to the world, and to give further details on that subject would now be useless. I have received long reports from lord Cochrane, general Church, colonel Heideick and M. Gosse. The principal facts are true, but parts have been exaggerated. The following statement is correct:

“Killed on the field of battle, 700; prisoners 240, including 18 Philhellenians of different countries. Kiutaeki, supposing that lord Cochrane and general Church were among the Europeans, had the prisoners brought before him, and, after carefully examining them, made the 18 Europeans be poniered before his eyes, and ordered the 222 Greeks to be afterwards massacred. The clemency of Kiutaeki, on the taking of Athens, was forced upon him by the presence of the English and French ships of war. His clemency is the artifice of the tiger.”

The expedition for the relief of Athens has exhausted a great part of the funds remitted by European beneficence, and has once more disorganized the Greeks. In consequence of the want of resources, part of the troops dispersed, but Kiutaeki could not pursue them. His army is suffering from famine. The communications by which he might obtain provisions are cut off, and the reduction of Athens will not re-open them.

Lordan has resumed his excursions; but he also suffers from want, and provisions cannot reach him while the Greek vessels continue to cruise on the coast. Lord Cochrane has got ready 15 brigs, 6 galliots, and 5 fire ships; but he is in want of money to pay the seamen. He writes to me as follows, under date of the 28th of May, from on board his frigate in sight of Navarin.

“I am here watching the Turkish fleet in the port of Navarin. It consists of 13 frigates, from 30 to 40 corvettes, and several small vessels. With a single frigate I cannot destroy them, and our Greek sailors are not yet sufficiently disciplined to attempt any decisive blow. I have ordered a small flotilla to be fitted out; but if I have not the means of paying it, what is to be done? I have not changed my opinion as to the means of destroying the Turkish fleet, and if I receive the steam vessels which I have so long looked for, I shall yet keep my promise with you. If I am supplied with funds to pay the flotilla which I am about to have, I shall attempt every thing possible to be done with such slender means.”

General Church writes:

“The affair of Athens has been disastrous for Greece; but there is no reason to despair if we have resources for paying the troops. The dispersed soldiers will hasten to return as soon as they are furnished with the means of subsistence. The army of Kiutaeki is in a destitute state, and cannot pursue the Greeks in their mountains. If we had funds, the mischief would still be repaired.”

Under the date of the 25th of May, M. Gosse writes: “The efforts made to save Athens before the arrival of Kiutaeki's reinforcements, and the disbursements for the equipment of the fleet have exhausted all our resources. Lord Cochrane displays talent, activity, genius, and a wonderful perseverance—what resources this extraordinary man possesses! Had the steam boats been with him, there would not now be a Turkish fleet in existence. The hope of Greece is in her navy. If means be placed at lord Cochrane's disposal, Greece may yet be saved. I send you the names of 18 Philhellenians whom Kiutaeki ordered to be decapitated.”

M. Heideick writes from Poros, May 20:

“The misfortunes of Athens are great. Things however are not desperate, if general Church and lord Cochrane be supplied with new resources. The Turks are in want of provisions, and if the vessels stationed off Negropont continue to cruise successfully, Kiutaeki will be destroyed by famine. I send you by one of our officers the details of our expenses. You will see that the supplies have been carefully distributed, but we want means to go on.”

In a letter dated may 15, M. Blaquiére writes:

“Several friends of general Church promised that they would assist us as soon as they should be informed of his being appointed commander-in-chief of the army. This is the time for them to fulfil their promise.”

Afflicting as are these details, they prove that Greece still exists, and may yet be saved, if means be afforded to the commanders who have devoted themselves to her defence. Those commanders are two Englishmen. Their courage, their perseverance, and the manner in which they have devoted themselves to the cause, entitle them to the aid of their friends and countrymen. Fresh supplies of every kind, in provisions, ammunition, and money, have been forwarded to the commissioners in aid of the unfortunate Greeks. The funds of the several European committees have served to procure these last supplies, but they are completely exhausted; and it is now indispensably necessary that the two gallant English commanders who are exposing their lives in this great cause should be promptly supported, and furnished by the generosity of their countrymen with a part of the means necessary for the execution of their plans. Never was there a moment when the support of Greece was more important. Her destiny occupies the attention of the European powers. Fleets are about to be put in motion to prevent her entire destruction; but in order that this protection should be useful, it is necessary that the existence of Greece should be preserved, and that the Turks should be prevented from availing themselves of the terror caused by the disasters of Athens, to finish the work of blood which they have commenced. The Greek cause has been rendered unpopular in England by many circumstances, to which I do not choose to advert, but which are well known in London. This, however, is the moment when what has passed should be forgotten, and when succour should, without delay, be afforded to a nation borne down by every kind of misfortune. Greece still possesses three principal fortresses, viz: Napoli di Romania, Napoli di Malvoisia, and Corinth. All the islands are still in the power of the Greeks—Hydra, Spezia, Poros, Salamina, Egina, &c., and the fortreas of Gratizon, in Candia. This, then, I repeat, is the moment to succour the unfortunate Greek nation.

Several friends of lord Cochrane and general Church have offered to contribute to a general subscription in favor of the Greeks, on condition that the funds shall be exclusively applied to the support of the land and sea forces under the direction of those commanders. I feel assured that Englishmen will not fail to support their countrymen in such a cause.

I therefore invite the friends of the two illustrious commanders to open two subscriptions—one destined to support the operations under lord Cochrane, the other those under general Church. But, as, to be useful, the amount of the subscriptions must be considerable, and as it would be unjust that some zealous individuals should uselessly sacrifice their funds, I propose that the subscriptions shall not be binding until each list amounts to at least £1,000 or £2,000. I subscribe for each list £150.

J. G. EYNARD.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The London Courier of the 12th July, in commenting upon the terms of the treaty of the allied powers in relation to Greece, remarks:

Should the porte refuse to accept the armistice which is to be in the first instance proposed, or should the Greeks object to it, it is to be announced that *one* of the contending parties who shall wish to continue hostilities, or to *both*, if necessary, that the allies intend to use all the means which circumstances may place at their command, to obtain the effect of the proposed armistice, by preventing as far as may be in their power, all collision between the belligerents, without however taking any part in their hostilities by siding with or against the other. Thus if need be, to employ an efficient intervention against the Turks and the Greeks, if both are obstinately bent on war.

The New Times of the 14th July remarks, "we received last night, by express, the Paris papers of Wednesday, with the Gazette de France of Thursday's date. From the latter we extract the following paragraphs, and subjoin to them a few from the other journals.

Treaty for the settlement of Greece.

In the name of the most holy and undivided trinity.

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his majesty the king of France and Navarre, and his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, penetrated with the necessity of putting an end to the sanguinary contest, which, by delivering up the Greek provinces and the isles of the Archipelago to all the disorders of anarchy, produces daily fresh impediments to the commerce of the European states, and gives occasion to piracies, which not only expose the subjects of the high contracting parties to considerable losses, but besides render necessary burdensome measures of protection and repression; his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his majesty the king of France and Navarre, having beside received on the part of the Greeks, a pressing request to interpose their mediation with the Ottoman porte, and being, as well as his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, animated by the desire of stopping the effusion of blood, and of arresting the evils of all kinds which might arise from the continuance of such a state of things, have resolved to unite their efforts, and to regulate the operation thereof by a formal treaty, with the view of re-establishing peace between the contending parties by means of an arrangement which is called for as much by humanity as by the interest and the repose of Europe.

Wherefore they have nominated their plenipotentiaries to discuss, agree upon, and sign the said treaty, viz:

His majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the right hon. Wm. viscount Dudley, peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, councillor of his Britannic majesty in his privy council, and his principal secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs;

His majesty the king of France and Navarre, the prince Jules, count de Polignac, peer of France, knight of the orders of his most Christian majesty, major general of his armies, grand cross of the order of St. Maurice of Sardinia, &c. and his ambassador to his Britannic majesty.

And his majesty the emperor of all the Russias, Christopher prince de Lieven, general of infantry of the armies of his imperial majesty, his adjutant-general, knight of the orders of Russia, of those of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of that of the Guelphs of Hanover, commander grand cross of the order of the sword, and of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Britannic majesty.

Who, after having communicated their full powers, and found the same in good and due form, agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. The contracting powers will offer to the Ottoman porte their mediation with the view of bringing about a reconciliation between it and the Greeks.

This offer of mediation shall be made to this power immediately after the ratification of the treaty, by means of a collective declaration signed by the plenipotentiaries of the allied courts at Constantinople; and there shall be

made, at the same time, to the two contending parties, a demand of an immediate armistice between them, as a preliminary condition indispensable to the opening of any negotiation.

Art. II. The arrangement to be proposed to the Ottoman porte shall rest on the following bases:—the Greeks shall hold of the sultan, as of a superior lord; and in consequence of this superiority they shall pay to the Ottoman empire an annual tribute, (*relief*), the amount of which shall be fixed once for all, by a common agreement. They shall be governed by the authorities whom they shall themselves choose and nominate, but in the nomination of whom the porte shall have a determinate voice.

To bring about a complete separation between the individuals of the two nations, and to prevent collisions which are the inevitable consequence of so long a struggle, the Greeks shall enter upon possession of the Turkish property situated either on the continent or in the isles of Greece, on the condition of indemnifying the former proprietors, either by the payment of an annual sum, to be added to the tribute which is to be paid to the porte or by some other transaction of the same nature.

Art. III. The details of this arrangement, as well as the limits of the territory on the continent, and the designation of the islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, shall be settled in a subsequent negotiation between the high powers and the two contending parties.

Art. IV. The contracting powers engage to follow up the salutary work of the pacification of Greece on the bases laid down in the preceding articles, and to furnish without the least delay, their representatives at Constantinople with all the instructions which are necessary for the execution of the treaty now signed.

Art. V. The contracting powers will not seek in these arrangements any augmentation of territory, any exclusive influence, or any commercial advantage for their subjects, which the subjects of any other nation may not equally obtain.

Art. VI. The arrangements of reconciliation and peace, which shall be definitively agreed upon between the contending parties, shall be guaranteed by each of the signing powers as shall judge it useful or possible to contract the obligation; the mode of the effects, of this guarantee shall become the object of subsequent stipulations between the high powers.

Art. VII. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed, and sealed it with their arms.

Done at London, July 6, 1827.

DUDLEY,
POLIGNAC,
LIEVEN.

Additional and secret article.

"In case that the Ottoman porte does not accept, within the space of one month, the mediation which shall be proposed, the high contracting parties agree upon the following measures:

1. It shall be declared, by their representatives at Constantinople to the porte, that the inconvenience and evils pointed out in the public treaty as inseparable from the state of things subsisting in the east for the last six years, and the termination of which, through the means at the disposal of the sublime porte, appears still remote, impose upon the high contracting parties the necessity of taking immediate measures for an approximation with the Greeks.

It is to be understood that this approximation shall be brought about by establishing commercial relations with the Greeks, by sending to them for that purpose, and receiving from them, consular agents, so long as there shall exist among them authorities capable of maintaining such relations.

II. If within the said term of one month, the porte do not accept the armistice proposed in the first article of

* *Suzerain* is the term used; it belongs to the feudal law, and signifies lord paramount.

the public treaty, or if the Greeks refuse to execute it, the high contracting powers shall declare to that one of the two contending parties which shall wish to continue hostilities, or to both if such become necessary, that the said high contracting powers intend to exert all the means which circumstances may suggest to their prudence, to obtain the immediate effect of the armistice, the execution of which they desire, by preventing, in as far as may be in their power, all collision between the contending parties, and in fact, immediately after the aforesaid declaration, the high contracting powers will conjointly employ all their means in the accomplishment of the object thereof, without, however, taking any part in the hostilities between the two contending parties.

In consequence, the high contracting powers will, immediately after the signature of the present additional and secret article, transmit eventual instructions conformable to the provisions above set forth, to the admirals commanding their squadrons in the seas of the Levant.

III. Finally, if, contrary to all expectation, these measures do not yet suffer to induce the adoption by the Ottoman Porte of the propositions made by the high contracting parties, or if, on the other hand, the Greeks renounce the conditions stipulated in their favor in the treaty of this day, the high contracting powers will, nevertheless, continue to prosecute the work of pacification on the bases agreed upon between them; and, in consequence, they authorize from this time forward their representatives in London to discuss and determine the ulterior measures to which it may become necessary to resort.

The present additional and secret article shall have the same force and value as if it had been inserted, word for word, in the treaty of this day. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, at the same time as those of the said treaty.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto fixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London, this 6th of July, in the year of grace 1827.

DUDLEY,
POLIGNAC,
LIEVEN."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the Baltimore American.

On this subject we collect some particulars from the twenty first report of the London African institution. The measures of various governments on the slave trade, are passed in review in this document. France during the past year has improved her legislation on this subject, having subjected to banishment, and a fine equal to the value of ship and cargo, on the parties concerned,—together with confiscation of the ship and cargo themselves. These with other penalties provided, are independent of those incurred for other crimes, committed during the voyage, such as the murder of slaves. The past year exhibits, however, little diminution of the French slave trade. It is the practice of the traders to have double sets of papers, their own and generally the Dutch also, with which they are supplied at St. Eustatia, by connivance of the Dutch authorities. These are shown to French cruisers, while with the French they hide English captures. A new law is, however, expected in France. The *Netherlands* have indeed acceded to a mutual right of search, but their colonial functionaries place themselves in opposition to the government, which does not act with adequate vigor. *Spain* evinces one unvarying course of evasion in the colonial functionaries, and indifference, if not forbearance, in the government; and though the number of Spanish slave ships condemned in the last year at Sierra Leone, is only six, yet the number boarded was immense; they swarm in that coast. The British treaty with Spain does not admit of their detention unless slaves are found on board, though the intention, of slave trading, are as clear as the sun. They watch their opportunity, take their slaves aboard in a few hours, and sail for their destination.

The number of slaves captured on board these six ships was 1,260; but one of them being wrecked in a tornado, the slaves on board, to the number of 127, perished. The crowded state of these ships, and the sufferings of the slaves from that cause, and from the ravages

of dysentery and small pox, are now become such necessary incidents of the trade, that they excite no surprise. One case, however, which occurred so recently as February last, may be specified. It is that of the Paulita Antonia Terrara, captured off Cape Formosa by lieutenant Tucker, of his majesty's ship Maidstone with 221 slaves on board. Her burden was only 69 tons, and into this space were thrusted 82 men, 56 women, 39 boys, and 44 girls. The only provision found on board for their subsistence, was yams of the worst quality, and fetid water. When captured, both small-pox and dysentery had commenced their ravages. Thirty died on the passage to Sierra Leone and the remainder were landed in an extreme state of wretchedness and emaciation."

It appears from a letter of Mr. Canning's to the British ambassador at Madrid, that these vessels are chiefly sent out from Havana, and are equipped both for trade and war; but their trade is in human beings, and their war is piracy. If they obtain slaves, they land them surreptitiously at the back of Cuba, and enter Havana in ballast; if otherwise, they seize the first vessel they meet, and if a slave ship, the better.

"An instance is then mentioned as having recently occurred, in which a prize, with an English prize crew, had disappeared, murdered, as it is supposed, by these pirates. In another instance the Netuno, Brazilian slave ship, prize to his majesty's ship Esk, was proceeding to Sierra Leone in the charge of Mr. Crawford, a master's mate, when she was boarded by the boat of a Spanish vessel called the Carolina, mounting ten guns. The pirate captain and another, who were threatening to drag Mr. Crawford from the prize, were shot dead by him, and the remainder of the boat's crew jumped overboard and regained their vessel. An action ensued, when the pirate was heat off, but not till one woman had been killed and another wounded on board the Netuno."

The functionaries at Havana appear in this matter of the slave trade, to feel no obligation either of humanity or national faith. Under the very eyes of the commissioners, slave ships are fitted out.

"Some of the cases are of a very aggravated description. In one case a vessel, the *Mimerva*, is chased into the harbor by two British ships of war. Notice is given of the fact to the civil and military authorities; officers of the captain general's suite visit the ship, and see her living cargo; and notwithstanding all this, two hundred slaves, which were on board, are landed in the presence and actual view of the British naval officers belonging to the ships which had chased her; and when this disgraceful proceeding is denounced, and the incontestable evidence of the facts laid before the local authorities, there instantly seems a concurrence among them to take no step to recover the slaves and punish the delinquents. All they think of is to question the sufficiency of the proof, and to quibble about the law of the case.

Portugal for a long time refused to abandon this trade on the score of the necessities of her trans-Atlantic possessions. But though Brazil is now independent, the trade continues, and Portugal has recently advanced a claim to carry it on for the supply of her African islands, the Cape de Verd, &c., whence it is easy to take slaves to Brazil or Cuba. Mr. Canning has however represented to Portugal her distinct engagement to use her flag only for the supply of her trans-Atlantic possessions; and the result of the correspondence on this subject is an undertaking on the part of that power wholly to extinguish the traffic.

By a late treaty of England with Brazil, the final period of the Brazilian slave trade, is fixed three years from its date, (March 1827), and the subjects of Brazil concerned therein, are thenceforth to be deemed guilty of piracy. Thus in three years, the slave trade will cease to have a legal existence in any part of the world. Hitherto, the Brazilian enormities, made known at the mixed commission court at Sierra Leone, have been extreme.

"Between the 1st. January 1825, and 31st. July 1826, upwards of 1,500 Brazilian slaves were combined into freedom; and it appears, from the *Sierra Leone Gazette*, that several important captures were subsequently made. One, the *Principe de Guinees*, freighted with 608 slaves, and strongly armed, was gallantly taken, after a desperate resistance, by Lieut. Tucker, in a small schooner, a

tender to his majesty's ship *Maidstone*. Another, the *Intrepida*, measuring only 109 tons, had on board, 310 slaves in a state of great wretchedness and emaciation, 70 of whom died in 46 days. A third, the *Invincible*, with a cargo of 440 slaves—a number it seems 63 short of her full complement; but these were so crowded together, that it became absolutely impossible to separate the sick from the healthy; and dysentery, ophthalmia, and scurvy breaking out among them—the provisions and water being of the worst kind, and the filth and stench beyond all description—186 of the number had perished in less than 60 days.

Two Brazilian ships brought to Sierra Leone for adjudication, were restored because, though they had taken their slaves on board north of the line, they were actually captured south of the line, for which the treaty had not provided.

The slaves on board these two ships, the *Activo* and the *Perpetue Defensor*, amounting in all to 590, when they understood they were to be given up to the claimants, mutinied, and effected their escape to the shore; and having made good their landing there, the acting governor refused to permit force to be used to recover them and they are now under the care of the colonial government.

The report says it is to be regretted, that no arrangements have been made with the *United States* for the mutual suppression of this trade; and it then pronounces a strong censure on the *internal* slave trade of this country. Humanity has much to deplore, and national policy not less, on this painful subject; and though some misapprehension and exaggeration concerning it prevail in England, yet it is deeply to be lamented that we should afford to those who regard us at all times with national prejudice, so just a ground of censure. We heartily join in the sentiment of the concluding paragraph of the report.

"The time, it may be hoped, is fast approaching when a better feeling will pervade every part of the world pretending to christian principle and to the light of civilization; and it is no slight encouragement to the cherishing of this hope, that a decree has recently appeared from the emperor of Austria, (remarkable both for the principles it asserts and the sanctions it imposes), utterly abolishing slavery through the Austrian dominions. "Every man," says his imperial majesty, "by the right of nature, sanctioned by reason, must be considered as a free person. Every slave becomes free from the moment he touches the Austrian soil, or even an Austrian ship." The free governments of Great Britain, America, and France may learn a salutary lesson of justice and humanity from this monarch.

BRITISH FREE TRADE!

NEW CORN ACT.

An act to permit, until the first day of May, 1828, certain corn, meal, and flour, to be entered for home consumption.

[2d of July, 1827.]

Whereas it is expedient to permit, for a limited time, certain corn, grain, meal, and flour, to be entered for home consumption, upon payment of the respective duties hereinafter mentioned, although such corn, grain, meal, or flour may not, at the time of such entry, be admissible for home consumption under the provisions of the laws now in force for regulating the importation of corn, or may be admissible only on payment of higher duties: Be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from the time of the passing of this act, until the 1st day of May, 1823, it shall be lawful for the importer or proprietor of any corn, grain, meal, or flour, imported from any foreign country, which had either been warehoused, or reported inwards to be warehoused, on or before the first day of July, 1827, and also for the importer and proprietor of any corn, grain, meal, or flour, imported before the 1st day of May, 1823, from any British possession in *North America*, or elsewhere, out of *Europe*, to enter the same for home consumption, under the conditions and regulations hereinafter provided, and on payment of the respective duties specified and set forth in the tables annexed to this act.

II. And be it further enacted, That the duties imposed by this act shall be raised, levied, collected, recovered, and paid unto his majesty in like manner as any duties of customs are or can be raised, levied, collected, recovered and paid. Provided always, that nothing contained in this act shall extend to the charging at any time of any higher duty upon any corn, grain, meal, or flour, than would have been payable at such time on the same if this act had not been passed. Provided also, that nothing contained in this act shall extend to admit for home consumption any corn, grain, meal, or flour prohibited to be entered for home consumption, either on account of the sort or description of the same, or on account of the ship in which, or of the place from whence the same had been imported.

III. And be it further enacted, That the average prices of corn, by which the rate and amount of the duties imposed by this act shall be regulated, shall be made up and computed on *Thursday* in each and every week, in manner following; that is to say, the receiver of the corn returns shall on such *Thursday* in each week, from the returns received by him during the week next preceding, ending on and including the *Saturday* in such week, add together the total quantities of each sort of corn respectively appearing by such returns to have been sold, and the total prices for which the same shall thereby appear to have been sold, and shall divide the amount of such total prices, respectively, by the amount of such total quantities of each sort of corn respectively, and the sum produced thereby shall be added to the sums in like manner produced in the five weeks immediately preceding the same, and the amount of such sums so added shall be divided by 6, and the sum hereby given shall be deemed and taken to be the aggregate average price of each sort of corn respectively, for the purpose of regulating and ascertaining the rate and amount of the said duties; and the said receiver of corn returns shall cause such aggregate weekly averages to be published in the next succeeding *Gazette*, and shall, on *Thursday* in each week, transmit a certificate of such aggregate average prices of each sort of corn to the collector or other chief officer of the customs at each of the several ports of the United Kingdom; and the rate and amount of the duties to be paid under the provisions of this act shall from time to time be regulated and governed at each of the ports of the United Kingdom, respectively, by the aggregate average prices of corn at the time of the entry for home consumption of any corn, grain, meal, or flour, chargeable with any such duty, as such aggregate average prices shall appear and be stated in the last of such certificates as aforesaid, which shall have been transmitted as aforesaid, and received by the collector or other chief officer of the customs at such port.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in the returns to be made to the receiver of corn returns, and the publications so to be made from time to time in the *London Gazette*, and in the certificate so to be transmitted by the said receiver of corn returns to such collectors or other chief officers of the customs as aforesaid, the quantities of each sort of corn, respectively, shall be computed and set forth by, according, and, with reference to the imperial standard gallon, as the same is declared and established by an act passed in the 5th year of his present majesty's reign, entitled "an act for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures," as the said act is amended by another act, passed the 6th year of his present majesty's reign, entitled "an act to prolong the time of the commencement of an act of the last session of parliament, for ascertaining and establishing uniformity of weights and measures, and to amend the said act."

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in each of the five successive weeks which shall elapse next after the passing of this act, the said receiver of corn returns shall make up and compute such aggregate weekly averages as aforesaid, by adding to the aggregate average price of each sort of corn respectively, for each such successive week, the aggregate average prices for the five weeks next immediately preceding, as the same shall have been published in the successive *Gazettes* of such five preceding weeks.

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no corn, grain, meal, or flour shall be shipped from any

port in any *British* possessions out of *Europe*, as being the produce of any such possessions, until the owner or proprietor or skipper thereof shall have made and subscribed, before the collector or other chief officer of customs at the port of shipment, a declaration in writing, specifying the quantity of each sort of such corn, grain, meal, or flour, and that the same was the produce of some *British* possession out of *Europe*, to be named in some declaration, and shall have obtained from some other chief officer of the customs at the said port, a certificate, under his signature, of the quantity of corn, grain, meal, or flour, so declared to be shipped; and before any corn, meal, grain, or flour shall be entered at any port or place in the United Kingdom as being the produce of any *British* possession out of *Europe*, the master of the ship importing the same shall produce and deliver to the collector or other chief officer of the customs of the port or place of importation, a copy of such declaration, certified to be a true and accurate copy thereof, under the hand of the collector and other chief officer of customs at the port of shipment before whom the same was made, together with the certificate, signed by the said collector or chief officer of the customs, of the quantity of corn so declared to be shipped; and such master shall also make and subscribe before the collector or other chief officer of the customs at the port or place of importation, a declaration in writing, that the several quantities of corn, grain, meal, or flour on board such ship, and proposed to be entered under the authority of such declaration, are the same that were mentioned and referred to in the declaration and certificate so produced by him, without any admixture or addition; and, if any person shall, in any such declaration, wilfully and corruptly make any false statement respecting the place of which any such corn, grain, meal, or flour was the produce, or respecting the identity of any such corn, grain, meal, or flour, such person shall forfeit and become liable to pay to his majesty the sum of £100, and the corn, grain, meal, or flour on board any such ship shall also be forfeited. Provided also, that the declarations aforesaid shall not be required in respect of any corn, grain, meal, or flour which shall have been shipped within three months next after the passing of this act.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the commissioners of his majesty's customs shall, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, cause to be published in the London Gazette, an account of the total quantity of corn, grain, meal and flour, distinguishing the produce of his majesty's possessions out of *Europe* from the produce of foreign countries, which shall be in warehouse on the 1st of July, 1827; and shall once in each succeeding calendar month cause to be published an account of all corn, grain, meal or flour, distinguishing the produce as aforesaid, which shall in the month preceding have paid the duties established by this act, together with an account of the total quantity of each sort of the said corn, grain, meal and flour respectively as aforesaid, remaining in warehouse at the end of such next preceding calendar month.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the 1st day of May, 1828.
A table of the temporary duties payable on corn, grain, meal or flour, imported from any foreign country, and warehoused or reported to be warehoused in the United Kingdom, prior to the 1st day of July 1827.

Wheat:—Whenever the average price of wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 62s. and under 61s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter

And in respect to every integral shilling, by which such price shall be above 62s. such duty shall be decreased by 2s. until such price shall be 72s.

Whenever such price shall be at or above 72s. the duty shall be for every quarter

Whenever such price shall be under 62s. and not under 61s. the duty shall be for every quarter

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 61s. such duty shall be increased by 2s.

Barley:—Whenever the average price of barley made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 55s. and under 54s. the quarter, the duty for every quarter

And in respect of every integral shilling, by which such price shall be above 55s. such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 41s.

Whenever such price shall be at or above 41s. the duty shall be for every quarter

Whenever such price shall be under 55s. and not under 54s. the duty shall be for every quarter

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 54s. such duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.

Oats:—Whenever the average price of oats made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 25s. and under 26s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter

And in respect to every integral shilling, by which such price shall be above 25s. such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 31s.

Whenever such price be at or above 31s. the duty shall be for every quarter

Whenever such price shall be under 25s. and not under 24s. the duty shall be for every quarter

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 24s. such duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.

Rye, peas and beans:—Whenever the average price of rye, or of peas, or of beans, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 36s. and under 37s. the quarter, the duty shall be for every quarter

And in respect to every integral shilling, by which such price shall be above 36s. such duty shall be decreased by 1s. 6d. until such price shall be 46s.

Whenever such price shall be at or above 46s. the duty shall be for every quarter

Whenever such price shall be under 36s. and not under 33s. the duty shall be for every quarter

And in respect of each integral shilling, or any part of each integral shilling, by which such price shall be under 33s. such duty shall be increased by 1s. 6d.

Wheat meal and flour:—For every barrel, being 196 lbs. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons of wheat.

Oatmeal:—For every quantity of 18½ lbs. duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

Maize or Indian corn, buckwheat, beer or bigg:—For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

A table of the temporary duties payable upon corn, grain meal or flour, the produce of any British possession in North America, or elsewhere out of Europe, and imported from thence before the 1st day of May, 1828.

Wheat:—For every quarter

Until the price of British wheat, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 67s. per quarter.

Whenever such price shall be at or above 67s. the duty shall be for every quarter

Barley:—For every quarter until the price of British barley, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 34s. per quarter

Whenever such price shall be at or above 34s. the duty shall be for every quarter

Oats:—For every quarter until the price of British oats, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 25s. per quarter

Whenever such price shall be at or above 25s. the duty shall be for every quarter

£. s. d.

1 0 8

0 1 0

1 2 5

0 12 4

0 1 0

0 13 10

0 9 3

0 1 0

0 10 9

0 15 6

0 1 0

0 16 7

£. s. d.

0 5 0

0 0 6

0 2 6

0 0 6

0 2 0

0 0 6

Rye, peas and beans.—For every quarter until the price of British rye, peas, or of beans, made up and published in manner required by law, shall be 41s.

Whenever such price shall be at or above 41s. the duty shall be for every quarter

Wheat meal and flour.—For every barrel, being 196 lbs. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on 38½ gallons wheat.

Oatmeal.—For every quantity of 181½ lbs. a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of oats.

Maze or Indian corn, buckwheat, beer or bigg.—For every quarter, a duty equal in amount to the duty payable on a quarter of barley.

[This law is *prohibitory*, except for wheat grown in Canada, or other British possessions, unless in case of something like a famine.]

The following return shews the rates of duty proposed to be imposed on staves, in the new English custom house bill, compared with the existing duties:—

Wood, viz: staves, being the growth of the United States of America, or the growth of east or west Florida, or the growth of the Ionian Island, and being imported directly from thence respectively:

	Duties at pres't.	Duties prop'd.
Not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness, and not exceeding 7 in breadth, viz:		
Not exceeding 36 inches in length, the 1,200,	0 7 8	1 3 0
Above 36 inches in length, and not exceeding 50 inches in length, the 1,200,	0 15 4	2 6 0
Above 50 inches, and not exceeding 60 inches in length, the 1,200,	1 0 0	3 0 0
Above 60 inches in length, and not exceeding 72 inches in length, the 1,200,	1 8 0	4 4 0
Above 72 in length, the 1,200,	1 12 0	4 16 0

From the *Baltimore American*, of Aug. 27.

A letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool, which we insert below, states what we are very apt to believe—that the true reason of the sudden and ungracious refusal of the British ministry to renew the negotiation on the colonial trade, was not the one assigned, but the clamours of the shipping interest.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house, dated Liverpool, July 2, 1827.

“The duty on barrel staves coming direct from the United States to this country, has been increased from £3 16 *sd.* to £11 10s. for 1,200 which amounts to a prohibition. A bill has also just been passed through parliament, authorising the introduction by land into Canada from the United States, of staves, masts, and lumber of every description—horses, ashes, fresh provisions, &c. &c. and these articles, so admitted from the United States, will be received here, and in the West Indies, as the produce of Canada. Staves, for instance, coming through that channel, will pay only £1 for 1,200. Ashes will come free through Canada; but if they come direct, they must pay 6s. per cwt. Wheat is admitted into Canada, here, at a duty of 5s. per quarter; from the United States, is prohibited: thus the Canadians may ship all they grow, and supply themselves with cheap bread from America.

“The object of those arrangements is to monopolize the carrying trade, and in them is to be found the true secret why the ministry declined to negotiate respecting the West India trade. Let no man in America suppose that their non-acceptance of the conditions as offered by the act of 1825, was the reason why they could not negotiate on the subject—the truth is, although they had pledged themselves to adjust the matter by negotiation in 1824, and renewed the pledge in 1825; in 1826 they determined to change their policy, and the clamors of the shipping interest, though unjust, urged them into it in an ungracious manner; and if you had accepted their terms, they would, when they determined to change the system, have found means to evade the spirit of that act, by some other

FOURTH OF JULY—AT PARIS.

The Americans in Paris celebrated the anniversary of independence, in the usual style, this year. The number of those who joined in the celebration, was unusually great. Eighty persons sat down to a dinner, which was served up at the *Cadran Bleu*, Boulevard du Temple, in a manner most creditable to the taste and attention of the proprietor of the establishment. His excellency, James Brown, minister of the United States, at the court of France, general La Fayette, his son and secretary, in compliance with the invitation of the committee, on behalf of the Americans at Paris, honored by their presence, the festivities of the day. J. Cox Barnett, esq. the American consul at Paris, presided, and Mr. Cooper, consul at Lyons, officiated as vice president. The Rev. Dr. Jarvis of Boston was present and offered up a fervent and appropriate prayer before the company took their seats at the table.

After the regular toasts had been drunk, the president, upon behalf of the committee, proposed the following, which was received with the most lively applause:

La Fayette—the friend, pupil, and coadjutor of Washington—we know no higher eulogy.

General La Fayette then rose, while the most perfect silence prevailed. “During a course,” said he, “of more than half a century, and a series of successive American generations, every opportunity has afforded me new favors from them to acknowledge, new patriotic sympathies to exchange. Now, gentlemen, whilst I offer my respectful thanks for your so very gratifying toast in behalf of one of your veterans, our matchless Washington’s adopted son, we have, in common to remember how last year on the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, when we were all in our convivial meeting, commemorating the three surviving signers of that immortal declaration, two of them, one its illustrious author, the other its strenuous supporter, had gone on that same day, as it were hand in hand, to join our departed revolutionary companions; and may I be indulged to observe, it has been to me a peculiar blessing to have been allowed, after forty years absence, once more to embrace those two friends, with whom, in public labors, on both sides of the Atlantic, and by the ties of personal affection, I had been so long, and so intimately connected; to have had time to delight in mutual congratulations, on that immense, unexampled national prosperity, private welfare, domestic felicity, the evident result of a veteran’s struggle for independence and freedom, and of those popular, truly representative institutions, for which has been happily created the name of *self-government*, and which may be considered as the charter of good sense and legitimacy of mankind. I therefore, beg leave to propose the following toast.

Self-government—May this American neologism become a universal language.

The president then read the following:

Our distinguished guest, James Brown—For his talents, admiration—for his public services, honor—for his hospitality to his countrymen, the tribute of our heartfelt acknowledgments.

Mr. Brown observed that the unexpected manner in which he had been noticed, produced a degree of embarrassment which would have prevented him from rising, had he not feared that his silence might have been considered as a proof of ingratitude, or insensibility. “I know,” said Mr. B. “it has been remarked that ‘out of the fullness of the heart the tongue speaketh’ and yet strange as it may appear, I have no hope of finding at this time adequate language to express to this company all the gratitude I feel for the very kind, affectionate and flattering terms in which my name has been mentioned. If the kindest feelings and best dispositions in relation to such of my fellow citizens as visit Europe, can constitute a claim to their good will, then, indeed, I feel that I am in some degree entitled to it: for whatever may have been your object in visiting France, whether to gratify a liberal curiosity, or to increase your stock of literary, scientific and professional knowledge, it has been my constant desire to aid you in its attainment. The approbation of my conduct, which you have been so kind as to express, deserves much value from the character of the assemblage from which it is received. In the midst of intelligent and well informed young gentlemen, collected from every part of the union, we have the satisfaction to see one of the

distinguished actors in our revolutionary contest, whose name associated with that of our beloved Washington, will descend with imperishable renown to the latest posterity. Our festive board is also gauded by the presence of one of our citizens, who having little more than attained the age of maturity, has already by the fertility of his invention, and the felicitous manner in which he has interwoven fact with fiction—amused, instructed and delighted both hemispheres. That my humble labors should have received the approbation of an assemblage so distinguished, and on an occasion so memorable, will always be recollecting by me, as amongst the happiest incidents of my life.

As you have been so kind as to allude to my official services, permit me to remark, that much of what might have been embarrassing to me, in my present situation, has been rendered easy by the conduct of my fellow-citizens. It is sometimes the painful duty of a minister to interfere with the government at which he is accredited for the protection of his countrymen, either from the oppressive acts of authority, or from the consequences of their own inexperience and indiscretion. So correct has been the conduct of the American citizens residing in France; such their habitual respect for the laws and the constituted authorities, that in more than three years during which time I have had the honor to represent my country at this court, I have in no instance found my interposition necessary for their protection. Recollecting that your own country is the proper field for your political activity, you have abstained from intermeddling in the affairs of this government, and you have remained satisfied with the protection extended to you, and the permission to drink freely, and I might add almost gratuitously, at the abundant fountains of knowledge which are to be found in this interesting metropolis. You will return to your country with an undiminished affection for it and for its wise institutions, and you will be followed wherever you go by my best wishes.

Mr. Brown then gave—the memory of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Cooper replied in a short but very handsome address, wherein he expressed his thanks for the very complimentary manner in which his talents had been alluded to, and offered as a toast, “The happy return of all present to their homes at some future day.”

EFFECT OF LIBERTY.

In the dark ages which followed the downfall of the Roman empire, several republics were founded in the northern parts of Italy; and while ignorance and barbarism prevailed in other European countries, these states under the influence of free institutions, became rich and powerful, and enjoyed the comforts and ornaments of life. “Their ships covered every sea; their factories rose on every shore; their money changers set their tables in every city; and manufactures flourished. We doubt whether any country of Europe, our own perhaps excepted, have at the present time reached so high a point of wealth and civilization as some parts of Italy had attained 400 years ago.” The revenue of the republic of Florence was greater 500 years ago, than that which the grand duke of Tuscany (in whose dominions Florence is situated) now derives from a territory of much greater extent. The manufacture of wool alone employed 500 factories and 30,000 workmen in that republic; and the cloth annually produced sold for a sum equal to \$11,000,000 of our money. Eighty banks, however, conducted the commercial operations, not of Florence only, but of all Europe. Two banking houses advanced to Edward third of England, a sum in silver equivalent to 3,000,000, when the value of silver was quadruple what it now is. The city and environs contained 170,000 inhabitants; 10,000 children were taught to read in the various schools; 1,200 studied arithmetic, and 600 received a learned education. The progress of literature and the arts was proportioned to that of the public prosperity.

All the seven vials of the Apocalypse have since been poured out on these pleasant countries. Their political institutions have been swept away; their wealth has been dried; literature and the arts have declined; the people are trampled on by foreign tyrants and their minds are enslaved by superstition; eloquence is gagged and reason hounded.

Thompson's Gazette.

LIBERTY IN MEXICO.

LEGATION OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

Mexico, May 7th, 1827.

Whereas, in the regulations published in the city of Mexico, by order of the government, no foreigner can pass the frontier, or land in any of the ports of the republic, or travel thence into the interior, without a regular passport, issued or countersigned by some of the agents of Mexico; and whereas the minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, resident in Mexico, is required by the said regulations to certify that persons calling themselves citizens of said states are entitled to the protection of his government as such, notice is hereby given, that every American citizen who leaves the United States with the intention of visiting Mexico, is expected to furnish himself with properly authenticated certificates of citizenship, countersigned by an agent of this republic. Passports issued by the Mexican vice consuls in the ports of the United States will not be considered as sufficient testimony of citizenship at this office.

J. R. POINSETT.

[The above we published some weeks since in the REGISTER, and we can assure to give it an explanation; the following article from the New York Daily Advertiser sheds some light on the subject.]

When we published a short time since a statement of the course pursued by Mr. Poinsett, our minister at Mexico, in relation to an attack made upon him by the congress of Vera Cruz, we were struck with the singularity of the fact, that a person filling such a station, should find it necessary to vindicate himself in such a manner, against such a body as that above mentioned. A friend, who has just returned from Vera Cruz, has furnished us with the document published by the congress, which called forth the vindication of Mr. Poinsett. It is entitled a “manifesto of the congress of Vera Cruz,” and fills a pamphlet of more than twenty pages. It is certainly a most singular publication, especially considering the source from which it proceeds, and contains a most gross attack upon Mr. Poinsett.

It seems, that he assisted at the installation of what was called the York lodge of Free Masons—an association which is described in the manifesto, in the following glowing and frightful colors—“finally there was observed in the horizon a small cloud, which at first caused no jealousy; but gradually increasing in magnitude, it at length burst upon Mexico in a frightful tempest.” Mr. Poinsett is then described as “a foreign minister, cunning and hypocritical—as zealous for the prosperity of his own country, as hostile to that of Mexico; calculating, as Vera Cruz suspects, that the aggrandizement and glory of his nation is in inverse proportion to that of the Mexican states; and that the friendly relations of the latter with Great Britain, may in time become disadvantageous to his own country; and under the influence of such feelings and animosities, they say—“he conceived a project the most disorganizing and terrible for the republic; which was nothing more nor less than the establishment of the lodge of York Free Masons.”

This institution the manifesto says, “is in the opinion of the illustrious congress of Vera Cruz, a hundred-fold more dangerous and destructive than twenty battalions of the perfidious tyrant of Spain. A foreign invasion would arm all the patriots of the country to repulse them with blood and fire all the invaders would be declared enemies, and our heroes would have to contend with the degraded vassals of a foreign and execrable monarch; but lighting up an intestine war by the excitement and parties which the Scotch and York clubs provoke, we should red-distrust of the best servants of the country, and calmly would brand them with infamous imputations; citizens, friends, and relations, would butcher one another without pity, and in the meantime, the authors of our misfortune would return to a place of safety.”

They give a detailed account of the situation in which Mexico stood with regard to parties, previously to the establishment of York lodge, to which they ascribe the most mischievous intentions; and charge them with being connected with the Iturbidists. “It is not hid,” says the manifesto, “from the congress of Vera Cruz, that among the secretaries of York are to be found some truly disinterested patriots; it knows them by their names, and

by their deeds, and appreciates their civil virtues, and holds them in respect and veneration. But it also knows that they are very few, and that they were cunningly surprised into the sect by intriguing and shameless men, who to canonize their measures abused the confidence, good faith, and honor of these respectable men, whose names the country will remember with pleasure.

"The congress does not err in saying, that the aspiring members of the York, count in their ranks the Iturbidists."

The mischiefs of secret societies are depicted in very glowing colors; and this country is repeatedly alluded to in a manner as rude as it is unjust. "Observing," says the manifesto, "that it is the interest of a certain nation [meaning the U. States] that Mexico should shelter in her bosom those traitorous vipers that are even now rendering her vitals without pity, and the discredit into which we are about to fall in the estimation of the cultivated nations of Europe—a discredit occasioned by the revolutionary movements, and general discontent, produced by rites as torturous as they are criminal and ridiculous—the congress saw itself under the indispensable necessity of issuing a decree of state, in which it prohibited all secret associations, of every rite and denomination. But at the moment when it adopted a measure so provident and just, and displayed its energy, decreeing heavy penalties upon the refractory, it remembered that the masons are men, subject like other men to passion; and that, if it should oblige them to secede from their lodges, it would compromise the delicacy of some, and leave others exposed to the ridicule of their companions; it had, therefore, the prudent consideration to concede to them two months' indulgence, during which they might quietly, and unostentatiously, break their mysterious relations with those hot beds of revolution and anarchy."

LETTERS OF WASHINGTON.

Every line from general WASHINGTON, especially during the revolutionary war, must be read with interest by the American people. A highly respectable friend has favored us with the following original letters from the father of his country to the late governor M'KEAN, while that able and distinguished patriot was the president of the old continental congress. We publish them with pleasure, and are promised others from the same source, from time to time. [Aurora.]

Head-Quarters, near Dobb's Ferry, July 21, 1781.

SIR: I have been honored by your excellency's three letters of the 14th and 17th of this month, with the several resolutions of congress, and extracts from intercepted letters, enclosed.

I am much obliged by your attention in the communication of the extracts, although I had been favored with them through another channel previous to the receipt of your favor. The intelligence to be collected from them, if properly improved, I think may turn greatly to our advantage.

I take this opportunity most sincerely to congratulate you, sir, on the honor conferred upon you by congress, in being elected to preside in that most respectable body. Happy, as I expect to be, in your correspondence, I dare say I shall have no reason to complain of the mode of your conducting it; as, from a knowledge of your character, I flatter myself it will ever be performed with great propriety. I take the liberty however to request, as a particular favor, that you will be so good as to convey to me, as you have opportunity, any interesting intelligence which you may receive, either from Europe or respecting our continental affairs. Your situation will put it particularly in your power to oblige me in this request; and be assured, sir, that a greater obligation cannot be conferred, since, for want of communication in this way, I have often been left in the dark in matters which essentially concern the public welfare, and which, if known, might be very influential in the government of my conduct in the military line.

I am happy to be informed, by accounts from all parts of the continent, of the agreeable prospect of a very plentiful supply of almost all the productions of the earth. Blessed as we are with the bounties of Providence necessary for our support and defence, the fault must surely be our own, and great indeed will it be, if we do not,

by a proper use of them, attain the noble prize for which we have been so long contending—the establishment of peace, liberty and independence.

I have the honor to be, with very great regard and esteem, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,
GEO: WASHINGTON.

His excellency Thomas M'Kean, esquire,
President of congress.

Dobb's Ferry, August 17, 1781.

SIR: I have received, and do sincerely thank you for, the several articles of important intelligence contained in your letter of the 12th. The continuation of such confidential communications will be highly pleasing to me, and may be exceedingly beneficial, considered in a public point of view, as circumstances, well authenticated, should influence measures as certainly as causes produce effects.

Mr. Morris, who will do me the honor to hand this letter to you, can inform you of our situation, our prospects and designs so much better than I can in the compass of a letter, that I shall do no more at this time than assure you, that, with the greatest esteem and respect, I am, sir, your most obedient and obliged servant,
GEO: WASHINGTON.

Camp, before York, October 6, 1781.

SIR: I feel myself peculiarly obliged and honored by your excellency's communication of the 26th ultimo. That America must place her principal dependence on her own exertions, I have always foreseen, and have ever endeavored to inculcate; and I flatter myself that from the wise system of policy which has of late been adopted, and which congress seem determined to pursue, our internal measures will be so improved and applied, that with the assistance of our most generous of allies, though not operating immediately with us, hereafter we shall be enabled to bring matters to a happy and glorious conclusion.

I am not apt to be sanguine, but I think, in all human probability, Lord Cornwallis must fall into our hands. The smallness of Digby's reinforcement, and the deduction from the enemy's former naval strength, by the loss of the Terrible, and the condemnation of two other ships of the line, leave them so vastly inferior, that I think they will not venture upon a relief.

It is to be wished that your excellency's plan would be adopted, but there are reasons which operate forcibly against Count de Grasse's dividing his fleet. By grasping at too much, we might lose a stake which nothing but the most adverse stroke of fortune can take out of our hands, and which, if we attain, will give a most fatal stab to the power of Great Britain in America.

I hope your excellency will excuse my short and imperfect answers to your full and obliging letters. The variety of matter which engages my attention must be my apology. My public despatch will inform your excellency of our progress up to this state.

With the greatest esteem and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and obliged servant,
GEO: WASHINGTON.

His excellency Thomas M'Kean esq.

Mount Vernon, November, 15, 1781.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 31st ultimo, covering the resolutions of congress of the 29th, and a proclamation for a day of public prayer and thanksgiving; and have to thank you, sir, most sincerely for the very polite and affectionate manner in which these inclosures have been conveyed.

The success of the combined armies against the enemy at York and Gloucester, as it affects the welfare and independence of the United States, I view as a most fortunate event. In performing my part towards its accomplishment, I consider myself to have done only my duty, and in the execution of that I ever feel myself happy. At the same time, as it argues well to our cause, I take a particular pleasure in acknowledging, that the interposing hand of heaven, in the various instances of our extensive preparations for this operation, has been conspicuous and remarkable.

After the receipt of your favor, I was officially informed, through the secretary of congress, of a new choice of

their president. While I congratulate you, sir, on a release from the fatigues and trouble of so arduous a task, I beg you to accept my sincerest thanks for the pleasure and satisfaction I have experienced in the correspondence with which you have honored me, and the many interesting communications of intelligence with which you have favored me.

I have the honor to be, with very sincere regard and esteem, dear sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

GEO: WASHINGTON.

Hon. Thomas M'Kean, esq.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

From the *Michigan Herald*, of August 3. We publish this day a letter from a gentleman attached to gov. Cass's suite, to the editor of this paper, giving all the information relative to the Indian disturbances, which was known at Green Bay, as late as the 21st ult.

There is not the least prospect that the Winnebagoes will be joined by a single tribe. It is true that they have invited all their neighbors to take up the hatchet. It is equally true, that the invitations, without a single exception, have been declined.

The great prophet had united himself with the Potawatomes, by whom he was considered a principal chief; he had received numerous belts from the Winnebagoes, but gave evasive answers. Last spring the Winnebagoes sent him a war club which he refused to receive, but agreed to consult the Chippewas and Ottawas, when the tribes should meet at Malden, to receive their presents. The prophet, as is known, subsequently to this agreement, was taken off by poison. The chiefs of the Potawatomes, however, met the chiefs of the two other tribes in council at Malden, and came to a solemn resolve to have nothing to do with the Winnebagoes, and that if a war was likely to rage, in which they might be involved, that they would remove beyond its reach within the American borders.

The Indians, and particularly those residing near to our settlements, have too much good sense not to know, that any hostile movement on their part, against our government, would lead to their utter destruction. A Sac chief, a few days since, expressed a just sense of the relation in which the Indian tribes stand towards the United States, and of the consequences which would attend a state of war between them and the Americans. He expressed his conviction of the utter inability of all the Indian tribes united to stand against the power of their American father, unless supported by foreign aid. He asked, where are we to procure arms and ammunition, and who will furnish our wives and children with food? what country have we to fly to when we are driven from our own?

The Sacs are desirous of drawing off the Indians of Peninsular Michigan, to their own country, and uniting with them as one nation. It is a favorite object of their policy, by which they hope to strengthen themselves against the Sioux. They say to the Chippewas and Potawatomes, "we weep for you when we see your poverty, your game disappearing, and yourselves enclosed in a circle by the whites." As yet, the persuasions of the Sacs have been unavailing.

Detroit, August 14.

From Green Bay.—The schooner Commerce, capt. Merrill, arrived yesterday from Green Bay, which place she left on the 9th inst. We learn by this arrival, that about two or three thousand Indians had assembled at the treaty ground, and among them was a considerable number of Winnebagoes, who, on the whole, were disposed to be peaceable, though they had shown a disposition to quarrel with the Menomonees. Gov. Cass had had some "talks" with them, in which he counselled them to walk in smooth paths, but at the same time told them very distinctly, that if they were tired of peace, their great father would readily accommodate them with a war play. It is probable that a treaty will be effected, but is difficult to surmise in what manner the breach with the Winnebagoes will be closed.—*Gazette*.

STEAM TWENTY YEARS AGO.

[From the *Black Rock Gazette*.]

It will be seen by the following valuable and interesting letter from Robert Fulton to Joel Barlow, giving an account of the first, or experimental voyage of the

steam boat North River, from New York to Albany, that twenty years ago, only one boat was able to move against wind and tide in the United States; and, even in England, no successful or profitable application of steam to propelling boats, was effected until after Fulton's entire success in the month of August, 1807. The world, then, stands indebted to Robert Fulton, (not for the discovery, but) for the successful application of this gigantic power. In 1822, there were in operation on the waters of England, 142 steam boats, and in America, 900 and rising. At this moment the use of steam, in England, in propelling boats and vessels, in driving machinery of every description, in raising coal, water, and ores, from the bosom of the earth, saves the employment of millions of men, and thousands of horses. In America, at this present writing, there is no doubt, but 1,000 boats now "move at 100's bulding;" and its application to the machinery of factories, in absence of water power, takes the place of wind, or animal power, altogether. Mr. Fulton's experimental voyage on the Hudson, was made in 32 hours—being a mile in 14 1-2 minutes. The new steam boat North America is now propelled on the same river, a mile in 4 minutes 58 seconds. On the Mississippi river, boats are propelled by steam against a strong current, at between 8 and 9 miles an hour, averaging the voyage from New Orleans to Louisville, which is 1,580 miles, and which was performed by the steam boat Tecumseh in 8 days and 2 hours. The down-stream trips are sometimes performed after the rate of 17 miles an hour.

Had the great benefactor to the world, and particularly his country, been spared to this day, to witness the numerous and wide spread blessings to commerce and to manufactures, dispensed by the proper applications of steam, how serenely would he have "passed the downward road." But he was cut off—in the midst of his usefulness was he cut off—while his country was hotly engaged in war—while his powerful mind was contriving and concerting schemes to move ponderous batteries among the becalmed fleets of the enemy—and before his plans of submarine warfare had reached any practical result. His torpedo system, had he brought it to perfection, would have carried terror with its progress, and instead of alleviating the miseries of war, would have added tenfold to its horrors. It might have prevented its frequency and abridged its length, and combined with the engines of destruction, invented by our countryman, Perkins, would have placed in the hands of ambitious monarchs the means of destruction, too horrible to contemplate. Only think of the awful, appalling powers of the torpedo: by the torpedo, which moved under and attached itself to its victim in the dead of night, the hour when 1,000 persons in a 74 would be asleep in their hammocks—its explosion would destroy the whole in a moment! and send them into the next world in a breath!

The pecuniary situation of Robert Fulton was so unexpected at his death, that instead of a competency, his widow and children were left with a country's gratitude as their dowry.

Original letter from Robert Fulton to Joel Barlow, Philadelphia.

New York, August 2, 1807.

My dear friend: My steam boat voyage to Albany and back, has turned out rather more favorable than I had calculated. The distance from New York to Albany is 150 miles; I ran it up in 32 hours, and down in 30 hours. The latter is just five miles an hour. I had a light breeze against me the whole way going and coming, so that no one was made of my sails; and the voyage has been performed wholly by the power of the engine. I overtook many sloops and schooners beating to windward, and passed them as if they had been at anchor.

The power of propelling boats by steam is now fully proved. The morning I left New York, there was not, perhaps, thirty persons in the city who believed the boat would ever move one mile an hour, or be of the least utility. And while we were putting off from the wharf, which was crowded with spectators, I heard a number of sarcastic remarks this is the way, you know, in which ignorant men compliment what they call philosophers and projectors.

Having employed much time and money, and zeal in accomplishing this work, it gives me, as it will you, great

pleasure to see it so fully answer my expectations. It will give a cheap and quick conveyance to merchandise on the Mississippi, Missouri and other great rivers, which are now laying open their treasures to the enterprise of our countrymen. And although the prospect of personal ennoblement has been some inducement to me, yet I feel infinitely more pleasure in reflecting with you on the immense advantage that my country will derive from the invention.

However, I will not admit that it is half so important as the torpedo system of defence and attack; for out of this will grow the liberty of the seas; an object of infinite importance to the welfare of America, and every civilized country. But thousands of witnesses have now seen the steam boat in rapid movement, and they believe; they have not seen a ship of war destroyed by a torpedo, and they do not believe. We cannot expect people in general will have a knowledge of physics, or power of mind sufficient to combine ideas, and reason from causes to effect. But in case we have war, and the enemy's ships come into our water, if the government will give me a reasonable means of action, I will soon convince the world that we have surer and cheaper modes of defence than they are aware of.

Yours, &c.

ROBERT FULTON.

WATER-RIGHTS.

Providence, R. I. June 25.—At the recent term of the United States circuit court for the district of Rhode Island, his honor judge Story delivered the opinion of the court, in the case of *Ebenezer Tyler* and others, against *Abraham Wilkinson* and others, in equity.—We have heretofore refrained from mentioning this decision, but now having a copy of the judge's opinion before us, we will endeavor to state the points decided.

The bill charges that the respondents who are owners of Sergeant's trench, are entitled as against the owners of the lower dam, only to what is called a waste-water privilege; that is, a right to use only such surplus water as is not wanted by the owners of the lower dam and lands, for any purpose whatever. That the rights of the trench owners are subservient to those of the plaintiffs. It also charges a fraudulent combination between the owner of the upper dam, and the trench, injuriously to appropriate and use the water, and that the latter use more than they are entitled to by ancient usage, and waste it, to the injury of the plaintiffs. The object of the bill is to establish the plaintiffs' rights, and to obtain an injunction, and for general relief.

The principal points discussed at bar, were what is the nature and extent of the rights of the owners of Sergeant's trench; and whether their rights have been exceeded by them, to the injury of the plaintiffs.

Preparatory to considering these points, the judge considered the nature and extent of rights which riparian* proprietors generally possess to the waters of rivers flowing through their land, which he considered generally to be as follows, viz: Every proprietor upon each bank of a river is entitled to the land covered with water in front of his bank, to the middle thread of the stream; by virtue, whereof he has a right to the use of the water flowing over it in its natural current, without diminution or obstruction—he has no property in the water, but a sufficient while it passes along. The natural stream existing by the bounty of Providence, for the benefit of the land through which it flows, is an incident annexed by the operation of law to the land itself. The riparian proprietor is allowed a reasonable use of that which is common to all. There may be a diminution in quantity or retardation, or acceleration of the natural current, indispensable to the general and valuable use of the water, and perfectly consistent with the existence of the common right. The law acts with a reference to public convenience and general good, not betrayed into a narrow strictness subversive of common sense, or an extravagant looseness which would destroy private rights. Mere priority of appropriation of running water confers no exclusive right, unless there be an appropriation by general consent or grant. It is not like the case of occupancy, where the first occupant takes by force of his priority of occupation. Whoever seeks to establish an exclusive use against the

riparian proprietors, must show a rightful appropriation by grant from all, whose interests are affected by the particular appropriation, or by a long exclusive enjoyment without obstruction, which affords a just presumption of right. The plaintiffs, the court considered riparian proprietors. As owners of the lower dam, and the mills connected therewith, they have no rights beyond others who might have appropriated that portion of the stream to the use of their mills. These rights are to be measured by their actual use and appropriation of the water, for a period which the law deems a conclusive presumption in favor of rights of this nature. As mill owners they have no title to the flow of the stream, beyond the water actually and legally appropriated to their mills; but as riparian proprietors, they are entitled to the general flow of the stream, so far as it has not been already acquired by some prior and legally operative appropriation.

The plaintiffs have the right to the natural flow of the stream not yet appropriated. The owners of Sergeant's trench are entitled to the use of so much water of the river as has been accustomed to flow through that trench to and from their mills, (whether actually used or necessary for the same mills or not), during the twenty years last before the institution of the suit, subject only to such qualifications and limitations as have been acknowledged or rightfully exercised by the plaintiffs as riparian proprietors, or owners of the lower mill dam, during that period. Their rights stop there. They have no right to appropriate surplus water not used by the riparian proprietors, it being their inheritance and not open to occupancy. The trench proprietors do not hold a mere waste-water privilege. The plaintiffs do not establish a pre-eminence right; but if they did, it would be limited to the mills formerly existing, and to their usual priority of supply; which, in a conflict of right, and a deficiency of water, they were accustomed to take and require, and not an unlimited right over all the water for all future mills. The court consider this claim of pre-eminence right as suspended in doubt, and that relief ought not to be given against the positive denial of the respondents. The fact of actual flow and use of water for a considerable time, is proof of a general right, and no limitations are to be presumed unless such as have constantly been acquiesced in by those whose interests were adverse. For a period of forty or fifty years the water did flow in the trench without any known limitation upon it by grant or usage. The acts of interruption since that period, were either such as referred to removal of temporary dams intended to increase the supply, or were under circumstances so questionable as to leave behind them no clear traces of any admission of right, or uniform acquiescence in them, as just exercises of superior adverse interests.

The judge decided that "the owners of Sergeant's trench have a right to the flow of the quantity of water which was accustomed to flow therein antecedent to 1796; that the right is general and not qualified by any permanent right in the plaintiff, or other owners of the lower dam, either as riparian proprietors or otherwise, to the use of the water in case of a deficiency; that if there be a deficiency it must be borne by all parties as a common loss, wherever it may fall, according to existing rights; and that the trench proprietors have no right to appropriate more water than belonged to them in 1796, and ought to be restrained from any further appropriation; and that the plaintiffs, to this extent, are entitled to have their general rights established, and an injunction granted."[†]

A master was appointed to ascertain as near as may be, the quantity of water to which the trench owners are entitled, in conformity to the opinion of the court, and to report a suitable mode and arrangement permanently to regulate and adjust the flow of the water, so as to preserve the right of all parties.

[†]The trench owners, in their answer, do not pretend that they have acquired any new rights by an additional uninterrupted use within the last twenty years; but, on the contrary, they assert that the quantity which now flows, is in conformity to the ancient usage, and does not exceed it.

*The bank of a river—the sea shore, sea side.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 2—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, SEPT. 8, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 634

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In answer to numerous enquiries, the senior editor of the REGISTER, as chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred, has the pleasure to say, that the address of the General Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, and a great mass of statistical matter, the chief part of which has been specially prepared for this occasion, is now nearly ready, (and much of it in type for re-examination), after a very severe application of time and industry to accomplish the views of the committee and bring out the principles and objects of the convention; and that, if success shall not attend the exertion, he hopes it will be made apparent that humble, but zealous, efforts have been made to deserve it.—For a month past, this work has occupied, at least, eight hours daily labor at the desk; and if all that should be done has not been done, or could not be done, (because of the dispersion of facts and the difficulty of obtaining them), that some have expected, he flatters himself that the attempt to show and calculate the interior resources of our country and its various wants, may lead others more capable to the building up of a system which shall hereafter exhibit to the public understanding those things most important to the public welfare. After the whole shall be published in a pamphlet, as directed by the convention, it will be inserted in the REGISTER, assisted by extra or gratuitous sheets, for general reference; and the facts will not be less useful to the opponents than the friends of the "American system," the presumption being that both mean to do what is right.

The absolute necessity of much reducing our exchange list, has been several times mentioned. We intended to have given notice of it at the close of the last volume, but forgot it. Such editors as shall not receive this paper hereafter will conclude that we either desire to cease an exchange with them, or regard it as necessary that "the difference" promised to be paid was forwarded. The receipt of many papers imposes an obligation to open and examine them, causing a great waste of time to little profit, in addition to the expenses incurred in supplying copies of the REGISTER. We shall still keep up a liberal intercourse with our brother editors in all the states, that we may glean whatever is useful to the public intelligence and for record.

Though carefully looking for it, it was not until Saturday last that we met with a copy of Dr. Cooper's speech, delivered at Columbia, S. C. against the principles of the tariff, and especially opposing a further increase of duties for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and we first read it in a Huntsville paper with the hope of improvement—which, we regret to say, has not been afforded: for the distinguished and learned gentleman has, in our opinion, more indulged his feelings than exercised his powers of argument.

As this speech has been much spoken of, and because some of its parts may be a much sought for by others as it was by ourselves—and is, besides, a proper article for record, we give it a place in the present sheet—that the friends and opponents of the "American system" may use it respectively to support themselves in the best manner that they can. We may refer to it hereafter.—The whole proceedings of the Columbia meeting are inserted.

PROGRESS OF RIGHT. A Pennsylvania correspondent observes, that the progress of knowledge is slow—that years are required to remove the prejudices of a people—that is, those notions which they entertain they know not why, never having enquired into the right or wrong of them; that, in times of party excitement, even old principles often give way; that ten years of quiet would be necessary to bring about a general regard for political economy, and that a whole generation must pass away, before

the opinions introduced and acted upon in the United States, in consequence of the French revolution, will be obliterated, &c.

All this is very true. A great part even of the legislation of our country, is held upon the prejudices alluded to—our merchants are regarded as the carriers of the world, and our farmers considered as supplying half Europe with bread and meat! When legislators persist in their operations against the evidence of facts, it is not to be wondered that the people, generally, should hug their errors and neglect to reason. But a great alteration has taken place, or is going on. The dullest individuals discover that if the products of their labor is doubled in value, they can afford to pay an advance upon the labor of others—and many have found out that an article sold to a neighbor for five dollars, is really worth as much to them as though it was sent to the East Indies and five dollars brought home for it! Others and many, begin to grasp the whole subject of production and demand, and, though the progress of light is slow, it is certain—and it is pleasant to believe that tens of thousands of persons have lately commenced thinking upon causes and effects and are making calculations for themselves. The state of society is improving, and the love of thought will abound.

STRAW'S CONFESSION has been published, and the part which we have seen contains a letter from Mrs. Whipple. It is either a tissue of most wicked falsehoods, or this miserable woman ought to have been suspended by the same cord, that she might have passed to "the judgment" with the unfortunate man whom she seduced into adultery and the murder of her husband. It is a disgusting tale. The woman is represented as not only making all advances to crime, but as actually furnishing the very bullet designed to destroy her husband. It is not easy to apprehend of what base materials such a creature is formed.

A NEW MILITARY WORK, compiled by Maj. Holbrook, late instructor in the military academy at Middletown, Conn. and formerly brigade major and inspector of infantry, has lately appeared, and we have heard it highly spoken of by some whose opinions are entitled to entire respect. The directions are said to be more clearly expressed than is usual, and its arrangement as excellent, and in strict conformity to all that is practised in the army of the United States. It is regarded as a practical work, which even the best informed in military tactics may consult with advantage, and the less experienced rely upon for sound information and useful remark. Much matter is compressed in a small space, and references to particular things is rendered certain and easy. It is for sale in the principal bookstores in the United States.

SAXONY SHEEP. A late number of the Boston Patriot informs us that—The sale of 101 Saxony rams, imported in the brig Connet, from Hamburg, took place at Brighton on Friday. They were from one to four years old, principally one and three. The amount of sales was nearly \$3,000, and the prices ranged from \$8 to \$54—average \$27.

The Mentor, which arrived at that port from Hamburg, brought 182 Saxony sheep.

"THE IRISH POPULATION" in the United States, we observe, is supposed to amount to 500,000; *namely* we presume must be meant, from the use of the term, and if so, it would seem that the sum must be exceedingly exaggerated. About 23 years are allowed as a generation of men; then if we take the *average* quantity of years, it will appear that, to make up 500,000 natives resident among us, the immigration must have amounted to more than 30,000 persons annually—whereas the average has not exceeded 6 or 7,000, for twenty years past, if it has reached that number. The population of *our own* born is

foreign countries to the whole population of the United States, is much smaller than most are led to believe—many of the heads of families are of this description, and we note them; but do not count their children or put them down as natives, even though they are such.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. The returns for the election of governor of Tennessee as far as received, give gen. Houston a majority of 11,143 over his opponent Mr. Cannon. Several counties were to be heard from, but it is believed the majority will not be much varied from that given above. The total number of votes as far as received, were for Houston 42,433 for Cannon 31,290. Mr. Blunt was also a candidate, but only received a small number of votes.

In eleven counties in west and one in east Tennessee, there were 9,267 votes for, and 7,148 against, a convention.

The following gentlemen compose the representation from the state in congress.

First district—John Blair,
 Second—*Prior Lea,
 Third—James C. Mitchell,
 Fourth—Jacob C. Isaacs,
 Fifth—*Robert Desha,
 Sixth—*John Bell,
 Seventh—James K. Polk,
 Eighth—John H. Marable,
 Ninth—*David Crockett,

A statement is given in the Kentucky papers of the result of the congressional election in the 1st district, from which it appears that Mr. Daniel is elected by a majority of 355 votes over Mr. Trimble; for Daniel 4,163, for Trimble 3,808.

Tristram Burges and Duttie J. Pearce, have been re-elected members of congress from Rhode Island without opposition.

The Savannah papers state, that Edward F. Tattнал, esq., a member elect, and for several years past a member of the house of representatives from the state of Georgia, has resigned his seat in congress, in consequence of continued ill health.

Mr. Wing has been elected a delegate from Michigan by a majority of seven votes over Mr. Biddle.

FRENCH ELECTIONS. From the *N. Y. American of Aug. 23.* In a paragraph in our paper of yesterday, an allusion was made to a communication on the subject of the election of general Lafayette, which was by accident omitted. The following is the communication alluded to:

The electoral college of Meaux ought to be composed of 420 electors, without including 80 liberal electors, whose taxes were so graduated in spite of them, as not to reach the sum of 300 francs, required by law.

The prefect first struck from the list arbitrarily, and without reason, 30 old electors. } 30
 He refused admission to about 60 young } 60
 electors, all patriots, who had just reached the }
 age of 50 years.

On the eve of the election, 30 old electors } 50
 who had been on all the previous lists, were }
 struck off. } —120

M. Tronehon, a *liberal*, who had the weakness to espouse the side of the ministry, had for him—

Office holders, with revocable salaries 70
 Independent royalists 40

Liberal electors, friends, and relations 29—139

The electoral college, notwithstanding the arbitrary exclusion of 120 liberal voters, named gen. Lafayette by a majority.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

An extraordinary degree of fever prevailed in London in June and July, attributed to the denseness of the population and the badness of the police.

There have been some very heavy failures in London among the speculators in stocks—there are many large defaulters, and much alarm and agitation prevailed on the stock exchange on the last days of the month of July.

*New members.

The first returns have been made from the gold and silver mines worked by English capital in America. The quantity does not amount to more than £10,000.

Mr. George Tierney, jr. and Mr. James Brougham, brother to the late queen's counsel, are appointed commissioners of customs.

The office of under secretary of state for the home department, which Mr. Hobhouse is on the point of vacating, will be filled by Samuel March Phillips, esq. barrister at law.

Lord William Bentick, has been appointed gov. gen. of Bengal.

The officers of the customs at Liverpool refused to receive entries of Indian corn at 10 per cent. but on orders having been received from London it is now admitted by paying that duty.

The crops of all descriptions, are said to be exceedingly abundant.

A London paper states that the proprietors of the Philadelphia Album have proposed a salary of \$1,500 per annum to Mrs. Hemans, together with a house rent free, and furnished, if she will accept the editorship of their paper.

It is said that the yearly income of the marshal of the king's bench prison, (who is a licensed victualler), out of the prison, amounts to between £15,000 and £20,000, being greater than the salary of the lord chief justice of the king's bench, or the president of the United States of America. [Yes: almost four times as much.]

Liverpool, July 28. The sales of cotton from the 21st. to last evening, amounted to 7,200 bags, including 490 sea islands, at 10 to 15d; 2,560 Uplands, 6 to 7 1-8; 1,220 Orleans, 6½ to 8, and 50 at 8½; 1,320 Alabama, 6 to 6½. Import of the week 13,732. The arrivals to-day have been about 15,000 bags. Although no decline is quoted, holders have been obliged to make some concession to effect sales.

The ratification of the commercial treaty with Mexico has been received in London. The treaty does not recognise the Protestant religion, as has been agreed on with the Colombian states. The brig Primrose that returned with Mr. Ward, the British minister to Mexico, had on board upwards of \$1,200,000. Mr. Ward visited the principal mines in Mexico and was much pleased with their prosperous condition.

In consequence of the announcement of the bank of England to reduce the rate of discount to 4 per cent. which has also been established at the branch establishments in the country, the private bankers in London have reduced the charge of discounting bills to 3 per cent. In Manchester the bankers have also reduced it to 3 per cent, with notice that after the 29th of September next, the allowance of interest on deposits will only be 2½ per cent.

PORTUGAL.

The princess regent of Portugal is restored to health, and a Te Deum was sung at Lisbon on the occasion. The marquis of Avejeira, the constitutional general, is dead. The Conde de Lumiares is appointed governor general of the province of Minho, and the marquis de Valencia of Tras os Montes. The people are dissatisfied, and the soldiers desert daily into Spain.

RUSSIA.

Advices have been received by Tartars from Persia at Constantinople, which state that the discomfiture of the Russian army was of such a nature that it was falling back in every direction, or in other words evacuating the Persian territory, and re-entering Georgia.

The emperor Nicholas was invested with the insignia of the order of the garter, at St. Petersburg, on the 10th of July, with great pomp and parade.

One of the wealthiest Polish lords, count Savinskic, has lately had another piquet match. Some time ago while on an embassy to Constantinople, he won from a captain pacha, at chess, 12 slaves, with 16,000 leopard skins, which he afterwards sold in Hungary for 1,600,000 francs. he sat the slaves at liberty on the spot. In his late game he has lost 20,000 acres of wood, with a magnificent mansion, on the banks of the Ester, to the prince Dolgorouki.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian government has become alarmed at the great increase of students in its dominions; and in order

to set bounds to the increase, they have directed that the young men who pass from one principal school to another must undergo a strict examination. No youth can be admitted into a grammatical class who has passed his 14th year. No more than 80 pupils to be received in any one class.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The pacha of Egypt has determined not to act in concert with the Turks. The sultan is said to be making great exertions to raise a powerful army, being determined to hear no further propositions regarding Greece. Gen. Church is still in the island of Regina. Lord Cochrane is preparing his fleet at Hydra; it will be composed of from forty to forty-five vessels and thirty-five fire ships.

The ministers of England, France and Russia, have reproached the reis effendi, because the declaration of the porte respecting the proposals relative to Greece, had no signature. The French ambassador declared that this paper violated all the forms. M. de Ribaupierre then protested in the most energetic manner, by a note, against the assertion of that declaration, according to which the proposals of the allied powers are contrary to the protocol of the conferences at Ackerman; and invited the reis effendi to consult for this purpose.

The porte has made no answer to these representations, and the European ministers seem disposed to confine themselves to this step, till they have received fresh instructions.

Letters from Aleppo, dated 22d of May, state, that for three weeks previous, the plague had carried off from four to five hundred persons daily, and that the city was in the greatest consternation in consequence.

COLOMBIA.

We have various and conflicting accounts of the situation of this country, and it is almost impossible to draw a just inference from them. Santander, the vice president, is represented as having been concerned in a plot of Bustamanti to separate the southern department from the republic; to quell which large forces had been marched from Cartagena, Venezuela and Maracaibo. Bustamanti's division rebelled in Peru, and it is said that he is on his way to Colombia a prisoner. It again is stated that a perfectly good understanding subsists between Santander and president BOLIVAR; the only difference even of opinion being that Santander has never approved the anti-republican features in the Bolivar constitution. He has, however, earnestly insisted upon the continuance of the liberator in the station of president of the republic, and the congress has refused to accept his own resignation of the vice-presidency.

Bolivar left Cartagena on July 28, for Bogota to take the oath required by the constitution, having consented to assume the reigns of government.

The two frigates built in this country are laid up and rapidly going to decay. Our previous accounts of the destitute situation of the seamen who went out in these vessels, is confirmed. They were actually dying in the streets for hunger.

The New York Daily Advertiser furnishes an interesting abstract of the message of the vice-president Santander, delivered at the opening of the present session of the Colombian congress.

This document commences by expressing regrets that the tranquillity of Colombia should have been disturbed by the revolutionary movements of Paez, just at a time when every thing seemed to indicate the stability and regularity of the government. Exertions were at the moment making at Madrid by the powers who had recognized the independence of South America, to persuade the court of Spain to adopt a similar measure, when the occurrences in Valencia transpired and awakened in the mind of the king new hopes of re-establishing his power in his ancient colonies, and he accordingly suspended the negotiations. The view presented by Santander of the foreign relations, is at once clear, forcible, and encouraging. The style is remarkably fine; indeed it is a model for a state document. Peru has recognized Bolivar, which La Plata has as yet refused to do. The republic of Central America has received the Colombian minister, and ratifications of the treaty of perpetual union, league and confederation, have been exchanged, although the alteration made in Guatemala of one article will prevent its punctual observance: a charge d'affaires from Colombia

has also been received by La Plata; and col. Palacios has been sent to Brazil as minister extraordinary, in order, if possible, to restore peace.

The treaty with Great Britain was ratified in London on the 7th October, 1825, without any alteration, and every exertion has been made to have it observed. The subjects of that country and those of the United States have been placed on an equal footing, according to the terms of the treaty with the latter; but the vice-president fears that the late agitations may have caused the violation of some of the articles of this and other treaties. He has not been informed of any such instance; but he declares that he feels the liveliest interest in the welfare of the allied, friendly and neutral nations, and that no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to make reparation.

The king of France has sent out M. Martigny, appointed by subaltern authority, general agent for French commerce; and while the government regretted that they could not, in so informal a case, deliver him his exequatur, they received him in the capacity in which they formerly received the English and Dutch commercial agents; and the "national flag now waves in the ports of France." He rejoices at the recognition of Hayti, and says Colombia owes her a debt of gratitude.

With regard to the rebellion of Paez, Santander still holds a bold and manly tone, speaking without timidity and without disguise of things and men as they were—from the accusation of Paez by the municipality of Caracas, the declaration of Valencia in his favor, the proclamation of the Bolivian constitution by Guayaquil and other towns, down to the general pacification effected by the appearance of Bolivar, who came "like the rainbow of peace." The vice president still persists in the opinion that the revolution was not approved by the majority of the inhabitants or army in the north, indications of which he finds in the desertions of the troops of Apure, and the town of Puerto Cabello.

BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.

A London paper says, it seems certain that the British government has received despatches from Brazil respecting the signature of the preliminaries of peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and it is asserted with confidence on this authority, that, besides the payment of a considerable sum by Buenos Ayres to Brazil, it has been determined by the treaty that Monte Video, and a considerable portion of what is called the Banda Oriental, is to be formed into an independent government. Nothing has transpired, but it is considered that it will be like Buenos Ayres—republican. The intelligence was communicated in the city at a late hour to day.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

An English paper states with much exultation that "the commercial treaty which Mr. Poinsett, the ambassador from the United States, has been some time negotiating with Mexico, was not likely to be speedily concluded. It was quite understood that the congress and senate [of Mexico] would reject every proposition that would be adverse to the English interests; but, at present, the treaty is rejected, because it lays down a different line of boundary to that which had before been admitted, and by which the Americans lay claim to the rich province of Texas. The American minister, it is added, is an intriguing clever man, but the Mexicans are firm in the determination not to give up one acre of their territory."

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The following are some of that description of articles to which we referred in the last REGISTER, and now give for the reasons then stated.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Kent, esq. governor of Maryland to a gentleman of Frankfurt, dated
 "ROSBURG ST, 15th MAY, 1827.

"I have seen so little of late from your state upon the subject of politics, that I do not know whether the violence of the opposition to the present administration, has extended itself among you or not.

"Our friend Mr. Clay, appears to be the chief object of persecution with the opposition. They are with great industry, conducting a systematical attack upon him, which commenced with the Kremer story, which was an entire fabrication.

"At the time the plot opened I was a member of the house of representatives, and heard Kremer declare he

never designed to charge Mr. Clay with any thing dishonorable, in his life."

"The old man, naturally honest, was imposed on at the time, by a powerful influence, and constrained to act his part in an affair, which from beginning to end, was as much a fiction, as the Merry wives of Windsor, or the School for Scandal.

"The attack on Mr. Clay, during the late session of congress, by gen. Saunders, as far as I could judge from the debate as published, proved an entire abortion, and I hardly know which surprised me most, the folly of the attack, or the inconsistency of the general.

"You have seen, no doubt, that Mr. F. Johnson stated in his reply to gen. Saunders, that at the time of the presidential election, in the house of representatives, that he, gen. S. was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams, in preference to gen. Jackson.

"In confirmation of what Mr. Johnson has stated, I will remember, that not ten minutes before the election, gen. Saunders came to me, with an anxious countenance, discovering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words, 'I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North Carolina, may be forced to vote for gen. Jackson.' North Carolina, you know, voted in the house of representatives for Mr. Crawford, whose prospect of success was hopeless, although the electors of that state gave their votes in favor of gen. Jackson.

"Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in Mr. Clay's welfare, I have been induced to give you for your personal satisfaction these particulars.

"Mr. Clay I have known intimately for sixteen years; his public career is completely identified with every important event of the country, from that period to the present time, whether in peace or in war.

"During the late war, I have seen the house of representatives, after having gone out of committee of the whole, return to it again, for the sole purpose of affording Mr. Clay an opportunity, (then speaker), of putting down the desperate, and infuriated advocates of British tyranny, insult and injury.

"But his enemies say Mr. Adams bargained with him; this is assertion without proof, and destitute of truth, as it is of manly frankness.

"His superior qualifications placed him in the department of state, and history furnishes no instance, when a superior man ever had to bargain for a high station, for which, his peculiar fitness was evident to every one.

"In Maryland, the administration is daily gaining ground, and by the time the election occurs, I hope we shall be able to present an undivided front in their support."

[From the Kentucky Gazette, July 31.]

ROBERTSON'S SPRINGS, July 26, 1827.

Dear sir—Your letter of the 22d inst. was handed to me, late last evening, and I hasten to answer the inquiries, as requested, in regard to the case of Harris and the other five militia men who were executed at Mobile.

The regiment to which these unfortunate men belonged, was received into the service by the orders of the general government, was mustered for a six months tour, and was paid accordingly, for said service, as will appear by the muster and pay rolls, and by colonel Pipkin's report to me. These rolls, with colonel Pipkin's report, the proceedings and sentence of the court martial detailed for the trial, and all the circumstances connected with the subject, are or ought to be, on record at Washington city, where I have no doubt, Mr. Buckner has had a full opportunity of examining them. I confidently assert, that they stamp the allegations of Mr. Buckner with falsehood.

The letter which Mr. Buckner now makes use of, in order to injure my character, is well ascertained to be a forgery. It was first published by Binns, editor of the Democratic Press, purporting to be a letter from the unfortunate Harris to me. Now this man never wrote but one letter to me, that I ever saw, or heard of before this publication, and in that he acknowledged himself to be guilty of the enormous crimes charged against him, and stated his willingness to meet the just sentence of the court. If Mr. Buckner was as desirous to cull the truth from the archives of the nation, as he is to pluck from me my hard earned reputation, he would have seen that gen-

eral Winchester, who commanded at Mobile at the time that this Binns letter is dated, made several communications to me after that date, and before he had any knowledge that the battle of New Orleans had been fought. Does not this circumstance shew the impossibility of Mr. Harris having this knowledge at the time stated, and still more that he could have gained it in time to have made it a ground of application for mercy. The letters of gen. Winchester to me show that he did not receive intelligence of the victory until the 17th January: this forged letter gives the intelligence to Mr. Harris two days before. Strange indeed, that Mr. Harris closely confined in jail should be so much earlier informed than the commandant of that post.

It would give me great pleasure to send you printed copies from the documents in my possession, properly certified, proving what I have here asserted, but it is impossible that this can be done within so short a period as that requested. I trust, however, that the statement here made will be sufficient, with all honorable men, to counteract the false expressions sought to be forced upon the freemen of Kentucky by Mr. Buckner.

As a public or private man, speaking of transactions which concern the reputation and characters of others, every manly feeling should remind him, that he ought to be guided by established facts, not by the hearsay of a party; and when he thus produces facts, or the least plausible ground upon which to bottom such charges, as those which you have recited, I pledge myself to be at all times ready to meet him at the bar of my country.

It may be proper to remark in conclusion, that the finding of the court proves conclusively that those men were legally in service—or otherwise, that they must have been acquitted. I approved, of their condemnation, because they were the promoters and ringleaders of the mutiny and desertion, committed at a period when the safety of our southern frontiers was threatened—at a period which called for the most energetic measures, and when every nerve of the government was stretched in the defence of our liberties. When they violated the law in such an atrocious manner, the public good demanded their sacrifice. Had they have done their duty as faithful soldiers, their country would have rewarded them with its protection and gratitude. I am sir, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

William Owens.

P. S. It will be recollected in the revolutionary war, at a time of great trial, gen. Washington ordered deserters to be shot without trial. Capt. Reed under this order, having arrested three, had one shot without trial, and his head brought to the general; but he, (gen. Washington), reprimanded Reed for not shooting the whole three. General Green, near Ruddy's mill, South Carolina, says Gordon's history, had eight men hung on one pole for desertion. Johnson's life of Green says five, without court martial. I only approved of the proceedings of a court composed of men who were the friends and neighbors of those to be tried by them. Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Nashville, July 17, 1827. I Robert W. Hart, adjutant general of the first brigade of Tennessee militia, in the late southern war, do certify that I was at the encampment, within three miles of Mobile, in 1814, when a court martial, of which col. Peter Pipkin was president, was organized for the trial of certain militia men, who deserted from fort Jackson, under the command of col. Pipkin—that I remained at Mobile and the neighborhood until the business of the court martial was completed, and for some time afterwards. I was present at the execution of the six ring leaders adjudged to suffer the sentence of death; but I do certify that that part of the sentence of the court martial ordering the one half of the heads of a large number of the offenders to be shaved, and the offenders to be drummed out of camp never was carried into effect, said delinquents having been pardoned by gen. Jackson, in obedience to which pardon each and every one was honorably discharged.

R. W. HART.

Adj. gen. in the U. S. service.

[A great deal of matter, and several statements, have been opposed to this letter, especially to the postscript; but as it is said that Mr. Buckner will himself reply, at length, we shall defer the publication of any of them, to make room for it.]

From the *Charlottesville, (Va.) Advocate, Aug. 18.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ADVOCATE.

Genlmen—In reply to your written application for a statement of certain political sentiments uttered by Mr. Jefferson sometime in the year 1825, I must first remark, that I do not now consider myself at liberty after your request, to withhold it from your paper. My opinion has ever been this, that in a free and equal society, upon public matters of such extreme importance, the public are entitled to demand, through any of their organs of communication, the sentiments of public characters of long and high standing, from themselves; and most assuredly so, after their decease, from persons to whom they have been unreservedly made known.

I was induced to relate what I had heard, the first time I did relate it, by some illiberal expressions applied to gen Jackson, a conduct which would have been, perhaps, still more revolting to my feelings, in regard to Mr. Adams; for both are fully worthy, in my estimation, of the high honor they receive from their fellow citizens at present; but the former I have never yet seen.

The occasion of which you speak, when we were all present at the reading of gen. Jackson's reply to Mr. Clay, was, I candidly think, the second time I ever mentioned the fact in question. I am very sure I did hear Mr. Jefferson say, and I think it was about the last of July or the 1st of August, 1825, but it might have been in December, that it was fortunate for the country that gen. Jackson was likely to be fit for public life four years after: for in him seemed to be the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to rise out of the broad construction now again given to the constitution of the United States, which effaced all limitations of powers, and left the general government, by theory, altogether unrestrained. That its character was plainly enough about to be totally changed, and that a revolution which had been hitherto indistinctly contemplated at a very great distance, was now suddenly, and unexpectedly, brought close to our view. Of gen. Jackson, Mr. Jefferson often said, that he was an honest, sincere, firm, clear-headed and strong minded man; of the soundest political principles; which he knew well, from having observed his conduct while a senator of the United States, when he was vice president himself. He had no doubt that if general Jackson should be brought into office to correct the alarming tendency towards formidability, and otherwise irreparable evil beginning to develop itself in the administration of the general government, he would be entirely faithful to that object. This conversation took place in Staunton in the summer of 1825 or in December following; and it was the last free expression of his sentiments I ever heard; a calamitous change in the private affairs of both having occurred shortly after, which prevented my being much with him, by placing him through unpromising circumstances, in a situation requiring him to be unfriendly to my greatest interests.

Having been an elector myself, in 1824, when Mr. Crawford's personal condition was deemed so very doubtful, I know certainly that Mr. Jefferson did then prefer Mr. Adams after him. Indeed, I never heard Mr. Jefferson speak of Mr. Adams, from the year 1792, without always judging that he was an able, learned and honest man; to which he often added, before the period mentioned, that Mr. Adams would make a suit chief magistrate of the union, and was the most fit of all the New England men. Towards Mr. Clay, as a politician, Mr. Jefferson constantly manifested a very strong repugnance, and often said that he was merely a self-mind orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or any determined public principles founded in sound political science, either practical or theoretical. With this impression on my mind, I left Mr. Clay at Monticello, when I went to the legislature, three days before the meeting of the electoral college, in December, 1824. I had heard some little discussion between him and Mr. Jefferson, of those important points of constitutional doctrine, and political economy, upon which they differed so widely. I went determined to vote for Mr. Adams, in case Mr. Crawford should be acknowledged indisputably out of condition to serve. It did not appear to me that Mr. Jefferson ever viewed Mr. Clay in the light he is now viewed, by numbers, as a man likely to be dangerous to

plated for him any other elevation than what he had already enjoyed in the house of representatives. Should Mr. Clay demonstrate to the world that Mr. Jefferson underrated him, I shall be among the first to acknowledge a genuine feeling of civic pride at it; for he is a Virginian, and my strongest public attachment of all is to the prosperity and honor of Virginia. If what I have said should excite resentment, I shall hold Mr. Clay, and him only, responsible to me for any improper expression of that feeling. With great respect,

111. M. RANDOLPH, sen.

Another opinion of Mr. Jefferson.

He, (Mr. Jefferson), said that "during a long public life, he had attentively watched the progress of events in the United States, with the particular view of satisfying his mind that mankind were competent to self-government, to believe which, his principles inclined him; and that during his whole political observation, the disposition of the American people to elect general Jackson president, was the single circumstance which had shaken his faith, and made him fear that the American republic was soon to follow the fate of all others, and to fall under military rule."

In reference to the above recorded opinion expressed to gov. Coles the National Intelligencer says—"We have the most indubitable proof of Mr. Jefferson's having expressed the same sentiment, not once, but repeatedly. No man who knows any thing of his sentiments on the subject, will venture to contradict our statement."

Mr. Buchanan. On the 2d of February, 1825, the rules for regulating the election of president in the house of representatives, were under discussion in that body; and it was a question whether the election should be conducted with open or with closed doors. Mr. Buchanan made the following declaration.

"In these times—in the infancy of our political institutions—when no man can suspect that corruption has made an entrance among us, it matters perhaps little whether we admit the people to witness our proceedings, or whether we sit in conclave. But OTHER times will come, corruption will one day rear its head in our country; and privacy is the natural element of corruption. Should those times arrive, the members will wait their secret sessions."

The following is an "extract" from the letter, (and all that we have seen of it), which was addressed by Mr. Buchanan, on the 16th October, 1826, to the editor of the United States Telegraph, and referred to by Mr. B. in his address to the public dated at Lancaster, 8th Aug. 1827.

"At this distance of time I could not, if I would, explain to you all the causes which induced me to hold the only conversation I ever held with general Jackson, on the subject of the presidential election. It will be sufficient, however, for your purpose, to know that I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose any terms to gen. Jackson in relation to their votes, nor did I make any such proposition. I trust I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion, as it is known general Jackson would be to receive such a message.

"I repeated the substance of this conversation to a few friends at Washington; one of whom must have communicated it to you. That person, whoever he may be, is entirely mistaken in supposing the subject of it to have been what you allude in your letter. I must, therefore protest against bringing that conversation before the people through the medium of the Telegraph, or any other newspaper.

"The facts are before the world, that Mr. Clay and his party at Council Bluffs made Mr. Adams president, and Clay secretary of state. The people will draw their own inferences from such conduct, and the circumstances connected with it. They will judge of the cause from the effects."

From the *Hulough (N. C.) Star.*

Wake county, August 27, 1827.

To Messrs. Lawrence & Leamy:

Genlmen—The incorrect impression attempted to be made on the public mind in relation to the proceed-

of the honorable Henry Clay, as secretary of state, in March, 1825, has placed me in the unpleasant dilemma of acquiescing in what every senator present must know to be wrong, or submitting to a candid world the remarks, and the only remarks, that were made on that occasion. I have, therefore, determined to furnish them forthwith for publication. I will only add, that several of the most distinguished senators expressed a concurrence in the objections urged, and declared to me that they were prepared to sustain them in the event of any member of the senate desiring further investigation.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JNO. BRANCH.

Mr. President—As I cannot, consistently with a sense of duty, give a silent vote on the present occasion, I must ask the indulgence of the senate for a few moments, while I shall attempt, in a plain, frank, and brief manner, to give the reasons why I am unwilling to advise and consent to this appointment.

I am duly impressed with the momentous duty we are about to perform, and the importance of the crisis, connected with the deep responsibility which attaches to each and every member; and hence my solicitude to arrive at truth by the best reflections which I have been capable of bestowing on the subject.

To guide and direct us on this, as well as every other occasion, it may be well, first, to look to the commission under which, and from which we derive all our powers, to wit: the constitution of the U. States, which we have all taken a solemn oath to preserve, maintain and defend, not in the letter only, but according to its true intent and meaning. While I readily admit that the letter, and perhaps, the rigid construction of that instrument, does not imperatively forbid the confirmation of this nomination yet I hazard nothing in saying that every reason which could have operated on the convention to induce them to insert the following clause, applies with increased force to influence the senate to reject the distinguished individual, whose nomination we are now about to act upon. The clause is as follows:

“No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time, and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.”

I would ask, why and wherefore is it that no member of either house is permitted to hold an office which he has assisted to create, or the emoluments of which have been increased by his vote? Because, sir, it was wisely foreseen that he might be influenced to vote for the one or the other from mercenary or interested motives.

What is the present case? Henry Clay, a member of the house of representatives, has made, or, if you please, has mainly contributed to make John Q. Adams president of these United States, and this president, thus made in opposition to the known will and wishes of the American people, and under circumstances of an extraordinary character, has called upon the senate of the United States to advise and consent to this efficient friend, a member of the very house that has conferred on him the chief magistracy of this republic, should be made secretary of state. I would respectfully ask, whether, in sanctioning or confirming this nomination, we are not infringing on the obvious policy of the constitution? For if a member may be supposed to vote to create an office, or to increase the salary, with a view to his individual gain, may he not with as much propriety be suspected of voting from sordid or interested considerations, when he makes an officer, who, in turn, gives him an office? I will not trespass on the time of the senate, by any farther effort to illustrate and enforce the coincidence of the reasons in the two cases. They must be apparent to every intelligent mind. Again waiving all objections which manifestly result from the foregoing considerations, I would ask, whether, from a decent respect to public sentiment, we ought not to put our veto on this nomination? I am not prepared to assert positively that corruption has mingled with this transaction; but this much I feel authorised to say and believe, that the circumstances connected with the recent presidential election and this nomination, are sufficient to fix

on the public mind the strongest suspicions that they had been cheated out of their rights by corruption and intrigue; and, inasmuch as our government is based on public confidence, it is of the very last importance that our foundation be well guarded. The administration of the government should not only be pure, but its purity, as far as practicable, should not be suspected. Let us view things as they exist in practical life. The senate was prudently designed to act as a check on the appointing power, not, I admit, to be exercised capriciously, but fearlessly and independently when the public good requires. How often have we eulogized and boasted of our republican institutions; our happy distribution of the powers of the government; the salutary checks and balances to be found in our constitution; and the effectual barriers which have been provided to prevent the encroachment of either upon the powers of the other, and the consequent protection to all classes and interests? But if these things are only to be found in the theory of our government, I would not give a fig for them. The different departments should in some respects be considered as rivals, each watching every opportunity to strengthen itself and weaken its rival. Let us, therefore, be vigilant in the exercise of our constitutional powers, guarded as well against open assault, as covert, insidious encroachments. For, however, lofty and high sounding may be the sentiment which we sometimes hear uttered of independence of the people, the legitimate proprietors of this government; yet this independence, connected with the dependence on the dispensing power, is fraught with the most alarming consequences to the liberties of the people; for, as we recede from the one, we imperceptibly glide unto the deadly embrace of the other. From a retrospect of the past, lessons of wisdom may often be extracted. We see some receive their doer promptly, others, perhaps ten times the number, are kept in a state of expectancy, and many have their hopes and fears operated on, who, like the sanguine Irishman, calculating on drawing a prize, when, forsooth, he had no ticket in the lottery. It is time to pause, and look the mischief full in the face. Has it come to this, that nothing but proof positive of corruption will justify the senate in arresting an appointment! If so we are more degenerate than I had imagined. What are the facts of this case, as generally admitted to be true, to which we are not at liberty to turn a deaf ear? We see two political opponents, neither having confidence in the other, at a critical moment, when the loaves and fishes are about to be divided, the one, in opposition to the well ascertained wishes of the people of his state, fly into each other's arms, and cordially embrace, without aught appearing to the world of reconciliation and adjustment of former differences. By which means, and by which alone, the one is enabled to grasp the presidential chair in violation of the sovereignty of the people with a salary of \$25,000 per year, and the senate of the United States is called upon to aid this president, thus made to confer on the other the state department, with a salary of \$6,000, and thereby making him heir apparent to the presidency. Comment would be superfluous to a body as enlightened as the one I am addressing. Why was the concurrence of the senate required by the patriotic and wise framers of our constitution, if we have nothing more to do than to register the edicts of the president? In this case the exalted standing of the individuals makes it more imperiously our duty to act firmly. Therefore, I cannot—I will not, advise and consent to this appointment.

☞ We have several other articles of like character, and on both sides, lying over, and shall give place to some of them, at the risk of increasing the quantity of space to be allowed for counter-statements. *General discussions of the presidential election cannot be admitted, else room would not be allowed for any thing else.*

*We are aware of the difficulty of selecting what are general or special discussions—for the latter, though special in their object, sometimes run into expressions of private opinions and general arguments. The decision on these points must rest with ourselves. There is no other human power to control the REGISTER. The preceding articles we regard as “special,” and for example, we supposed that the addresses of the two political conventions which have been held in Maryland, were general—and neither was inserted.

MEXICAN SQUADRON AT KEY WEST.

To the editor of the Louisiana Advertiser:

An article has appeared in the Pensacola paper, and has been republished in a paper of New Orleans, stating that formal complaints had been made by the authorities of Cuba that the Mexican forces had violated the neutrality of Key West, &c. in consequence of which commodore Ridgely had been despatched to make the necessary investigations, &c.

I have too high a regard for the opinion of the citizens of the U. States to permit an impression to remain on the mind of any one that I had abused their hospitality, and in the absence of nearly all of my papers and letter books, I can do little more than deny in the most positive manner the charges of the Spanish authorities, and challenge the strictest scrutiny into my conduct, and that of every one under my command since my squadron has been at Key West; and all my desire, in this case, is that the government of the United States will, in justice to me, place before the public the result of their enquiries, by which it will undoubtedly appear that Monsieur Laborde has in three instances violated the neutrality of the United States without any further notice on my part, than to desire repeatedly that a United States vessel of war might be stationed there to protect it. The collector of the port and all the inhabitants have defended me against the charge, and even an agent expressly sent by the Spanish authorities to examine into my operations, after their complaint was made, has done the same, and the government of the United States have positive proofs in their possession of the high respect I have shown to their authority. The only document I have now in my possession, relating to the matter, is a copy of a letter from me to commodore Ridgely, written on the eve of my departure from Pensacola, which sufficiently explains the nature and tone of his to me, and, from its spirit, it is easily to be perceived that the government of the United States, although bound in duty to enquire into complaints, (of which the Spanish authorities no doubt are already ashamed,) have no reason to believe that I have offended against neutral rights.

The following is the letter alluded to, and I pledge myself to prove whatever is therein stated.

DAVID PORTER.

New-Orleans, July 31st, 1827.

PENSACOLA, JULY 13th, 1827.

SIR:—I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day, wherein you inform me that circumstances have come to the knowledge of your government, through the charge des affaires of the King of Spain, that the neutrality of the United States has been violated at Thompson's island by the naval forces of Mexico under my command, to the injury of the interests of the commerce of Spain, and that it is made your duty to make proper enquiries into, and investigate, all the matters complained of, for which purpose, it was your intention to have sailed from this harbor to-morrow, for Key West.

I duly appreciate and reciprocate the sentiments and feelings expressed in your letter, and had I not previously determined on leaving this place early to-morrow morning, having completed the arrangement which brought me here, I should have had much pleasure in an interview with you, wherein I could have made such explanations as would have satisfied you, and through you, your government, that the charge brought against me, of having violated the neutrality of the United States is entirely without foundation. Both my duty and inclination prompted me to respect it most scrupulously, and by so doing only could I hope to secure the safety of the forces entrusted to me, in the presence of a vastly superior blockading force, which would gladly, no doubt, seize on any occasion that would justify its attacking me there.

I have been long aware that complaints have been made by the Spanish authorities of the island of Cuba against me; they were communicated to me by the collector of the port of Key West, to which I have replied, and the Mexican minister at Washington is furnished with a copy of the correspondence; therefore any information on the subject may be obtained by the government of the United States from him, and I regret that I have not my letters and books with me, that I might have the satisfaction of placing in your hands a copy of it, which I feel

confident would prove entirely satisfactory to your government as well as yourself. The copy of this correspondence I pledge myself to furnish, if required, on my return to Key West, and, if you will do me the favor to communicate, in explicit terms, the precise complaints of the charge des affaires, I will most cheerfully reply to them, with a firm conviction, that I shall manifest their fallacy, and in the mean time, I have only to state that when it is no longer agreeable to the government of the United States that the naval force of Mexico shall enjoy the hospitality of Key West, and the fact shall be officially communicated to me, I shall, so soon as I am also officially informed that the blockade is raised and the squadrons, now in pursuit of me, have returned to a Spanish port, and the sea left free for me to depart from the anchorage of Key West, on no other terms should I be justified in doing so, as, by pursuing a different course, I should be jeopardising the interests of the republic I have the honor to serve. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed), DAVID PORTER.

Com. Charles G. Ridgely, Pensacola.

[From the Pensacola Gazette.]

Com. Porter. We copy an article to-day from the Louisiana Advertiser, by which it appears that com. Porter has honored with his notice an article which appeared in this paper on the 20th ult.

Com. Porter was under a mistake when he said that an article had appeared in our paper, stating that formal complaints had been made, &c. We made no statements on the subject—our article was made up of suppositions and rumors, for we knew nothing whereon to found assertions—the result however has proved that we did not mistake. It appears from the letter of Com. Porter to com. Ridgely, that formal complaints have been made to our government, and that they formed the subject of instructions given to com. Ridgely. We however expressed no opinion as to the justice or injustice of those complaints, and were far from supposing that they were well founded; we have, however, since heard another rumor, if true, certainly gives much ground for suppositions unfavorable to com. Porter. Can it be denied, that the Colombian privateer Carobobo, captain Hopner, went into the harbour of Key West—that her commission as a Colombian privateer having nearly expired, she sailed a few miles, (just outside the harbor of Key West), and then and there hoisted the Mexican flag and returned into the port of Key West? Did not com. Porter accompany her out and give her a Mexican commission at that time? Did she not then sail and capture a Spanish vessel and return with her into Key West? If these questions can be answered in the negative, then com. Porter cannot be justly accused of violating the neutrality of the harbor of Key West in this instance. We should like to see an explanation of this circumstance, for our impressions have been favorable to com. Porter, and it would give us pleasure to correct any mistake with regard to his proceedings. If com. Laborde has violated the neutrality of the United States, we believe that equal justice will be dealt out to both parties.

MR. POINSETT IN MEXICO.

From the National Gazette of Sept. 1.

We call the attention of our readers to the able and conclusive reply of Mr. Poinsett, American minister plenipotentiary in Mexico, to an extraordinary and unwarrantable denunciation by the congress of the legislature of Vera Cruz. The manifesto of that body is one of the most singular and audacious state papers we have ever seen. The allegations which it contains against these United States, as well as their distinguished representative, compelled him to publish a formal vindication without delay. He has discharged this duty with his usual zeal and talent. His reply puts the accusers to shame. As he composed and published it in Spanish, it must have been read throughout Mexico, and will, we trust, be circulated in South America, where such charges from such a quarter could not fail to have considerable effect, unless so repelled. We hope, likewise, that it will be known on the continent of Europe, as it would serve to counteract there, the false boasts of the British statesmen, of British parity in the acknowledgement and patronage of Spanish-American independence. An ab-

tract of Mr. Poinsett's exposition was printed in our gazette in the second week of this month, as well as a general notice of the accusation; but our readers could not adequately understand the subject, which is both curious and important, without possessing the whole document wherein all of the manifesto that is material for the American public is fairly extracted and refuted. We have the long manifesto before us in the original, and find it to consist, in the other parts, of vehement declamation against the *Yorkists* (free masons) and secret societies of every description.

The legislature of Vera Cruz lately committed several unconstitutional acts, in quite an unceremonious manner. Of these, the most violent was the expulsion of the ex-secretary of the national treasury, *Esteva*, who had been regularly appointed by the executive branch of the general government, commissary of the state of Vera Cruz, and superintendent of the customs, an office purely federal and executive. He was driven from the state, merely because he was deemed one of the political party to which the majority of the Vera Cruz legislature are opposed. It was to vindicate this outrageous conduct that the manifesto above mentioned, was issued, the occasion being improved, moreover to denounce the representative of our union, as a supposed friend or auxiliary of their obnoxious antagonists; and the government of the United States, in consequence of the predilection entertained for our republic by those antagonists. It is as if, during the great contest between the federalists and democrats in our country, the legislature of Pennsylvania had immediately expelled from the commonwealth, a collector of the customs appointed by the president, because the new officer was held to be a federalist; and in order to defend this proceeding, had elaborately arraigned, in a long manifesto, the whole federal party, the British ambassador at Washington, as the proscripter and ally of the party, and the British government and nation as enemies of our institutions and independence! This supposed, illustrative case is, however, by no means so strong as the real one, since the circumstances and prejudices of the times would have rendered the impeachment of the British minister and cabinet in some degree plausible as to the fact, though never regular nor decorous; but in the present instance, there is not the least ground of color for the impeachment of either Mr. Poinsett or his government and country, since they were the first, the natural, and have continued the firmest and most zealous friends of the liberties and prosperity of the Mexicans and all the other new republican communities.

When Mr. Poinsett arrived in Mexico the Scotch party (*el de Escocia*), so called from their masonic rite, governed the country; and although a vast majority of the people entertained different opinions and wishes, there was no organized opposition. That party was composed—of the higher orders of the clergy who were cruelly disappointed at the result of the revolution of Iguala; of the aristocracy; of the monarchists, some of whom think their countrymen unfit for self-government, and most of whom wish to see a European prince on the throne of Mexico; of *centralists*, monarchists in disguise, pretended advocates of a consolidated republican government; and finally, of the European Spaniards, who never can be reconciled to the dominion of the Creoles or natives, in any form. It was matter of course that such a party should be inimical to these United States. From the first moment of our minister's appearance among them, their conduct towards him betrayed the most unfriendly feelings and designs; and they have persisted in shewing on every occasion their hostility to our republic, representing it as the natural, hypocritical enemy of Mexico, and using all the jargon with which the Vera Cruz manifesto is stuffed. We say here what we ourselves have noticed in the publications of the writers enlisted under their banners, and have learnt from intelligent observers on the theatre of their operations. They thus compelled Mr. Poinsett to seek for associates among the adverse party, which has become the most powerful, from the certain, regular progress of things; but they have attributed their defeat to his influence and agency, as they had been accustomed to view their antagonists with contempt, and were more or less blind to the general concurrence of events and dispositions. Indeed, as soon as the systematic resistance which they instituted to the advances

of civil and religious liberty, was counteracted by the *Yorkinos*, or York masons, liberal principles so rapidly acquired the ascendancy, and spread so widely, that even the people in general were led to regard this result as the effect of some secret, artificial cause. Most of the deep expounders thought they saw the direction of an occult, dexterous spirit, in what was produced, necessarily and only, by the tendencies of their revolution and new political and social order. The Scotch masons in their newspapers, and in the Vera Cruz document, have loaded Mr. Poinsett with obloquy, as the prime-mover; and ascribed to him nearly all the honor of impelling public opinion towards political freedom and religious toleration. He seems to us to have had from the outset, a most arduous and delicate task, commissioned as he was to sustain the interest and fair repute of his country with the Mexicans, and regarded as he was, by the anti-liberal faction, then predominant, in the light of a natural, incorruptible enemy of their sentiments and projects.—We say nothing particularly, of the *European* influence hostile to the U. States, and therefore auxiliary to the Scotch masons, which he must have had to encounter; and which could not be suffered to do the work of intrigue and misrepresentation without being at least closely watched, and occasionally resisted by direct and overt movements within the sphere of his official character and errand. No American could have been found, more signally qualified in all respects for the post which he fills, than the gentleman in question; none could have displayed more zeal or more liberality of every kind, than he has exerted throughout his diplomatic career; and we believe that his countrymen will give him credit for having faithfully and skillfully served them, but upon different grounds from those on which the Vera Cruz legislature acknowledge that merit.

If he was a plenipotentiary, of the old European, machiavelian stamp, and less fond of truth and the real honor of his country, he might congratulate himself on being thus denounced for having too adroitly and successfully followed the presumed instructions and ends of his government. We may add that the wise men of Vera Cruz, by identifying him and the United States with the party which *must*, in the end, rule in Mexico, have done more to render them ultimately popular and influential, than he could have accomplished by any efforts.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES TOWARDS THE NEW REPUBLICS OF AMERICA.

So long as the attacks which have been made in Mexico upon the character and policy of the government of the United States of America, and upon the honor and reputation of the undersigned, were confined to anonymous publications, they excited no other feeling than that of contempt, and have been passed over with silent scorn. But when the respectable legislature of Vera Cruz embodies in a solemn appeal to the Mexican nation, the substance of these unfounded calumnies, he feels that he would be wanting to himself and to the government which he represents, if he forbore any longer from vindicating the character and conduct of the United States in their relations with these countries, or if he suffered such misrepresentations to go forth to the world, sanctioned by so respectable an authority, unanswered and unrefuted.

Vera Cruz suspects, that "a sagacious and hypocritical foreign minister, (alluding to the undersigned), equally zealous for the prosperity of his own country, as inimical to that of Mexico, calculating that the aggrandizement and glory of his nation, must be in the inverse ratio of the glory and aggrandizement of the United Mexican states, so that the former would lose all the latter might gain, and vice versa; calculating that the agriculture of Mexico must swell its limits so immensely, as to render insignificant and almost null that of the north, provided Mexico is permitted to move forward peaceably in the new order of things; calculating that in time, the commercial and friendly relations between Mexico and Great Britain might prove disadvantageous to the interests of his country, conceived and brought forth the most terrible and disorganizing project for the republic—the project of propagating and maintaining hatred and want of confidence, and consequently division and parties, between the simple and worthy Mexicans—he established the rite of York!!!"

It is not the intention of the undersigned to analyze the effects, which according to the opinion of the legislature of Vera Cruz, have been produced by the establishment of this rite, nor to enter into the question whether it has proved "more dangerous and destructive than would have done the landing of twenty battalions of Spanish troops in the country." He will confine himself to a plain exposition of the conduct of the United States of America towards these countries, and of his own during his residence here, and endeavor to answer by a simple statement of facts the suspicions of the legislature of the state of Vera Cruz, which appear to be founded upon the vituperations of *venal writers*, "who," to use the words of that legislature, "in order to maintain themselves, are under the dreadful necessity of prostituting their consciences by calumniating and sullying the conduct of good men."

From the first dawning of the independence of Spanish America, the feelings and sympathies of the people of the U. S. were enlisted in favor of the cause of liberty, and the sentiments of the government were in perfect harmony with those of the people. Their policy, their interests, and their feelings all concurred to lead them to favor the cause of the independence of these countries, and a short exposition of their conduct will prove that they used every effort to assist that cause, consistent with the character of neutrality which their duties towards Spain obliged them to maintain between the contending parties.

As early as August 1811, the United States made a formal proposal to the British government for a concerted and contemporary recognition of the independence of Buenos Ayres, at that time the only one of the South American states, which having declared its independence, could be regarded as having actually achieved its emancipation from Spain. It did not suit the policy of the British government to accede to this proposal, and they declined it.

This avowal on the part of the United States of its readiness to recognize the independence of Buenos Ayres, became a subject of consideration at the deliberations of Aix-la-Chapelle, and there is reason to believe that the plan which was proposed and matured there, of a joint mediation of the European alliance between Spain and her colonies, for restoring them to her authority, failed from the well known intentions of the United States, and the refusal of Great Britain to accede to the condition of employing force eventually against the South Americans for its accomplishment.

On the 30th of January, 1822, a resolution passed the house of representatives of the United States, of which body the undersigned was then a member, requesting the president to lay before the house the communications from the agents of the United States with the governments south of the river which had declared their independence; and those from the agents of such governments in Washington with the secretary of state, tending to show the political condition of their governments, and the state of the war between them and Spain.

In transmitting to the house the papers called for by this resolution, the president, in his message of the 8th of March, 1822, declared his own persuasion that the times had arrived when, in strict conformity to the law of nations, and in fulfillment of the duties of equal and impartial justice to all parties, the acknowledgment of the independence declared by the Spanish American colonies, could no longer be withheld.

On the day after the president's message of the 8th of March was received by the house, the Spanish minister, Anzures, addressed to the secretary of state a remonstrance against the measure it recommended, and a solemn protest against the recognition of the governments of the rising or provinces of South America. He was answered on the 16th of April by a letter recognizing the circumstances under which the United States had "yielded to an obligation of duty of the highest order, by recognizing a *de jure* independence of nations which, after deliberately asserting their right to that character, had established and maintained it against all the resistance which had been or could be brought to oppose it."

On the 24th of April, the minister gave notice that the Spanish government had disavowed the treaty of the 24th

of August, between O'Donoghue and Iturbide, and had denied the authority of the former to conclude it.

On the 12th of February, 1822, the Spanish extraordinary cortes adopted the report of a committee, proposing the appointment of commissioners to proceed to South America to negotiate with the revolutionary patriots concerning the relations to be established thereafter in regard to their connexion with Spain. They declared at the same time all treaties made with them before that time, by Spanish commissioners, implying an acknowledgment of their independence, null and void, as not having been authorized by the cortes; and on the next day, they passed three resolutions; the first annulling expressly the treaty between O'Donoghue and Iturbide; the second that the Spanish government, by a declaration to all others with which it has friendly relations, makes known to them that the Spanish nation will regard at any epoch, as a violation of treaties, the recognition, either partial or absolute, of the independence of the Spanish provinces of Ultramar so long as the dissensions which exist between some of them and the metropolis are not terminated, with whatever else may serve to convince foreign governments that Spain has not yet renounced any of the rights belonging to it in these countries; the third resolution recommended to the government to take all necessary measures and to apply to the cortes for the needful resources to preserve and recover the authority of Spain in the ultramarine provinces.

These measures of the cortes were not known to the president of the United States, when he sent to congress his message of the 8th of March; but they were known to the congress of the United States, when it passed, almost unanimously, the resolution by which they frankly and unreservedly recognised the independence of the American states, without making their acknowledgement the price of any favor for themselves, although at the hazard of incurring the displeasure of Spain. In the passage of this resolution, the undersigned took an active part.

This review of the proceedings of the United States in relation to the independence of Spanish America, has been taken, not only to show the consistency of the principles by which they were uniformly dictated, and that they have always been disinterested and eminently friendly to the new republics; but likewise to improve the suspicions of the legislature of Vera Cruz.

How different then has been the conduct of the United States from which is imputed to them by the state of Vera Cruz? If they really had regarded the aggrandizement of these countries as destructive of that of their own, is it probable they would have been so short-sighted, as not to have foreseen, that the best and easiest mode to prevent this aggrandizement, was to assist Spain to maintain her sovereignty over them? or at least not to exert their utmost efforts to favor the acquisition of their independence. The legislature of Vera Cruz gives the undersigned credit for sagacity and zeal for the prosperity of his country, at the same time that it accuses him of being hostile to that of Mexico. With the exertion of a small portion of that sagacity, he ought to have formed the opinion in 1822, which is now attributed to him.—He must have been aware that the measure which he urged with so much zeal, would be followed by other nations—that the recognition of the new states of America, would contribute to secure the independence of Mexico, and to call into existence all those resources of this great nation, which he is now represented as desirous of destroying, as incompatible with the prosperity of his own country. In a discourse pronounced in favor of the recognition of the independence of the American states, he used these words:

"It has been supposed by some that the independence of these colonies would injure the prosperity of the United States; possessing a more fertile soil and raising the same productions, they would drive us from the markets of Europe. It has been said that colonies are safer neighbors than free states, and that so long as they were bound down by the oppressive restrictions of Spain, they would never be dangerous rivals nor formidable competitors. It is unnecessary therefore, to offer them any encouragement. Not only the best feelings of the heart revolt at such a conclusion, but it is manifestly false; it is our interest that they should be free. With an extensive line of

coast, with numerous navigable rivers facilitating their internal trade, with a population of more than fifteen millions, almost without manufactures, with a demand for one hundred million of dollars, and without the means of carrying on their foreign commerce, these countries present a market for the skill and industry of our merchants which promises the greatest advantages."

"The intercourse of the provinces of Spanish America with these countries, will augment their means of information, and will enlighten them on the subject of government, on public welfare and private happiness. With the increase of knowledge will arise free and well-organized institutions, the refinements and various wants of civilization. This cannot fail to produce a demand for all the manufactures of this country, and for all the objects of trade."

He has seen no reason since to change the opinion he expressed upon that occasion.

If the legislature of Vera Cruz, instead of listening to their *suspensions*, had consulted the history of the policy pursued by the United States in their intercourse with foreign nations, they would have seen that government pursuing an open, frank and magnanimous course towards them all, neither attempting to wrong the most feeble nor suffering wrong from the most powerful. Neither do they fear a fair competition with any nation. If nature has denied them the fertile soil, the fine climate, and the rich mines of gold and silver which Mexico possesses, they are more than compensated in their estimation, by the noble harbors and bays, which indent their coast, by the bold and navigable streams which facilitate their internal trade, and, above all, by the industry and enterprise of their hardy and virtuous population. Guided by enlightened views of political economy, and by motives of the soundest policy, they are desirous to see their neighbors wealthy and powerful, in order that they may be more efficient allies, and more profitable customers. They are more advanced in the arts and in commerce than Mexico or Colombia; but what would this profit them, if neither Mexico nor Colombia possessed the means of purchasing their manufactures or of employing their shipping? They are united to these nations so intimately by common interest, that if the liberties of America were to be attacked through them, the United States would be compelled to stand forth on their defence. What then would it avail those states that their neighbors should be reduced to poverty and weakness?

The legislature of Vera Cruz *suspects* that the commercial and friendly relations which exist between this country and Great Britain may in time prove disadvantageous to the interests of the United States. In what manner the sagacity of the undersigned is at a loss to understand. Here too, the government of the United States, if the suspicions of the legislature of Vera Cruz have any foundation in truth, have proceeded with equal improvidence. So far were they from believing that the friendly relations which might be formed between G. Britain and the new American states would never become prejudicial to their interests, that they invited Great Britain to join them in recognizing the independence of these countries. They afterwards urged the cabinet of St. James to follow their example, and they have constantly and earnestly used their good offices to induce the governments of Europe, including Spain, to treat with those of Spanish America on the footing of independent nations. They exulted in seeing their example followed by Great Britain, and are satisfied that the interests of the two countries with respect to the new states of America are identified.

Having thus answered the *suspensions* of the legislature of Vera Cruz, by simple statement of facts, the undersigned feels it a duty to himself to disprove the assertions made by that legislature, that in order to engender discord among the worthy inhabitants of Mexico, who were living in perfect harmony before his arrival, *under the dominion of the Scotch Masons*, he established the rite of York!

The rite of York existed before his arrival in this country. He found five lodges already established, and he does nothing more than send for charters for them from the grand lodge of New York, at their request to install the grand lodge of Mexico.

If the undersigned had found in Mexico a despotic government, he would not have taken even this small part in

the establishment of masonry in the country; but he could not suppose that any objection could be made in a republic against the formation of an institution so purely and perfectly republican as that of the ancient York masons. If this institution, dedicated in his own country to charitable and philanthropic purposes exclusively, has been perverted to those of political combinations, he has had no part in its application to such uses, and embraces with eagerness the opportunity now afforded him of declaring that he never has assisted in any lodge where political principles were discussed, or political combination formed, and that since the public voice has accused the ancient York masons of following the pernicious example of the Scotch masons by using their institution for political purposes, he has withdrawn himself entirely from their meetings. He did not therefore "*conceive and bring forth this project*;" and whether the establishment of the rite of York in Mexico has been productive of good or evil, he has stated the only part he had in its creation. And he can declare that he has never taken any part in the internal concerns of Mexico, unless, to advocate in a republic upon every fitting occasion, the superiority of a republican form of government over all others—to explain the practical benefits of the institutions of the U. States and the blessings which his countrymen have enjoyed and still continue to enjoy under them, be considered an interference with the internal concerns of this country.

That the undersigned or the government he represents should be desirous to see established in this country a monarchy, and a Bourbon or descendant of Iturbide planted on the throne of Mexico, is too absurd to merit a serious answer. The government of the United States holds, that every nation has an undoubted right to choose whatever form of government it may judge proper, and the United States have not interfered, nor will they ever interfere with that right; but both that government and the people of the United States are republicans, and hailed with the most heart-felt satisfaction the establishment of a federal government in Mexico.

The mistake committed by the legislature of Vera Cruz, in supposing the prevailing party to be governed by the undersigned, is apparent from the single circumstance of the extraordinary delay which has attended the conclusion of the negotiations which brought him to this country.

It is with deep regret that the undersigned has found himself under the necessity of exposing the fallacy of the manifest issued by the legislature of the state of Vera Cruz. The legislature of a respectable and sovereign state ought to have been more cautious than to publish serious charges against the character and conduct of a foreign government on suspicions which are not only unfounded, but which have been clearly and incontrovertibly disproved; or to hazard assertions affecting the reputation of a foreign minister, unsubstantiated by the slightest proof, and which have been shewn to be utterly false.

(Signed) J. R. POINSETT,
Legation of the U. States, Mexico, July 4th, 1827.

WOOLLEN'S BILL.

COLUMBIA (S. C.) PROCEEDINGS.

SIR,—We have the honour to address you as a committee appointed by the citizens of Columbia and Richland, to carry into effect the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to devise the most efficient means to oppose the passage of the proposed law called the Woollen's Bill; and also the efficient means by which, in the event of its passage, its oppressive operation on the commercial and agricultural interests may be defeated:

Resolved, That the said committee institute a correspondence with citizens of the southern states, to obtain their co-operation in these objects.

In the discharge of the duties thus imposed on us, we beg leave, sir, to request that you will communicate to us as early as possible, any information you may possess in regard to the wishes and opinions of your neighborhood; and especially, whether a meeting of delegates from the southern states can be had at some convenient point at an early period to deliberate upon these important matters. We consider such a meeting very desirable, and beg leave to suggest the village of Greenville in this state, as the place, and the second Monday in September, as the time at which it should be held. We shall

be glad to receive from you any suggestions upon these subjects, and hope that you will permit us to calculate upon your concurrence, in opposing, by all constitutional means, any further extension of the tariff.

The state of public opinion in our neighborhood, justifies the belief that an efficient non-consumption association might be established, and in the event of such meeting as we have suggested, this, amongst other measures of the same tendency, will be proposed.

The following are the resolutions adopted by our fellow-citizens.

We have the honour to be

W. C. PRESTON,
T. COOPER,
R. HENRY,
A. BLANDING,
W. F. DESSAUSURE,
D. J. McCORD,

Com-
mittee.

Columbia, S. C. July 6, 1827.

At a meeting of the planters, merchants, and others, inhabitants of the town of Columbia, and its vicinity, in South Carolina, on Monday, July 2, 1827, to take into consideration the right assumed by our national government of imposing high duties on foreign manufactures consumed among us, for the avowed purpose of encouraging and protecting domestic manufactures of the same description, particularly the woollen manufacture, governor *John Taylor* was requested to take the chair, and on motion of Dr. Cooper it was

RESOLVED,
1. That equality of rights, is the pervading principle of the American union; nor can any legislative act which infringes this act be constitutional.

2. That the principle of equality on which the federal union was founded, forbids the practice of favoring or protecting any class of our citizens at the expense of the rest; all the pursuits of honest industry should be equally favorites with the laws that govern us.

3. The road to national wealth is the same as the road to individual wealth: that a nation consists only of the individuals who compose it: that the national wealth is the aggregate of the wealth acquired by individuals: and that every unsuccessful investment of capital, and every mismanagement of industry on the part of individuals, is so much taken away from national wealth and prosperity. The maxims of political economy are the same as of domestic economy: to buy cheap, to sell for a reasonable profit, and to expend frugally.

4. That all investment of capital and industry that does not afford a reasonable profit, is unworthy of protection; and if it does it needs none.

5. That, to compel the consumer to make good the loss by a domestic manufacturer, by purchasing at a high price what he might otherwise purchase at a low one; is not only inexpedient, but unjust; it is robbing the careful and cautious citizen, to remunerate the bold and incautious speculator: it is rewarding mismanagement by taxing prudence and industry.

6. That if a manufacture be expedient for the community, it will be so for the undertaker: if it be a losing concern to one, it is to the other; and it ought not to be protected but abandoned.

7. That, if it be the interest of our citizens to engage in manufactures upon the same terms that a planter undertakes to cultivate land, viz: because it will furnish a reasonable profit for his capital and industry, we shall rejoice on these terms of equality, to see manufactures flourishing around us. But if we are required to convert a losing concern into a profitable one; by being taxed in support of it, we can see neither honesty, or equality, or national advantage in such a system, by whatever name it may be called.

8. That every nation is divided into buyers, and sellers—those who produce, and those who consume.—The interest of the buyer, that is, of the vast majority of the nation, is to buy cheap; of the seller to sell dear. If the seller is enabled to sell dear, by laying all the buyers under contribution, by a system of taxation in his favor, the consumers—the nation, cannot be the gainer by it. Under this system of monopoly, preference and favoritism, if the seller receives one dollar and a half for that which can be bought for a dollar, the buyer pays a *tribute* of half a dollar, and receives nothing in return.

9. That it is not true, that manufactures afford any new market for agricultural product. To take capital and labor from agriculture, and employ them in manufactures, only changes their destination for the worse, if they were employed before with a reasonable profit. A ploughman eats as much food as a weaver, and is as good a customer to the farmer: and if agriculture and commerce are not overstocked with capital or with people, there is no advantage gained by this change of employment; a change from an occupation that needs no protection to one that requires taxation for its support.—When there is a capital and labor in the market, more than existing occupations can absorb, and seeking for employment it may be usefully found in manufactures; which in such case will be profitable without any protection beyond other trades and employments. This is the natural course of things.—Hence all pretences about affording new markets, are pretences only, addressed not to the good sense, but the ignorance of the people.

10. Hence, also, the only American system that the Americans ought to support, is the truly American system of equal liberty, equal rights and equal laws, which are prostrated by the system of taxing the productive industry of one man, to support the unproductive industry of another—who receives our money and gives promises in return.

11. If the cotton manufacture, the woollen manufacture, the iron manufacture, are to be protected, what other among the innumerable manufactures that have arisen or may arise among us, has not equal claims?—Here there is a door opened for speculations on the public treasury, that is never likely to be closed. The time of congress will be occupied (as it has been) in never-ending debates upon these monopolizing pretensions; and we shall run headlong into the confusion and entanglement that the wisest heads of Great Britain have so long deplored. Does it become us to clothe ourselves in the cast off follies of that country, by adopting a system so universally lamented by all parties there? Are we destined to remain in the rear of the increased knowledge and liberal spirit of the times? And for what? To enable monopolists to fatten on the credulity of those, who ought to discern their own interest more clearly.

12. That all these self evident truths apply with peculiar force to the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE, which, when frugally conducted in this country, has in all cases hitherto, down to the present moment, afforded a reasonable profit under the existing system of taxation in its favor. We appeal for the truth of this statement to the published accounts of the recent sales at Boston, where the domestic woollens are stated to have been sold at *fair prices*. To require more, is to require too much.

Finally, we utterly deny the right of congress to pass taxation laws, for the purpose of fostering and aiding any one branch of national industry at the expense of all the rest. No such power is clearly to be found in the constitution: the inference in its favor, is drawn from expressions so wide and general, that any other power may be included under them. Their true meaning can only be deduced from the history of the times when the constitution was framed.—No man is hardy enough to say that if such a power had been then distinctly proposed, it could have been carried; for it is out of all union with the governing principle of our social union, equality of rights and equality of burdens. We agree to the maxim, millions for *defence*, but not a cent for *tribute*.

Viewing therefore the system of taxation which has been enacted and is proposed to be extended in favor of the lame monopolists as a *tribute* forced from us in the character of buyers and consumers, without the pretence of an equivalent in return, we revolt at its manifest injustice: we consider it as an act of power, in which right has been disregarded: and we declare our solemn opinion that it ought not to be countenanced by any concurrence of ours in theory or in practice.

Proceedings such as those we complain of—seem manifestly unjust—so plainly calculated to make one section of the union tributary to another, and to sacrifice without remorse the interest of the minority whenever it suits the majority to do so—are but too well calculated to bring on the dangerous enquiry, in what manner are the southern states benefited by the union? And whether the most productive part of our united empire, is to serve

as a sponge only, to be squeezed for the benefit of the rest? These are enquiries that we are sincerely anxious to avoid, unless the headlong spirit of mania only should persevere in forcing them upon us.

On motion of Col. Preston,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to devise the most efficient means of opposing the passage of the proposed law called the *woolmen's bill*.

To devise also the most efficient constitutional means by which in the event of its passage, its oppressive operation on the agricultural and commercial interests may be defeated.

That the said committee institute a correspondence with the citizens of the southern states to obtain their co-operation in these objects.

That the committee report to the inhabitants of Columbia and Richland at a meeting to be held on the first Monday of September next.

That col. Preston, col. Blanding, Dr. Cooper, W. F. De Saussure, professor Henry, col. D. J. McCord, be of this committee.

On motion of Mr. Speers, (*comptroller general*.)

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted to the governors of every state in the union, and to the members of congress from the state of South-Carolina.

On motion of col. Blanding,

Resolved, That Dr. Cooper be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned to the first Monday of September next, to be held in the Town Hall of Columbia.

JOHN TAYLOR,

Governor of the state of S. Carolina, in the chair.

HENRY J. NOBT, Secretary.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Columbia and the planters in its vicinity, on Monday, July 24, 1827, at the Town Hall in the town of Columbia, for the purpose of taking into consideration the *tariff of protecting duties*, governor John Taylor in the chair; on motion of col. Blanding, it was unanimously resolved, that Dr. Thomas Cooper be requested to furnish a copy of his speech on this occasion for publication; including therein the history of the acts of the British parliament in relation to the woolen manufacture.

SPEECH OF DR. COOPER.

SIR—I have the honor of proposing to this meeting for adoption, the resolutions relating to “the tariff of protecting duties,” published in the Telescope of last Friday. I say the honor sir, because I consider it an honor to be the proposer of any measure calculated to promote the interest of the state to which I belong, or to ward off the attacks meditated against her prosperity. In this light, sir, I view the resolutions now under consideration; and it has become my duty to shew why I think it right to propose them for your adoption on the present occasion.

The city of Charleston, alive to the necessity of exciting public attention to this subject, has published her well-drawn memorial on the tariff, and has invited the co-operation of the towns in the interior of the state. We meet now to aid the efforts of our fellow-citizens; and I hope this meeting will produce a salutary effect, by shewing that we have not lost sight of the rights secured to us under the constitution, and that we have not lost all feeling of the wrongs inflicted on us, by fraud, injustice, and oppression.

The resolutions have been previously published, that our citizens may be fully aware of their import; and not be taken by surprise, either in the support they may be called on to afford them, or the objections they may think fit to make to them.

Indeed, it is high time we should “up and be doing.” The exertions of our opponents are of no common character; every day adds to the force of the enemy, and to the number of those who are in high expectation of obtaining their share in the contributions of the south. We thought it quite enough to have to combat the impositions in favor of the cotton manufacture, the woolen manufacture, the iron manufacture; but now there is not a petty manufacturer in the union from the owner of a spinning factory, to the maker of a hobnail—from the mount-

ains of Vermont to the swamps of the Patuxee, who is not pressing forward to the plunder; and who may not be expected to worry congress with petitions, memorials, and querulous statements for permission to put his hand into the planter's pocket. Permit me sir to read the following advertisement cut out of the last Baltimore Patriot.

“A national convention, for the purpose of adopting suitable measures for protecting the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the U. S. has been invited by the state of Pennsylvania, to meet on the 30th July at Harrisburg. Massachusetts has already appointed delegates to that convention, whose names we have on a former occasion given.—New Hampshire has followed the example and appointed her delegates. Vermont is about to do likewise—a state convention for that purpose being summoned for the 27th inst. and, by the papers from the interior of New York, received to-day, we find that several of the counties have already held, and others have called meetings to appoint delegates to the state convention, who are to designate, if they think proper, delegates to the Harrisburg convention. The counties of Dutchess, Rensselaer, Washington and Essex, have taken the lead in this measure, and it will doubtless, be followed through the state.”—*N. Y. American*.

“A meeting for the same object is to be held at the Hall of the Maryland Institute in Baltimore on the 26th inst. agreeably to the notice of manufacturers and others in this day's Patriot.”—*Balt. Pat.*

That meeting has taken place; and it was moved and strongly supported that the claim for protection should be extended to every manufacture in which Maryland was concerned.

You see then, that this is a combined attack of the whole manufacturing interest, anxious no doubt to encourage and support the agriculturalists, as the wolf promises succour to the sheep.

The planting interest, refusing to become the dupes, have at length alter a series of successful attacks upon them during the last ten years, become the victims of manufacturing monopoly. The avowed object now is, by means of a drilled and managed majority in congress, permanently to force upon us a system, whose effect will be to sacrifice the south to the north, by converting us into colonies and tributaries—to tax us for their own emolument—to claim the right of disposing of our honest earnings—to forbid us to buy from our most valuable customers—to irritate into retaliation our foreign purchasers, and thus confine our raw material to the home market—in short, to impoverish the planter, and to stretch the purse of the manufacturer. This may be regarded as common place declamation, and it is so. Unfortunately for us, the cases that have forced conviction on our minds, occur so frequently, that like all the well-known and undeniable truths, they have become mere matters of common place observation; acceded to at once among us, whenever they are mentioned. We are met to-day sir, to consider whether we ought to continue to bear the burthens imposed, and patiently submit to others that are meditated; whether we are to rest satisfied with a state of humiliation which we are too impotent to change, or make our final appeal to the nation by exposing our grounds of opposition to the measures we complain of, and our determination to resist them.

Notwithstanding the daring and uncompromising features of the monopoly that oppresses and that threatens us, I can admit that the views of the north may be honestly intended: that like many others, the manufacturers there, deceived themselves before they deceived us. They view objects through the distorting medium of self interest; and they readily advocate those measures as right, which they are anxious should be deemed so by others as well as themselves. Among the instances of self deception, I can easily believe that a rumored investment of \$50,000 in the Lowell manufacture, may have conquered the heterodoxy of Mr. Webster's former opinions, and brought him over to the true facts; similar reasons may have operated as inducements to other learned gentlemen to abandon their heresies, however deeply and deliberately they may have heretofore avowed them before the public. It is true, the disappointed public looks with astonishment at these sudden and almost miraculous conversions; and suspects that the only true and natural excuse is in the

words of Horace, *at mihi plaudo ipse domi*. But I wish not to impute any motive but that of mistaken opinion: we have matter of fact enough to work on, of a character too manifest to be mistaken.

We had fully hoped sir, that by yielding continually during ten years discussion of the tariff principle, the pretensions of the manufacturers would ere long come to a close.—From the year 1816 to 1824, we never combated on the pretence that *money* was improperly taken out of our pockets; but on the principle that the laws complained of were infractions of the constitution; that the power of enacting them, was no where clearly, undeniably and expressly given; but was assumed under forced and strained constructions, and expressions too broad and general, too vague and indistinct, to justify the usurpation; that the construction given to the clause of regulating commerce could not extend to the protection of home manufactures never thought of in the convention—that such a construction operated so unequally that it could never have been the intended meaning of our constitution, or could never have been considered as a harmony with the spirit of fairness and equality which dictated and pervades that instrument.—We hoped therefore, during this period, that the very dubious right of laying protecting duties would at length be given up.—But our hopes were in vain; and we found it as we still find, that voracious appetite of monopoly is insatiable: the more we give up, the more we are required to abandon. We have experienced nothing but a succession of irritations: claim succeeding claim, and encroachment treading on the heels of encroachment, without mitigation of the past or termination in prospect.

Revenue duties were had in 1790, 1793, 1800, 1804, 1812; most of which being laid upon imports, operated in fact, as bounties on the home manufacturer. We deemed them necessary to meet the wants of government; they were revenue laws, and we made no complaint.—The protecting duties came on in 1816, 1818, 1820, and 1824, to an amount well calculated to alarm us; and forming a tax altogether on the state of South Carolina moderately estimated at half a million of dollars a year. Indeed our citizens are not aware of the vast amount of taxes we pay. Repeated calculations have satisfied me that if 25 per cent. on the annual income of all who hear me, should be a trifle too high, it is near enough to the truth to be assumed.

But the proceedings of the last congress, and the extensive and avowed combination of the monopolists at this moment, demand that, while there is a manufacture in existence in the U. S. it will be in its turn, a persevering applicant for that kind of protection which the pocket of the planter is expected to supply. Missionaries of every kind and description, theological and manufacturing, look to the south as their harvest field; and I regret to say that they have done so hitherto without disappointments. Our good nature has admitted the giant foot of imposition; until lately without resistance or repining, the whole body will soon follow; and with it a system of tributary exaction without mercy and without end. Nor is their expectations of success dubious. Our bold and able representative Mr. McDuffie, found himself obliged to declare in the last congress, that although the south was represented in due form, yet her voice was not heard, and her interests were not regarded within those walls. No wonder, if a drilled and managed minority occupies the hall of the house of representatives, and wielding the power of the nation, determines at all hours to support the claims of the northern manufacturers, and to offer up the planting interest on the altar of monopoly. We know from the facts that inadvertently leak out at the late meeting of manufacturers at Boston, that there is a novel kind of lobby legislature attending at Washington, that operates upon without on the members within giving such statements (uncontradicted) to the various committees, as may best secure the interest of the manufacturers, and directing and managing the votes, as the occasion may require. It will be reasonably expected that I should furnish some proof of those assertions; and here it is. I beg permission to read the following extract from the Charleston Mercury of June 23d last, with the well founded remarks of the editor upon the passage cited; which I have, this meeting will consider as justified by the facts.

Boston manufacturing meeting.—It appears from the proceedings of this meeting just published, that the manufacturers, delegates to congress, were charged at this meeting with not "acting in good faith" towards the growers of wool. In answer to this charge, a Mr. Brown of Boston, who (was one of the lobby members, whose conduct was thus arraigned,) rose to defend himself, and said—

"He had the honor, during the late session of congress, to represent in part the interests of the manufacturers of wool in Massachusetts, before the committee of manufacturers both of the house of representatives and of the senate of the United States. He and his associates had been sent there by the manufacturers, and not by wool growers. The memorial to congress, adopted at a large meeting of manufacturers, held in this city, set forth as one great cause of their depressed condition, the high duties on foreign wool. The wool growers in Virginia and Ohio, sent delegates to Washington to represent their interests; they were heard before the committee on manufactures, and proposed a prospective annually increasing duty of two per cent. This was all the wool growers asked. The committee however thought that this was not enough, and made a bill which laid the duty at thirty-five per cent, to take effect one year after the duty should go into operation. The delegates from this state, argued in vain before the committee, that prohibition of foreign wool would not benefit the farmer, if the manufacturer was unprotected. A market was what the farmer wanted.—Protect the manufacturer, and there will be a market and a price for wool. He was surprised to hear the gentlemen, come before this meeting, and accuse the delegates from the state of acting in bad faith towards the wool growers. One of them was a wool grower himself from the western part of this state, and though sent there by manufacturers, he understood the interests of the wool growers, and truly represented it.—He perfectly concurred with me in the sentiments I have just advanced."

Now with the merits of this defence, we have nothing to do. It matters little whether Mr. Brown and the other delegates to congress from the manufacturers of the state of Massachusetts, acted in good faith or not, and the remarks are now noticed merely to call the attention of the public to the fact, here disclosed, that the manufacturers are a regular organized community—acting in perfect concert. That they are represented by delegates in Washington—who are sworn to make propositions before the committees of congress, and must very naturally, influence the proceedings of that body on questions touching the interests of the manufacturers.—These facts have certainly not been generally known to the American people. They go far to account for the peculiar attention paid of late years by congress, to the demands of the manufacturer. It is easy to conceive what a decided influence must be produced by the daily and constant importunities of agents, who go to Washington charged with calculations and statements actually prepared, with a view to prevent the claims of the manufacturers in the most imposing form—and one can find to perceive at once the decided advantages which the manufacturer possesses over the merchants and agriculturists of this country, while pursuing their interests with such zeal, concert, and unanimity. It is not a wonder, that a great struggle is to be made at the next session of congress—in order to give complete and efficient protection to manufacturers—in plain terms, to give them a complete monopoly of the home market. It is no longer a question that is proposed, and I trust I trust that there will be no objection.—*Mercury.*

This is not going upon to turn a scale on the lobby-legislation which has made so much noise in the state of New York but it is equally unconstitutional, and much more dangerous. The bargaining for votes, the selfish compromise, and partial legislation, the surreptitious vote, the suggestion laid, the promise unfulfilled, the threats unexecuted, and the various measures and objectionable practices to which this kind of extended legislation—this nuisance extended on the resources within, by the machinations of the lobby delegates without, can easily be imagined, and did not require to be specifically proved; for the misery which will usually attach to them does not stand in need of proof.—I have not well said in my former ad-

dresses on the tariff to our representatives in congress, that the manufacturers were a combining, club-meeting, planning, scheming, petitioning, memorializing, complaining, statement-making, worrying, teasing, horing, persevering class of men? Is it any matter of surprize, that they should get the better of the farmers and planters in every struggle? The citizens of this last named class, live at a distance from each other; they do not enjoy the facilities of associating that a town affords; hence they are never alive to danger till it is just ready to burst upon them; they are usually behind hand with the information of the day; they are too apt to procrastinate; they do not act in concert and en masse; when public meetings are called, it is, at a distance from their homes; they attend with inconvenience and reluctance; unused to consultation, and to concert in action, their deepest interests seem hardly to affect them. Hence the agriculturists have no special delegates to take care of their interests; they have no opportunities of being heard before committees in reply to manufacturing representations; they have no concerted plan of opposition to a concerted plan of attack; however powerful the talents of their representatives, they are of no avail where it is determined to vote down the arguments that cannot be answered. Hence it is, that the south is destined to bear the weight of taxes and impositions, without measure and without end. By and by we shall be driven to adopt some decisive measure *when the power is gone from us*. Wealth will be transferred to the north, and wealth is power. Every year of submission rivets the chains upon us, and we shall go on remonstrating, complaining and reluctantly submitting, till the remedy now in power, will be looked up to in vain. Those who reflect upon the progress, cannot be mistaken as to the results of this "American system." It is in vain that the force of argument is with us; the hand of power is against us and upon us; we are within its grasp, and nothing but determination and decision can prevent our being prostrated.

Examine the progress of this system for many years back, and ask yourselves, have not many attempts of your opponents been successful beyond their own expectations? Has not every session emboldened your oppositions? Is not the proposed application, to the next congress, the most daring and unjust of the attempts hitherto made? And yet, which of you can doubt of its success? Once more let me ask the very important question, if this measure can be carried against you, *what measure cannot be carried?*

If you suppose that the efforts of the manufacturers will ever be stopped till the principle of protecting duties be altogether abandoned in our national legislature, you will be mistaken. Manufacture is a hydra. You are not freed from applications because you have rejected a dozen or two. The motto of a manufacturer now and always, here and every where is *monopoly*: to put down all competition, and to command *exclusively* every market. To compel every one to buy at the manufacturers prices and to sell at the manufacturers price. Such is the result of European experience: have we found it different here?

A few words more as to congressional management. It is a fact well known to the members of 1823 and 1824, that the committee on which Mr. Todd was made chairman, because he was a fit person to do as he was bid, received all their information, and all their instruction from the manufacturers within the house, and their lobby friends without; that the manufacturing interest acting for themselves and not for the nation, carried the tariff of that year Mr. Todd the chairman who had become a politician, not well succeeding as a practising lawyer, was sent there by the iron masters of Bedford, Somerset and Alleghany counties, himself not having an idea on the subject but what was supplied by the persons whose cause he was sent there to advocate: it was those persons sir who took the no small trouble with this man, to "pang him full of knowledge." That Mr. Baldwin, who with far more talent preceded him, was a lawyer sent by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, and whose practice depended greatly on them. These gentlemen must be considered as lawyers employed by local communities; pleading the cause of particular interests; not as independent advocates for great national rights, or strictly what they ought to have been, national representatives. I impute to them no misdemeanor in this acting. I see not how

it is possible to get rid of this difficulty in legislating—this too natural attempt, to push forward partial and local interests under the stolen garb of patriotism, at the expense of national rights and general expedience. But although we may not be able to get rid of it in practice, we may well be permitted to allow for it in course of argument, and to rank it among the causes by which votes, are influenced, and partial views preferred to general good: for the fact itself is too well known to be denied. I do not therefore consider that tariff as having been passed by our national representatives in congress at Washington, but by the manufacturers and the representatives of the manufacturers. That this is a true account of the matter, I dare venture to appeal, to our members of the house of representatives then at Washington.

On that occasion sir, *Henry Clay* at that time a manufacturer of cotton-bagging from Kentucky—at present, a manufacturer of presidents, coalition-monger, and comptroller of governmental presses, moved for a duty on cotton-bagging so heavy, that his brother manufacturers became alarmed, and refused to go the whole length with this truly disinterested and national representative! They did however agree in conformity to the general plan, to lay a duty, though less in amount, on cotton-bagging.—The effect of that duty I beg leave to state from the "Natchez Ariel" of the beginning of June, 1827.

Cotton Bagging.—A writer in the Natchez Ariel on the subject of bagging, says—"By the operation of the tariff the Scotch bagging is nearly excluded from our market, and we are forced to rely on the friends of that measure, our neighbors in Kentucky, exclusively for our supplies. They may put what price they please on it, and we must pay it, so long as they know we cannot be supplied through other channels. Hence we find speculators from that state buying up the articles at the enormous price of 26 cents per yard, and with a reasonable hope too, of realizing from four to six cents per yard.—It may be said, the time has been when we paid 40 cents without murmuring: true that was when cotton brought 30 and 32 cents per pound."

When I state sir, that *Henry Clay* was engaged in the manufacture of cotton-bagging, I state what was generally said and believed at that time; and which has never, that I know of, been since doubted or denied. I am sorry for it. It was a proposal and a vote, by no means honorable to him as a representative; and not in harmony with his general carelessness as to pecuniary accumulation.—But Mr. Clay sir, who is a lawyer, ought to have known, that *no man clothed with authority for the benefit of another, shall be permitted to use it for the benefit of himself*. There is no principle of equity more wisely, more honestly, or more permanently settled. Would to heaven it had been written in large characters and hung over the speaker's chair? I am not sure of its effective operation, but it would be one among the principles of honor and honesty which have been strangely forgotten in that house. A few years ago, Mr. Brougham moved in the house of commons, that no member should be permitted to vote upon a bill in whose passage he was personally interested. No order was taken on the motion, because it was already considered as parliamentary law; with some limitation of a general nature, which there was no time then to discuss. If it be not among the rules and orders of the house, it is among the rules and orders that an honest man would lay down for his own guidance. The neglect of it in congress, is deeply felt at this moment in South Carolina.

Sir, when the constitution was first framed, one of the leading motives to its adoption was to prevent one state from taking the advantage of another by inequalities in the custom house duties. Hence the rule of our federal constitution, that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce and revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another.—It is true, we conform to this regulation of the letter, but we mock it in the sense. Can any man to the north of us, be hardy enough to deny that the monopolists are now seeking in fact, that advantage over the south, which the plain meaning of the constitution has forbidden? If imposts must be laid for their benefit, and we are to pay them, can they call such a regulation of custom house duties, *equality*?

Sir, I do not wish to occupy the fatiguing hours of this day, by saying all that may be said and properly said on

this momentous question; other gentlemen must have time to make their observations also, and to supply my omissions. It is necessary however, whatever we may hereafter do to show to the public in the first instance, that justice and right are on our side; and for this purpose the resolutions have been drawn up, so as to embrace the leading principles we rely on. I hope, they may have a tendency (without much expecting it however) to check the hasty, headlong current of representative injustice: and to shew, that it is not a republican system in any case, to sacrifice the rights of the minority to the interest of the majority. Least of all is it an *American system*.

Sir, I have frequently heard phrases of what is called orthodox theology, so much approaching to my conceptions of blasphemy, that I have shuddered when they met my ear. Something of this kind of feeling affects me when I hear the manufacturers phrase of *American system*. Sir, I have always deemed that our American system was in direct hostility with the European systems: that liberty, equality, and honesty were our bonds of union, and constituted the pervading spirit of our *American system*. That equality of rights, equality of duties, equality of burthens, equality of protection, equality of laws, constituted the prevailing features of our happy institutions: but I am now sir to learn for the first time, that in the canting, cheating, cajoling slang of these monopolists, the *American system*, is a system, by which the earnings of the south are to be transferred to the north—by which the many are sacrificed to the few; under which powers are usurped that were never conceded—by which inequality of rights, inequality of burthens, inequality of protection, unequal laws, and unequal taxes are to be enacted and rendered permanent—that the planter and the farmer under this system, are to be considered as inferior beings to the spinner, the bleacher and the dyer—that we of the south hold our plantations under this system, as the serfs and operatives of the north, subject to the orders, and laboring for the benefit of the master minds of Massachusetts, the lords of the spinning jenny, and peers of the power loom! who have a right to tax our earnings for their emolument, and to burthen our poverty and to swell their riches. This is the *American system* these gentlemen are pleased to hold up as the idol of the day; as the golden image, which they indeed may be well content to worship. To call this system of fraud, robbery and usurpation, the *American system* will sound to your ears as it does to mine, a base libel on the American character.

Sir, we hear a great deal of the prodigiously extensive market these manufacturers mean to afford to the farmer: how much cotton they already take off, how much wool they are to consume. Their false and exaggerated statements in these subjects, are absolutely nauseating. Sir, there is no proof that the cotton manufacturers to the north, consume one tenth part of our produce. We have no objection to sell to them, but their custom is a bagatelle. Sir, in the year 1825, Great Britain and France, including Switzerland with the latter, purchased 21,300 bales of cotton more than the United States raised in that year, when our exports, was 750,000 bales. The cotton trade of France and Switzerland is prodigiously increasing.—In 1825 it was 2,93, in 1826, to 430 thousand bales more than half the consumption of Great Britain. We think the north for their custom upon fair and customary terms, and no other; if not, we can do without them and if they wish it, we will. But of all the calumnies, compound me to the earnings of the woollen manufacturers; to whose misrepresentations if the farmers assent, they will be dupes, beyond what I should suspect cajulatory could make them. We can only reason from what we know, we can judge of the future only by the past. Permit me to repeat the brief history of the woollen manufacture of Great Britain, in the language of my original resolutions.

That, the pretence of the woollen manufacturers to afford a home market for the wool grown in the United States—and that it is for the interest of the farmer to consent to protecting duties in their favor, is a fallacious and fraudulent pretence; inasmuch as it is the manifest interest of the farmer to have all markets open to his choice, and to sell where he can procure the best prices for his commodity whether at home or abroad. The in-

terest and object of the home manufacture is monopoly in buying and monopoly in selling.

The oppressive and fraudulent conduct of the woollen manufacturers of Great Britain towards the farmers of that country, is very instructive, to shew the friendly disposition of the manufacturer towards the wool grower.

Until the reign of Edward III. wool might be sold at home or be exported abroad at the will of the agriculturalist. This was about 500 years ago, since that time, the woollen manufacture has been feeding like a vampire on the honest profit of the farmer, by interdicting him from every market but one. The first act procured by the woollen manufacturers, to monopolize the home-raised wool at their own prices, was the 11 Ed. 3, 1337, which made it felony to export wool. By Ch. 2, none shall wear cloth, but such as is made in England. By Ch. 3, no cloth made abroad shall be brought here. By 27 Ed. 3, (1353) it is made felony in any Englishman, Irishman or Welshman to export wool. By Ch. 27 of the same act the punishment is declared for this offence in those convicted of it before the last act. 38 Ed. 3 Ch. 6 changes the punishment of death into fine, and forfeiture of goods and chattles, lands and tenements. This last punishment is declared against any person exporting rams, sheep or lambs, by 8 Ed. ch. 3—no foreign wool cards to be imported 39 Ed. ch. 14.—By 13 ch. 2, ch. 32, exportations of wool, incur a forfeiture of goods and chattles against masters and mariners. By 13 and 14 ch. 2, ch. 18, exporters of wool, their assistants, aiders, and abettors are made guilty of FELONY. For the other facts of this merciful detail I am indebted to Rees's Encyclopedia, article "Woollen Manufacture." By 29 Geo. 3 ch. 38 s. 2, the felony of 13 and 14 ch. 2, is graciously changed into fine and imprisonment, and so it continues.

Ireland, peculiarly from its climate, a wool growing country is prohibited from exporting any of its wool any where except G. Britain; by several acts of William and Mary, of King William and lately by 26 Geo. 3 ch. 11. And the admiralty is required by 5 Geo. 2 ch. 21, to keep employed three armed ships of the 6th rate and eight armed sloops to prevent the exportation of wool from Ireland to any other country than England.

In the year 1787, an attempt was made by the woollen manufacturers to introduce into parliament, a bill of *penes and penalties* sequestering the woollen property of all the wool growers, (the farmers) living within — miles of the sea-coast, converting the offices and even the house of the farmer, if wool is therein lodged, into a king's warehouse, liable to be entered at all times under burdensome, cruel, and ensuring penalties. This was proposed to be done, not in consequence of any previous offence, but on the bare suggestion of the manufacturers, that the wool-grower might become guilty of the highly criminal act of selling his wool to any other than these monopolists.—The scheme failed at that time. But the cruel spirit of monopoly was repressed, not extinguished.

It is intended, and notice, therefore, has been lately given in the *Leicester Journal* of England, to introduce further bill into the now sitting parliament of Great Britain, still further fencing the prohibition of exporting sheep and wool and securing the monopoly of the raw material raised at home, to the British manufacturers.—See the Allion of June 9, 1827, p. 314.

Such is the present state of the liberal conduct of the wool growers of England, towards the oppressed and injured agriculturalists of that country; whose legislature has been made the constant dupes of fraudulent misrepresentation. What happens there is likely to happen here; and I think it right thus publicly to state facts so authentic and so well calculated to open the eyes of the destined victims of manufacturing monopoly. It is fair to suspect what may happen, from what has happened during a continued experience of 500 years.

Is it not dreadful that we are to be forced back into the policy of the dark ages, and compelled to adopt a conflicting system of restrictions and prohibition whose hopelessness and absurdity have resolved even the prejudices of Great Britain? That nation is at this moment throwing off the fetters of selfishness and ignorance, which our congress are so anxious we should wear!

Whether the motives of our national representatives, are of the one description or the other, their proceedings

in this respect, are indeed a national disgrace. God help us if these back slidings into the follies of the olden time shall continue? To what point of degradation we shall fall, who can say!

In making these remarks sir, I would neither be understood to disparage the woollen or any other manufactures. They are equally entitled to encouragement and protection with any other honest pursuit, but no more; if I did, the sentiments and feelings of this meeting would not support me. We are all of us friendly to the manufacturing as we are to the planting and farming interests. We should be glad to see manufactures of all kinds flourishing throughout our country. We are neither insensible to their utility, or to the various science involved in, and connected with them. At equal qualities and equal prices we would prefer the *home* on all occasions to the *foreign* manufacture. Whenever our fellow-citizen thinks he can do better with his skill and his capital as a manufacturer than as a planter, let him do so; our good wishes attend him, and we all say, success to his endeavors. But we see no reason for protecting him beyond ourselves—for giving him advantages which we cannot in conscience apply for. If he cannot make goods as cheap and of as good quality as others can, is that a reason why his deficiencies should be made good out of our pocket, by compelling us to pay exorbitant prices?

Suppose a farmer in Pennsylvania should take it into his head to raise sugar, and the scheme should fail in point of profit, would the Massachusetts manufacturer consent to make up the loss of this judicious speculation? Now a farmer or a planter like a manufacturer must invest his skill and capital on his own responsibility—at his own risk; and not at the risk of those who are with equal injustice and absurdity called upon to share the loss, without being entitled to share the profit. Equality is equity says the law. What equality is there between us, if you take all the profit and I take all the loss? Nor is it any wonder that establishments so profitable as those of *Waltham and Lowell*, should entice a disproportionate and exorbitant amount of capital into similar investments. The manufacturers boast of the millions upon millions that have within these two or three years been employed in manufacturing establishments. Is this not proof undeniable, that before they were overdone—before they were suddenly and imprudently glutted with capital, the manufacturer needed no protection? Is it not clear that the profit was exorbitant? Or how came capitalists to enlarge so largely in expectation of this profit? That sums so enormous, so suddenly brought on the race course, should cross and jostle and interfere with each other, and in great part defeat their own intentions, is in the usual, natural course of things; but must we be compelled to furnish this overgrown capital with profits equal to the sanguine expectations of the wealthy lawyers and merchants who have invested it?—Gentlemen who without skill or previous education, ignorant of all manufacture are nevertheless determined to become on a sudden manufacturing nabobs—the founders of a powerful and overwhelming monied aristocracy? Sir, I can see no justice or common sense, or republican expedience, in these imprudent speculations and magnificent expectations of our northern friends.

But, (we are told,) the British have taken off their tax on imported wool since 1824, and can now undersell us. What then? Whenever the consumers in England, are exonerated from an oppressive duty, is it to be laid by congress on the consumers here? Is that the argument? If it be not the argument of these monopolists, it is at least the fair conclusion from the argument they use: so that whenever Mr. Canning untaxes the people of England, it is a good and sufficient reason for Mr. Webster, Mr. Everett, Mr. H. G. Otis and his colleagues of the Hartford convention, to tax the south to an equal amount! And this is what they are pleased to call "the *American system*."

I have now sir, gone through the introductory remarks which I wished to make on the proposed resolutions. It is still my duty to shew, that they contain the well founded elementary truths, on which our cause must ultimately rest. But this is a hard task; how am I to prove the truth of propositions, more plain than any arguments can make them?

Will you call upon me to shew that the very bond and spirit of our American union, is equality of rights, equality

of laws, equality of duties, equality of burthens, equality of taxes, equality of protection? That in the eye of our law, one citizen is as good as another? Do you call on me logically to prove this before an American audience?

And am I bound to shew by elaborate argument, that if my earnings are conjured out of my pocket into the pocket of a monopolist who gives me nothing but fallacious promises in return, that I am a loser by this system of legislative legerdemain?

Need I show to this meeting by any formal deductions of reasoning, that no nation will be encouraged to sell, who obstinately refuses to buy? And that our best customers abroad, are likely to be provoked into justifiable retaliation by the partial laws enacted at home? Is it not as clear as the sun at noon day, that if this provoked retaliation should take place, the monopolists will rejoice in the success of the scheme, which in its consequences, gives them the monopoly also of the raw material? Our misfortune will be their harvest. We shall then be completely in their power, not only as buyers, but as sellers.

What arguments are required to convince you that if ten dollars are forcibly taken out of your pocket at the will of another, without an equivalent in return, that you are a tributary to that other? I will not say you are robbed and plundered of it, because it does not become us on all occasions to use language commensurate with our unavoidable feelings.

Shall I prove to you that the power of laying these protecting duties is now where expressly given by our federal constitution? That the subject could not have been thought of in that early day, (1827)? That the regulation of commerce *between us and foreign nations*, is a different thing from taxing our own citizens in favor of home manufactures? That the regulation of buying and selling abroad, is one thing—and of buying and selling at home, another? Can you, by any means, compel this after thought construction, to harmonise with the equal spirit of our republican institutions?

Must I show you at full length, that the nation can hardly be the gainer by the European system, of taxing the many for the benefit of the few? The holy alliance, the British ministry, or the combination of monopolists might perhaps succeed in making out such a case, but I decline the task of refuting it. I will not argue this point with an American—I will take it for granted here at least, that this cannot be an American system!

Shall I prove to you that our commerce, that our revenue, that our navy are paralyzed by these attempts? That this is the way first to irritate the enemy and then to sell us to him: the merchants have already made this too clear to be denied.

Shall I prove to you, that a protecting duty once laid on, was never taken off with the consent of the manufacturer? Let the instance be produced to the contrary by those who venture to assert the contrary.

Sir, I will not condescend to waste either your time or my own, by any attempt at proving, that no man whose opinion is worth having, will be hardy enough to deny.

I have said, that we shall ere long be compelled to calculate the value of our union; and to enquire of what use to us is this most unequal alliance? By which the south has always been the loser, and the north always the gainer? Is it worth our while to continue this union of states, where the north demand to be our masters and we are required to be their tributaries? Who with the most insulting mockery all the yoke they put upon our necks the American system! The question, however, is fast approaching to the alternative, of submission or separation. Most anxiously would every man who hears me wish on fair and equal terms to avoid it. But, if the monopolists are bent upon forcing the decision upon us, with themselves be the responsibility. Let us however apply to the feelings of truth and justice, and patriotism among our fellow citizens, while there are hopes of success. I would fain believe it is not yet in vain. But at all events we must hold fast to *principle*: if we compromise our *rights*, and act from motives of expediency we trust to a broken anchor, and all that is worth preserving will be irretrievably lost.

Sir, I move the adoption of the resolutions as published in the Telescope of last Friday.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 3—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, SEPT. 15, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 835

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Our sheet is filled this week with various matter, important and useful, suited to different tastes, with something to please different parties. "The prospect before us" is, that we shall have a multitude of political papers to record of more than usual interest to the people; several of which have already been inserted, and promise to become the parents of others. We shall exert ourselves to dispose of them with temperance, regularity and fairness, for public use, steering our course through the storm of matter steadily, and as smoothly as we can.

The letter from Mr. Jefferson, with its extraordinary introduction from the pen of the governor of Virginia, will claim especial attention, and both will prove pregnant with unprofitable controversy, and give birth to feelings that had better been repressed. None other than a very brave, or very rash man, we think, would have taken upon himself the responsibility of publishing this private letter of Mr. Jefferson—a letter which hundreds of thousands who loved him living and revere his memory, would pronounce to be spurious, but because that they cannot believe Mr. Giles would send forth such a paper verified with his own name, so repugnant to some of its parts appear to what they have believed were the established opinions of their departed friend; and hundreds of thousands will feel as if they had lost him a second time. He is made to stand opposed to the principle of protecting commerce and navigation and manufactures—to be most decisively against internal improvements, and as fearfully apprehending a gathering of undelimited power into the hand of the national government, legislative, executive and judicial. We have before us his celebrated report on the fisheries, made when secretary of state in 1791, which supports the principle and demonstrates the expediency of protecting commerce and navigation; also his famous letter to Benjamin Austin in 1816, as strong a one in favor of manufactures as ever was written—and we recollect that he signed the first law of the United States which was passed for "cutting down mountains" to make a national road; and well remember the pleasure we felt when, under the term "general welfare" there was found constitution enough to purchase and pay fifteen millions of dollars for Louisiana, and annex that vast territory to the federal union; which he himself, at first, thought could not be done without an alteration of the constitution, and that would not have obtained and was dispensed with. Under the same clause states might as well be sold as added—by construction; a guarantee that they should have "a republican form of government" being given, at the discretion of the selling power. It is painful to feel compelled to mention these things. Our sensations shrink at the performance of what duty seems to require. But this lessens not our respect for the illustrious name of JEFFERSON, while we heartily regret that consideration did not interpose to prevent the publication of opinions, expressed, perhaps, under a deep sense of feeling on account of private difficulties heaped upon the writer, or because of some other peculiar disposition of mind. He was canonized in the hearts of his countrymen, and this proceeding will not reduce their regard for the memory of that venerable and remarkable man.

MR. CANNING. By a reference to our foreign articles it will be seen that this extraordinary person had paid the great debt of nature. We are glad his death is a great loss to his country, and, perhaps, as leaving an unhappy effect upon the calculation of Europe. He rose from the people, and had a greater portion of liberality than belongs to other ministers of kings, and we believe would have accomplished much to do away prejudices and arrest the spirit of persecution, had he lived to bring his plans into operation. He was a man of uncommon talents, great industry and resolute determination. He is much regretted by the British people, but the evil and

ecclesiastical dignitaries do not lament his death. In a political point of view, we have no cause to mourn for him. He was not even liberal towards us. In his correspondence years ago, concerning the orders in council, and latterly about the West India trade, while he shewed resolution to maintain the supremacy of his own country, for which we do not blame him, we have always thought that he treated these subjects unfairly, and cannot forget his frequent sneers and contemptuous expressions in reply to the able arguments addressed to his reason.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS. From the *Baltimore Gazette of Sept. 14.* We understand that the application for a mandamus against the trustees of the Associate Reformed congregation in this city, which was argued at the last term of Baltimore county court by Messrs. Tracey and Winchester on the part of the petitioners, and by Messrs. Wirt (attorney general of the United States) and R. B. Magruder on behalf of the Rev. Mr. Duncan and the trustees, has been decided by the chief justice before whom it was argued, in favor of the trustees. The opinion of chief justice Archer was filed yesterday.

[So it is established that the Rev. Mr. Duncan retains his pulpit, with the approbation of the trustees, though not a member of the synod of the Presbyterian church.]

In the *Marine Court, New York.* John Hudson vs. James M. French, James Anderson, and John Russell—*O'Connor* for the plaintiff—*O'Connor* for defendants.

This was an action of assault and battery committed on board the American ship *Great Britain*, on her last voyage from New York to Liverpool and back, of which French was captain, and the other defendants mates.

It came on to be tried before Mr. Justice Schieffelin, one of the justices of the marine court, on the 8th day of Sept. inst.

It was proved by the witnesses for the plaintiff, that, when this voyage commenced, certain "regulations" were read to the defendant and the rest of the crew—among which was one threatening punishment to any one who should "swear" on board the vessel.

That the captain, under pretence that the plaintiff had violated this regulation, caused him to be tied up, and had twenty-six lashes inflicted on his back and loins with great severity—that the sailor had nothing on at the time but his shirt, and was considerably bruised and hurt, so much so that blood was drawn and he was scarce able to work.

Mr. O'Connor justified the conduct of the captain on the ground of the violation by the plaintiff of the regulations of the vessel, and the general bad conduct of the sailor.

On the part of the captain it was proved that the sailor was in the habit of swearing; that it was sometimes blasphemy; that the captain cautioned him against the consequences, and on the morning alluded to had him whipped for his bad conduct; that when the whipping had terminated, he told him to let him know by 8 o'clock the next morning if he had made up his mind to reform, and if he had not, he would give him a further flogging—he came to the captain the next morning, and promised to reform, and was not again whipped.

The court gave a verdict for the captain; at the same time saying that the regulation was solitary and unworthy, and the captain justified in punishing for its infraction, and they regretted it was not more generally adopted—a method, at all events, allured to by the *Christian's* testimonies. *Daily Ad.*

AFRICA'S COLONY—LIBERIA. At a meeting of the board of managers of the American Colonization Society a committee of three members, viz: rev. Dr. Laurie, Dr. Thomson and Dr. Henderson, was appointed to super-

tend the out-fit of the emigrants immediately to be sent to Liberia.

In consequence thereof, notice is hereby given, that application from those disposed to emigrate, are solicited without delay.

The present season is the most proper one for embarkation. The colony is in a happy, healthy, prosperous condition.

The committee wish to charter a vessel to carry out about one hundred and twenty passengers. Ship-owners will please be specific in their proposals.

Applications to be made to the committee or to Mr. Gurley.

By order of the committee.

Washington, August 29th, 1827.

TOO TRUE. From the *National Gazette*. Question, by an Englishman, to an American arriving at Liverpool from the United States:

What are your newspaper writers about?

Answer.—Tearing in pieces the characters of the president, the secretary of state, and the old general who conquered the savages of the south west, and rescued New Orleans from your fatal grasp.

Rejoinder.—Success to their endeavors! We shall not be sorry to say, on your own authority, that all your public men are scoundrels and liars.

Mr. Murphy, however, of North Carolina, (and not the political friend of either Mr. Adams or Mr. Clay,) lately paid the following handsome compliment to their talents in an oration delivered before the university of his state.

"In our country" says Mr. Murphy, "we have lately seen one of our most eminent scholars raised to the chief magistracy of the nation, and the greatest orator of the age appointed his prime minister. I speak not here of politics: Literature has no factions, good taste no parties."

RIGHTS OF REPORTERS. In a case tried recently in London, in which a Mrs. Scott and her husband were plaintiffs, and a newspaper reporter the defendant, and in which the complaint was grounded on a publication of certain affidavits which went to shew that she had committed perjury in her subsequent testimony, the privileges of the reporter were discussed at length. Lord chief justice Best presided, and, in summing up, took occasion to say, on the subject of reporting trials, that "it was most useful and proper to publish proceedings of causes in the high courts of Westminster, when finally concluded, as such publications were calculated to distribute most useful, interesting and valuable information throughout the country. The public were entitled to such information, even although at the expense of private character, unless the detail was calculated to shock public decency, or to injure the morals of the country." One farthing damages was awarded.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. At the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, it appeared that the number of Presbyteries was 89; of ministers of the gospel 2,214; of licentiates 218; of candidates for the gospel ministry 229; of churches 1,887; of additions to the full communion of the church during the last year 12,938; of persons now in the full communion 135,285; of adults baptized during the last year 2,965, and of infants baptized in the same time 10,229; making a total of 13,194 cases of baptism. Increase of ordained ministers since the last year 87, notwithstanding the loss of 17 by death. In the same time the increase of licentiates has been 31; of candidates 25; of churches reputed of persons now in full communion of the Presbyterian church 7,793; of baptisms, 344. The number added to the full communion of the church in 1826 was 12,171, and the increase in the additions of this year is 767.

YALE COLLEGE. From the *New Haven Chronicle*.—The whole number of the alumni of this institution is 4,054. Of which are,

1 Vice president of the United States, 2 secretaries of government, 2 post master generals, 3 foreign ambassadors, 14 governors of states, 14 deputy do. 56 judges of

superior courts, of which 15 are chief judges and chancellors, 24 United States senators, 91 do. representatives, 3 signers of the declaration of independence, 2 bishops, 25 presidents of colleges, 49 professors of do.

Of the professors in colleges, 39 are living, 3 now presidents, and 33 acting professors. [Then follows a list of the names.]

CASE OF MORGAN. Several other persons have been tried in Ontario county, New York, as concerned in the abduction of William Morgan. They were all acquitted. It is stated that some additional facts in relation to this mysterious affair have been elicited, but the fate of the individual yet seems as much veiled as before. All persons should anxiously desire a development of the facts, that the guilty may be punished and the innocent relieved of the unjust suspicions entertained of them. Much excitement still prevails about this matter, and will exist until the truth is known.

"JOURNAL OF COMMERCE." We have received several numbers of a new paper with this title published in New York; its appearance is highly creditable to its conductors, and its capacious columns are well filled with interesting commercial and miscellaneous articles, with a large share of advertisements. As it excludes all theatrical and lottery advertisements, it will no doubt receive a liberal patronage from those to whom the sock and huskin afford no pleasure, and think it better to hold on to the good they have than risk it for something better.

GREEK THANKS. The provisional government of Greece have passed votes of thanks to the president of the United States, the king of Bavaria, and Mr. Eynard, for the great interest taken by them in the affairs of suffering Greece.

GREECE. The *Constitutionnel* says: "Few nations are more favored by nature than Greece. How flourishing then would she become with peace and liberty, and what resources would she afford to commerce and industry. At the beginning of 1825, the population of the 27 eparchies of the peninsula of the Morea was 700,000 souls: one twelfth of the territory belongs to the state, and consists of forests, olive plantations, salt pits, fisheries, public baths, country houses, and gardens. The revenue of the Morea, at the same period, exclusive of the domains of the state, amounted to five millions of francs. Northern Greece, divided into 26 eparchies, contained in 1825, a population of 800,000 souls. The disasters of war have so completely overwhelmed this part of Greece that the revenue has only amounted to three millions and a half of francs. The archipelago and the rest of Greece united, contain a population of 300,000 souls, who paid to the state one million of francs, and possessed 800 vessels of different sizes. The national debt at that time was 23 millions of francs. If Greece still breathes, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of her powerful enemies, she owes it to her own heroism and the succour of Christian nations advanced in civilization. We hope that neither the source of the succour nor the heroism will dry up."

The Acropolis of Athens is a hill 250 feet high, situated near the centre of the ancient city. It was strongly fortified and magnificently ornamented with temples, the chief of which was the splendid temple of Minerva, the glory of Grecian art. The Persians, under Xerxes took the citadel, put the garrison to the sword, and set fire to the fortress, and the temple of Minerva. The temple was rebuilt by Pericles with great additional splendor. Within was the statue of Minerva by Phidias, the masterpiece of the art of statuary. It was of ivory, 39 feet in height, and covered with pure gold to the value of \$530,000. In the year 1687, the Venetians attempted to make themselves masters of Athens; in the siege, the Turks having converted the temple of Minerva into a powder magazine, a bomb fell into it, and blew up the whole roof of that famous edifice. The Turks afterwards converted the inside into a mosque. This edifice, mutilated as it is, retains still an air of impressive grandeur, and excites the admiration of every beholder. "For these forty years," said the French consul to Pouqueville, "do I behold this matchless structure, and every day do I discover new beauties in it." The Turks forti-

sified the Acropolis and built a large irregular wall around it. In the year 1821, soon after the commencement of the revolution in Greece, this fortress was unsuccessfully besieged by the Greeks. The Turks, who had with them about 50 of the principal Greeks, daily cut off the heads of several, and rolled them down the walls of the citadel. The next year it surrendered to Ulysses.

[Hamp. Gaz.]

THE LA PLATA. The following articles are of great interest to the American people. The first from the London Courier of July 30, shews the direct operations which the British have had in bringing about peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and the latter from Buenos Ayres, in which we place much confidence, points out the rest. We have very little doubt but that Great Britain will seat herself at Monte Video, as at Gibraltar, Corfu, the Cape of Good Hope, and other stations held, to command, so far as she can, the trade of the world; and for which her politicians are playing a bold, and, as we think, hazardous game, in Egypt, Greece, and elsewhere. The diminished exports of Great Britain shews the increased productions of the other countries, and all that are less taxed than she is, and having equal industry, must excel her in the cheap price of commodities, as we ourselves do in that of coarse cotton goods—and hence, perhaps, the great efforts that are making every where, not forgetting what is going on in Mexico:—

From the London Courier of the 30th July. A treaty of peace has been concluded between the emperor of Brazil and the republic of Buenos Ayres. This news has been brought by his majesty's ship Warspite, arrived at Portsmouth from Rio Janeiro, which place he left on the 9th ultimo. Don J. Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean minister, who came up to Rio in an English packet, with the treaty, to receive the ratification of the emperor, left that place again, with the instrument duly ratified, in his majesty's brig Heron, hon. captain W. F. Grey, on the 7th ult. for Buenos Ayres. The preliminaries, we learn, from letters received this morning, dated Rio Janeiro, June 8th, had been sent to Buenos Ayres, but were not to be published till after the treaty should be concluded. No doubt remained of the war being terminated, as the preliminaries had been drawn up with the full concurrence of Don J. Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean envoy. None of the letters give particulars, which they say can only be furnished by some person in power. The exchange was at 57, and expected to be much higher.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Wilmingtonian, dated Buenos Ayres, April 21, 1827.

Mr. Manuel Jose Garcia, the ex-secretary of state, left here this morning in the British packet for Rio, where he goes fully authorized and empowered to open negotiations of peace with the Brazilian emperor. Mr. G. is known to be the devoted tool of the English, who, under the pretext of mediating, are so actively intriguing in this question for their own final interest—and his appointment on this mission is, for them, a first great triumph in the progress of their work. The basis of this negotiation—dictated by Lord Ponsonby—is known with tolerable certainty to be the favorite project so long cherished by the English, viz: mutual evacuation of the disputed territory, Banda Oriental, which is to be erected into an independent government, and of which independent Great Britain is to be the guardian. That independence, therefore, cannot be obtained purely nominal; because, by assuming the guaranty of it, England obtains there an indirect influence of a character as powerful as will be tantamount to actual sovereignty. It is even said that three British commissioners will be appointed to reside near, counsel, and direct, the federal and infant government. Numbers of British merchants have gone over from this place, and others have sent agents with the object of making large purchases of land in that beautiful province, now so clearly destined to become a mercantile colony of Britain. Monte Video will be established a free port, and the rival commerce of that place must bring Buenos Ayres and the occidental country to comparative ruin.

To the terminating proposals which Mr. Garcia is authorized to make, the executive now finds itself reduced by the doubtful state of the republic, through which a civil war rages, which assumes each day an increasing

and more alarming. The opposition party, denominated *federalists*, persist in rejecting the constitution, which establishes the system of unity or a *consolidated form*, framed and sanctioned by the general congress—and are clamorous for the *federal* system. They have collected a considerable body of troops in the interior, which have obtained various successes over the forces sent against them by the general government. Some of the leading provinces have actually declared war in a formal manner against the capital—are organizing a federal congress at the city of San Juan, in the province of that name, where they invite all the provinces to meet them, for the formation of a *new confederacy*.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE. "As soon as the election of general *Lafayette* was known at Marseilles, the Americans in that town illuminated their hotels. The American vessels in the harbor also hoisted their colors in testimony of rejoicing upon the occasion."

This, (we hope our countrymen in Marseilles will excuse us for saying), was very reprehensible conduct on their part. Americans in foreign countries, especially under the jurisdiction of jealous monarchical governments, mere sojourners, should be extremely cautious how they take a part, either by word or deed, in the *politics* of the nation where they may happen to be. Besides, if we are not misinformed, the French government has ever been tolerant and considerate towards those citizens of the United States who have gone thither, as well on trips of pleasure, as for purposes of study; and however pleasing might have been the event which they wished to signalize by their proceedings, we think a proper respect for those in authority, who had accommodated them with all the facilities they could desire, should have taught our countrymen the propriety of restraining their *republican feelings* within prudent bounds.

[Petersburg Intelligencer.]

A DUEL, with *rifles*, lately took place, between two Kentuckians, who met to fight in Indiana. They both missed at the first shot; but at the second, one of the parties was badly wounded, but not thought mortally.

THE CREEKS. The National Intelligencer of a late date says—"col. David Brearley, U. S. agent for the emigrating Creek Indians, left the seat of government yesterday, on his return to Georgia, whence he will, as soon as practicable, set out for the Arkansas country, with that portion of the Creek nation that shall have consented to remove. The country which has been selected by col. B. and the exploring party of Creeks, for the emigrants, is a portion of the territory purchased from the Osages, on the Arkansas river, west of the Arkansas territory, and is represented as a delightful and fertile region."

GENERAL BROWN returned to Washington, on the 31st inst. from a tour, embracing a great portion of the southern and middle states. We are happy to perceive that his health has been very materially improved by this journey. Among the places visited by the general, we may be allowed to particularize the county of Jefferson, in New York, in which, we believe, the general himself was the first settler, leading a small party of enterprising individuals, each bearing his ten or fifteen day's provisions upon his back. From so small and unprosperous a commencement has sprung a well settled and wealthy tract of country, rescued from desolation, and made verdant and fruitful by a population amounting to nearly fifty thousand persons. It must have been a source of benevolent pride and national exultation to the general, to mark the astonishing growth of physical and mental strength which this country now presents; and if we judge rightly of his feelings, the day when he was addressed by a deputation from the inhabitants, must have been among the happiest in his life.

In relation to the state of the troops, at the different posts, we presume the general will promulgate his sentiments in a general order. As far as we can learn, however, the high state of military and moral discipline to which the army has attained, has given him entire satisfaction.

Sept 15

PASSENGERS. Six hundred and seventy-one passengers, chiefly from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 5th inst. Many are also arriving at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Their number in the present year, is unusually large. More than 17,000 have arrived at Quebec during the present season. Many that were able returned home, or have made their way to the United States, but a large part of them are in a very distressed situation.

BALTIMORE. In consequence of the engagements which have devolved upon *Philip E. Thomas, esq.*, as president of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, he has resigned the situation of president of the Mechanic's bank of Baltimore, and *George Brown, esq.* was on Saturday last elected president of that institution.

IMPRESSMENT. Mr. Crocker, the secretary of the British admiralty, observed lately in the British house of commons—

“For his part he would say that he felt most anxious that the question of impressment should be discussed, and he could say the same on the part of those who were connected with the admiralty. He confidently believed that a great deal of misunderstanding existed upon the subject; and he felt perfectly satisfied, that when it came to a fair discussion, he would be able to shew us the house and the country that impressment could not be abandoned without abandoning the vital interests of the country. In the next place, he should say that every thing that could be done for making impressment unnecessary, had been attended to by the heads of the service. Inducements had been held out to seamen to enter the navy, not only by good treatment, but by regulations, many of which were complete, whilst others were in progress. There was no one point upon which the admiralty had not taken pains to effect an amelioration of the condition of the seamen in the king's service. Were the present an opportunity of going into the subject in detail, he should find little difficulty in satisfying the house, that the seamen not only of the fleet, but of the country generally, were fully impressed with a conviction, that every possible benefit was now conferred upon them, or was in progress of being conferred. The naval service had become more popular with the seamen than the merchant service.”

THE ASHANTEES. Accounts from Cape Coast Castle have been received at London, to the end of March. An interesting piece of intelligence had reached that settlement, namely, that several white slaves had been ascertained to be living at Cromassie, the capital of the Ashantee, supposed, not without reason, to be some of the prisoners taken in the disastrous fight between sir Chas. Macarthy and the Ashantees. Sir Neil Campbell, the governor, had immediately, on learning this news, resolved on despatching a deputation to the king of the Ashantees to negotiate the deliverance of these whites; but up to the latest date none of the Fantees could be prevailed on to undertake the mission: no white men are allowed to enter the Ashantee dominions.

SALE OF SEAL SKINS. *Stonington Aug. 29.* The cargo of the sch. *Eliza Ann*, from the south seas, consisting of 3,763 fur seal skins, and 400 hair seal skins, was sold at auction in this borough on the 23d inst. The first lot of 772 bulls and clappatches, sold at \$4 81; the second lot, 257 large wigs, at \$5; 178 second sized wigs, at \$4 91; 700 clappatches, at \$4 32; 200 do. at \$4 33; 200 do. at \$4 31; 205 do. at \$4 13; 130 yearlings sold at \$1 51; 200 black pups were sold at 37 cents; and 900 do. at 30 cents. The hair skins were struck off at 51 cents. 23 Otter skins were sold at \$2 45. They were a prime lot of skins, and in good order, and were second only to the Penguin's cargo, which was sold in May last. This sale was well attended; fur dealers being present from New York, Albany, Boston, Providence, New Haven, &c. We are glad to see this branch of the fur trade looking up, as it involves the interests of a large portion of the citizens of Stonington.

SALE OF FIVE NEGROES for concealment slaves. A *Chronicle* p. 2, of August 2, says the sale of the

free persons of color as advertised under the sentence of the magistrate's court, resulted yesterday as follows:—
Hannah Elliott, was sold for \$111
Judy Nelson, do. 201
Simon Nelson, do. 355
Sam Nelson, do. 275

Total amount, \$942

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FRANCE. A late London paper says—We subjoin, for the perusal of our readers, the following calculation of the French imports, and exports reduced into sterling money:—

	Frances.		£	s.	d.
1826.—Value of goods imported into France	564,728,610	23,530,354	11	8	
Ditto exported, ditto	560,508,769	23,354,532	0	10	
Excess of imports	4,219,841	175,822	10	10	
In 1826, 542 French ships exported to the colonies	62,954,413	2,623,100	10	10	
443 ships imported	61,072,326	2,544,680	5	0	
Excess of exports to colonies	1,882,087	78,420	5	10	

It appears from the preceding extracts, that in 1826 the sum total of the French imports amounted to £23,530,354 11s. 8d. sterling, whilst the whole of the exports amounted only to £23,354,532 0s. 10d. giving an excess of imports of £175,822 10s. 10d. over the exports of that year. The *Moniteur* labors hard to console the French nation for a result, usually considered as highly disadvantageous and detrimental to the commercial pursuits of a nation, and with this view gives a comparison of the colonial trade of France, from whence it is made to appear that in this branch, the balance of trade inclines the other way, and is considerably in favor of France, as during the same year 542 French ships exported goods to the colonies amounting to £2,623,100 10s. 10d. sterling, whilst the imports into France in 443 ships, from the colonies, amounted to only £2,544,680 5s. sterling, leaving an excess of £78,420 5s. 10d. of exports over imports. The French importations and exportation, upon the whole, appears to us much more important in amount, and much nearer approaching our own, than the public was in general aware of, especially when due regard is had to the comparative value of money in both countries, and when we consider that the trade of France rests almost entirely upon the basis of a metallic circulation, estimated at one hundred millions sterling, without any considerable admixture of paper currency, exchequer bills, or other transferable government securities.

THE EX QUEEN OF NAPLES AND GENERAL MACDONALD. The son of Louis Bonaparte has addressed, through the medium of the Constitutionnel, a letter to M. Pons de l'Hercule, complaining of some invectives against his father, in a work entitled “Congress de Châtillon,” of which M. Pons is the author. In doing this, the young Bonaparte takes occasion thus to advert to what was said by the counsel of M. Franceschetti in the late action of the widow of Murat: “The number of persons who strike at fallen powers, is as great as that once formed by its flatterers. It is not, therefore, surprising that the advocate Guilbert Boucher, or rather he whose instrument that lawyer was, should belong to that class of persons. He has dared to insult the former queen of Naples, because she is attended by one of those men who do not attach themselves only to the fortunate. Not comprehending what it is to be disinterested, this lawyer insinuates a calumny, in explanation of one of the noblest actions of the present age. Gen. Macdonald has left his friends, relations and country to follow the fate of the family of his deceased chief,—he has refused honors and considerable sums.—This is what men who know so well how to insult, never would have done. There is cowardice in their calumniating a woman who is isolated and proscribed, more particularly when it is known that ex-

ile also prevents her sons or her relations from calling the calumniator to account.

"NAPOLEON LOUIS BUONAPARTE.

"Florence, July 14."

ITEMS.

The Belvidere Apollo states that, as, a few days since, Mr. John Ragle, of Lower Mount-Bethel, Pa. nearly opposite Belvidere, was engaged in opening a lime-kiln, the arch sustaining an immense weight of lime, gave way, and precipitated him into it, the hot lime closing in upon him up to his neck. At the time of the accident no one was near to render him any assistance, but the screams of two or three of his small children alarmed Mr. Ragle's wife, who arrived in time, not to extricate him, but to receive his last words. He survived but a few hours after being taken out, having literally roasted to death. The deceased has left a wife and six small children to lament his premature loss. He was a respectable and worthy citizen, in the prime of life.

In the vicinity of London, upwards of 2,000 acres have been dug to the depth of from four to ten feet for brick-earth. The bricks from an acre of brick-earth produce about 40,000 dollars; and the sum paid to the proprietors of the soil is \$2,000. Millions of bricks; in the manufacture of bricks the earth is mixed with coal-ashes and sand.

An incomplete return of the number of newspaper stamps used the last year gives 26,980,552 the number of newspaper sheets printed in Great Britain. They pay a duty of four pence sterling each to government.

Dr. Good, in his book of nature, tells us that there is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a plough share—weighing, generally, from 22 to 24 lbs. This is a singular proposition; but as the learned doctor is a gentleman of high respectability, and deep scientific research, it deserves a ready credit.

The *Journal de Naples*, of June 19, gives the following details as to the statistics of that town:—On Jan. 1, 1826, the population of Naples was 351,754; 167,175 were males, 187,028 females, not including the garrison and foreigners. Since last year the population has increased 2,449. The births in the course of the year were 14,939, of which 7,573 were boys, and 7,416 girls, being on the whole 179 births less than the preceding year. 1,875 children were abandoned, 1,362 of them being Neapolitans, and 513 in the provinces. There were 80 pair of twins—in 24 instances both the children were males, and in 28, both were females. There was one example of three children at a birth, one being a boy, and the other two girls. The proportion of births to the whole population was as one to 23 3-5ths. The number of deaths was 12,540; 6,671 were males, 5,869 females, or about 34 deaths per day. There were 330 sudden deaths, and 13 suicides. Eleven persons died upwards of 100 years old, 93 were between 80 and 100. The proportion of deaths to the whole population was as 1 to 28 1/2. The number of marriages in 1826 was 3,210; 443 widowers, and 474 widows married again. The proportion of marriages to the whole population is as 1 to 110 2-5ths; and to the births as 1 to 4 7-10ths.

A match vendor of Ratisbon recently gave his daughter, as a wedding portion, 100,000 crowns. The young lady had received a good education. This man was fairly entitled to become a match maker.

Metallic cloths. At the late exhibition of the products of national industry at the Louvre in Paris, there was exhibited a waistcoat, and several other articles, made of metal wire, which are said, in the report of the jury appointed to judge of their merits, to have been "equal to cambric in fineness."

A French *Abbe* has been arrested, charged with having poisoned the sacramental wine, in order to destroy a cure named Piolet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

London and Liverpool papers have been received at New York to the 13th and 15th ult. inclusive; they contain the important intelligence that Mr. Canning died on the 8th of August, at Chiswick, the seat of the duke of De-

vonshire. His disorder was inflammation of the intestines and gangrene, attributed principally to intense application to his official duties. He was aged 56 years.

Lord Goderich has received the king's orders to supply the vacancies in the cabinet occasioned by Mr. Canning's death, thus constituting him *premier*: The appointment is said to give general satisfaction, inasmuch as he will adhere to the policy marked out by his predecessor.

Mr. Canning's funeral was to take place on the 16th Aug. and to be strictly private. He was to be interred in Westminster Abbey.

By the aid of telegraphic communications, Mr. Canning's death was known in Paris ten hours after it had taken place.

The bulk of operatives in the manufacturing districts are said to be employed, though at low wages.

A Russian fleet was lying at Portsmouth on the 11th ult. that had sailed from Cronstadt a few weeks previous, said to contain a large number of troops.

The corporation of Dublin voted an address to the members of the British cabinet who have lately retired from office, and conferring on them the freedom of the city. We find a column of letters in reply, expressing their gratification and sense of the honours of Edin., Newcastle and Wellington.

The statue of lord Melville was placed on its pedestal in Edinburg on the 31st of July, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators.

The water having been drained from the Thames tunnel, it was opened for public inspection on the 29th July, on the same terms as before the accident. It is however much choked with mud. Mr. Brunel has been completely successful in stopping the leak. The only water which finds its way into the tunnel is from the land springs.

A fire occurred at London on the 4th August, that destroyed the whole block of warehouses on Fresh wharf; loss estimated at £100,000.

SPAIN.

The king and the pope are at swords points in relation to their respective prerogatives, and the partisans of each are unyielding. There is but one of the ministers in whom the king places any confidence, and, after holding an audience with them, the king dispatches them, with the exception of M. Colomarde, to a distance of twenty leagues, nearer than which they are not suffered to sleep. A letter published in Galigani's Messenger, says:—"The news from Catalonia becomes more and more alarming every day. The bands of Carlists augment greatly, and the marquis de Campo Sangrado will find himself unable long to prevent a general explosion. Upon the approach of one of these bands to the small town of Igualada, the inhabitants went out in procession to meet them, carrying crosses, images, and banners, amidst the ringing of bells and shouts of welcome. Upon the banners were inscriptions of—*Carlos V. forever! The Inquisition forever! Death to the negroes! Down with the police! Down with the ministers!* After the inhabitants had joined the band, a multitude of emissaries went out into the country to spread incendiary proclamations among the peasants.

Several persons were to be tried at Algeiras, suspected of revolutionary movements.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon papers contain an account of the dismissal of general Saldanha, and the appointment of a successor, in consequence of which a tumult had occurred among the people, who marched through the streets uttering cries of "long live the king, the charter, and gen. Saldanha." The Conde du Ponte has been appointed by the princess regent minister of war and secretary of state, *ad interim*, for foreign affairs.

Lisbon, July 14—A mutiny broke out on Saturday last in the 5th regiment of cavalry, stationed at Villa Vicosa, on the frontiers, where there is a royal palace, a garrison, and a splendid establishment. A dignitary of the royal chapel is said to have arranged the plot and bribed the soldiers. About midnight, between 40 and 50 privates, with a sergeant at their head, left their barracks, surprised the officer and sentinel on duty, and rushed

into the streets with seditious cries. The commanding officer, finding all other attempts to repress the tumult in vain, called in the aid of the 13th regiment of foot, who, after firing ten rounds of ball cartridge, attacked the cavalry with their bayonets, and instantly dispersed them. Some two or three men were wounded, and one killed. They all fled to Olivença, where they were immediately disarmed, their horses taken from them and sent into the interior of the country. It is creditable to the officers, that in these late revolts not one of them has joined the men. The bishop of Villa Viciosa has been ordered to retire to his convent, on account of the part which he took in the mutiny at that place.

A horrible circumstance has produced an excitement in Lisbon. A gentleman from the British Isles had been carrying on an intrigue, both with mistress and maid, in a Portuguese family. The jealousy of the latter led her to discover his dishonor to the husband. The gallant was murdered, and cruelly mangled by braves. The maid was found dead in her bed the same day, supposed to have been poisoned. The husband fled, and the lady had also disappeared.

RUSSIA.

posed of 90,000 men, at Choozyan, on the Pruth, is second army. It is said, the whole force is to act on the offensive, along the Danube.

It is stated that the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean will consist of 21 vessels of war, many of them ships of the line.

SWEDEN.

The treaty of navigation between the United States and Sweden, was signed on the 4th of July by count Wetterstedt and Mr. Appleton, our charge d'affaires. The treaty is founded on a system of reciprocity. The ratifications not being yet exchanged, the Swedish government had only suffered the general principles to be made known to the merchants for their guidance.

A treaty has been concluded between Turkey and Sweden, by which the former power is admitted to the free navigation of the Black Sea.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

From Paris papers, up to the 2d August, inclusive, later intelligence is received from Odessa and Corfu. It was no longer doubted that the protocol of the conferences at St. Petersburg, reduced into the form of a treaty, would be presented to the porte as an ultimatum, with a preremptory condition of thirty days for its acceptance. Within two months from the date, (July 15th), it was confidently anticipated that the affairs of the East would take a decisive turn.

On the 25th June, Lord Cochrane had an action off Candia with the Egyptian squadron of 120 sail, which he dispersed after a cannonade of 48 hours, and sunk some of the vessels. The Greek squadron consisted of 80 sail. The Egyptian fleet had troops and a great quantity of ammunition on board. The Turkish squadron had fallen back to Navarino.

The porte has issued a manifesto, see page 45, containing an exposition of what it conceives its rights, and concludes by declaring that from religious, political, administrative, and national considerations, it cannot countenance the proposition brought forward.

BUENOS AIRES AND BRAZIL.

On the 7th March, a Brazilian squadron, consisting of four vessels of war, manned with 654 men, attacked the small establishment of Patagonians, but were repelled with the loss of three of their vessels captured and the fourth got aground and went to pieces, and about 40 of her crew perished. Of the vessels captured, one mounted twenty guns, and the others three guns each.

COLOMBIA.

General Santander, vice president of Colombia, has published a pamphlet of fifty pages, vindicating his political conduct, from the first emancipation of Venezuela, to the date of his manifesto. He labors to show that he has always been faithful to the cause of independence, and to the constitution; and that he has been a friend of Bolivar, and anxious to see him still, legally, at the head of affairs.

MEXICO.

The Louisiana Advertiser contains the following extracts, translated from a file of Mexican papers to the 26th July.

Guatemala, June 3—On the 17th ult. the troops of San Salvador marched out against our army, encamped near Apapa. On the morning of the 18th an engagement commenced, and continued eight hours. Our troops were finally compelled to retreat to Santa Ana, with the loss of 70 killed, besides wounded and missing. The battalion of Chiquimala withdrew from our army, a circumstance which greatly augmented the number of deserters.

A reinforcement of 1,000 men from this city has joined our army, whose head quarters were fixed at Guajuquilapa.

Guadalajara, July 10.—A vessel has just arrived at San Blas from Callao. The captain states that he put to sea almost without any cargo, in consequence of the disturbances that had just broken out in Lima.

Mexico, July 12.—A private letter dated at Acapulco, on the 10th inst. gives the following information:

"On the 8th inst. the brig Maria Esther arrived here in 27 days from Callao. Not a single Colombian soldier remained in Peru. There were many disturbances in the country, and public opinion seemed much divided. The new congress had met at Lima, removed the marquis of Santa Cruz from the presidency, and appointed Gen. The people at Guayaquil near sustained all connection with Colombia, and proposed to unite themselves with Peru; but the Colombian army, returning from Peru after a short contest, compelled the authorities at Guayaquil to retrace their steps.

LIBERIA.

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, } Washington, September 1st, 1827. }

The despatches just received at this office from Mr. Ashmun, colonial agent at Liberia, up to the 18th of June, exhibit a detailed and most animating account of the progress of the colony, and such evidences of its promise and utility as even its warmest friends would not have ventured to predict. History affords no instance, we believe, of a colony, enjoying at so early a period of its existence, greater prosperity. From the numerous documents transmitted by Mr. Ashmun, we can at present only give a few extracts, having reference to the general interests of the colony, omitting whatever is of subordinate importance.

"The passengers by the Doris, ninety-three in number, were lauded, after a pleasant, but somewhat protracted passage of forty-five days. All were, soon after their arrival, slightly affected by the climate, which proved fatal only to two small children." "The people from Baltimore, (says Mr. Ashmun), were the first, and generally the greatest, (I might almost say the only), sufferers. The Virginians followed next in the order of time, as well as in the severity of their symptoms; and in regard to the natives of North Carolina, all the change they have undergone seems to be less a disease than a salutary effect of nature to accommodate the physical system of its subjects, by a safe and gentle attenuation to the new influences of a tropical climate. The most protracted case of illness in the whole number, has not lasted longer than five days; three days is perhaps the average term of the in-door confinement of such as are pronounced sick, and about one-third part have not been confined at all."

Of the attentions experienced by the emigrants from the officers, particularly from William P. Matthews, esq. supercargo, Mr. Ashmun speaks in the highest terms, representing them as being of the most minute and judicious kind, and indeed as all which the "most amiable humanity and benevolence could prompt."

The factory at Young Setters, which was suspended for a short season in consequence of a war between two of the native chiefs, has resumed its operations. "All the public and private property which had been confided to Freeman's protection during the absence of the factor, was scrupulously respected and preserved amid all the alarm and disorder of the war." Three of the colonists are now permanently fixed at this factory, engaged in trade and making improvements.

The St. Johns' establishment continues prosperous. A large plantation has been connected with the factory of the island, and the way is perfectly prepared for the introduction of a little colony of twenty to thirty families to

this fertile spot at once, and an indefinite number at short intervals ever afterwards.

It is particularly gratifying to learn, that an agent has been for the first time introduced at Little Bassa, fifteen miles to the north-west of St. John's. Among the chiefs of this region there seems long to have existed a secret and silent dislike and dread of the colony, and they have persisted in the slave trade until the present year. "Unless, however, (says Mr. Ashmun), I greatly deceive myself, every cause of enmity and jealousy has for some months past been fast melting away, and we are, by the most unexceptionable means, introducing among them an influence which is, with God's blessing, to ameliorize and exalt their own condition, and to lead on to the establishment of a civilized population in that quarter, at no great distance of time. We have already, to some extent, commenced with all our features an agricultural appendage, a plan which has proved advantageous in different ways, both to the country people and the colony. A most desirable addition still to be made to both, is a school for the instruction of the native youth and children of the respective tribes in which our establishment is situated."

Mr. Ashmun here urges the importance of inviting the charitable institutions to lend their aid to this object, and adds: "I think it nearly capable of demonstration, that the African tribes may be civilized without expulsion from their chosen settlements and villages, and without that fearful diminution which has, from causes which do not exist here, as in regard to the Indians of America, accompanied the march of civilization in that hemisphere."

The following will, we are persuaded, be perused with no ordinary interest: "an excursion of one of our people into the interior, to the distance of about 140 miles, has led to a discovery of the populousness and comparative civilization of this district of Africa, never, till within a few months, even conjectured by myself. The same individual is now absent on a second journey: the particulars of both, I hope to be able to present to the board by the next conveyance. In the meantime, it may not be without interest to observe, that we are situated within fifty leagues of a country, in which a highly improved agriculture prevails; where the horse is a common domestic animal; where extensive tracts of land are cleared and enclosed; where every article absolutely necessary to comfortable life, is produced by the soil, or manufactured by the skill and industry of the inhabitants; where the Arabic is used as a written language in the ordinary commerce of life; where regular and abundant markets and fairs are kept, and where a degree of intelligence and partial refinement distinguishes the inhabitants, little compatible with the personal qualities attached in the current notions of the age to the people of Guinea."

Mr. Ashmun proceeds to state, that it has been the policy of the neighboring tribes to shut out as much as possible the colonists from the interior, and even to conceal from them the fact of the existence of such a people as are now found in possession of the country at a little distance from the coast. The reason he states to be, their "desire to possess themselves of the streams of commerce, by compassing the remote sources of their gains." It is now ascertained, beyond all doubt, that the inland tribes are anxious to open a direct communication with the colony, as a large proportion of the exports from the colony are, at present, from these interior regions. It is believed that opening a free passage will double the amount.—Arrangements are making accordingly, to effect this object by amicable negotiations with the coast tribes, and Mr. Ashmun thinks there is a promise of speedy and future success.

"It affords me satisfaction," says Mr. Ashmun, "to state, that we have, within a few days, accomplished the entire renovation of the schools of the colony—organizing all on the Lancasterian system, and uniting them under a common superintendent—the rev. George McGill, who arrived by the Doris, from Baltimore. There is at present a great want of school books and stationery. We are grateful for a box of the former, sent out by the Doris—but among more than two hundred children, they cannot be looked upon as a supply for more than half a year." In a note he adds, "all the children of the colony attend school."

There are belonging to Rev. Mr. Carey's school for native children,	45
To Rev. G. McGill's classes,	16
To Mr. Stuart's school,	41
To Miss Jackson's school,	40
To Mrs. Williams' school,	30
To Mr. Prout's school,	52

227

A purchase has been made of the valuable part of Bushrod Island, including the whole right branch of the Stockton creek, from the St. Paul's to the Montserado, (8 miles,) and directly opposite to the St. Paul's territory, which can of itself support a small colony. A part of the emigrants by the Doris are to be located on this island. We hope the next season, (says Mr. Ashmun,) to have a bridge, (length 140 feet,) across the Stockton, to connect the new Bushrod purchase with the St. Paul's.

In reference to future emigrants, the colonial agent observes, "about the first of October it may be reasonably expected that the whole number of people now on expense will be off our hands, and the *Receiptacle* at present occupied by them, will be vacant as early as the first of December, by their removal into their own houses. The *Receiptacle* will hold about 150 persons, and additional accommodations may be easily procured for 50 more.—Should the board despatch their next company with a view to the settlement of the Grand Bassa, which I hope they will, it will be necessary to provide particularly for the exigencies of a new settlement, by sending, or authorizing me to buy here, (which is better,) 10,000 feet of boards."

We trust no apology need be offered for the number and length of these extracts. From the very able and full communications before us, we might make many others of scarcely less interest. They cannot fail to produce their appropriate effects on an enlightened and generous people. The very mail which brought to our office these despatches, brought also a letter from a very respectable gentleman in Maryland, inquiring whether all his servants, (30 in number,) can have a passage the present season to the colony.

Let, then, our friends throughout the union feel the holy motives which ought now to inspire them in the prosecution of a work, so manifestly conducive to our interests and honor as a nation, to the regeneration of Africa, and to the glory of God. Let not the autumn pass without the departure of two expeditions to Liberia. Let every friend of our cause be active, and success is sure. And here we would humbly suggest, that should the society of friends in North Carolina, who have repeatedly made liberal donations to our society, find themselves able to fit out an expedition at their own expense, we should confidently expect the most gratifying results from the efforts of the present year.

We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger in the Doris, from Liberia. The account he gives of the colony is highly satisfactory; the colonists are in good health, and going on most prosperously. He describes their mode of living as comfortable even to luxury, the tables of many who had arrived there povertyless, being covered with the greatest abundance, including wine and other luxuries. It will be observed that the Colonization Society proposes to fit out an expedition as soon as practicable, and we hope that the number of those who are willing to visit the "land of promise," may be such as to meet their wishes.—*Balt. Chronicle*.

The annexed letter from the Rev. Geo. McGill, who sailed for Africa in the Doris, to one of the Baltimore committee of the American Colonization Society, will be read by his numerous friends with much interest.

Monrovia, May 11th, 1827.

DEAR FRIEND: I have arrived safe in Africa after a passage of fifty-six days from the time that you left us on board. I have little more to say than that this is the place for me. As soon as I can get prepared to receive my family, I shall come or send for them. I have been most agreeably disappointed.—The colony presents the most lovely prospect for us that my eyes ever beheld.

Since this letter has been on hand, I have greatly recovered, and have been made an offer by the school com-

mittee to take charge of the schools in the settlement, and see that they are conducted properly: and at the same time to teach sixteen select scholars four hours in the day—My compensation for the same is \$150 per annum. In addition, they have made me librarian, for which they allow me \$50 per annum. In my next I will try to give you something of more interest.

COM. PORTER AT NEW ORLEANS.

We publish the following without comment, except to say that it is, perhaps, the first time that a *foreign* officer has so ventured to expound the laws of the United States. It is a strange proceeding.

From the New Orleans Argus, of Aug. 20.

Mr. Editor: A hand bill has been put into circulation in this city, under the sanction of a name of some distinction, especially with seamen: which, to prevent erroneous and dangerous impressions on the inconsiderate, (that might be strengthened by silence in the public prosecutor), I deem it my duty briefly to notice.

It is well known that a Mexican brig of war has for some weeks been lying off the Balize, and for the most part, at anchor within our waters. For this indulgence she has an undoubted claim on our hospitality, as a neutral nation, whether for repair of damages of war, or whether for a supply of provisions, or refreshment of her crew. But these permitted objects mark the limits of this indulgence. And however the cause for which they are at war may entitle them to our sympathies, (and there is no American who does not feel and confess them), still so long as this nation remains within the pale of neutrality, this neutral port can, under no pretext, be converted, directly or indirectly, into a recruiting station, for augmenting the force of their warlike bands.

Certain irregularities of this description, imputed to persons resident within this city, have already given rise to prosecutions against them, for an attempted breach of the neutrality of their country, and for which, in due time, they will be called to answer at its bar.

The reputed framer of the hand bill in question, apparently alluding to these irregularities, and ascribing them to an ignorance of the laws, as to what is and what is not permitted to be done; and undertaking to distinguish in this respect the relative rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents, publicly invites, not merely Mexican seamen, but all foreigners indiscriminately within our jurisdiction, to array themselves under his popular standard, against a nation with which we are at peace, and towards which our neutrality is guaranteed by a treaty, and guarded by municipal enactments.

For this erroneous gloss upon the laws, not to speak of the invitation also to citizens, and of the general aspect of such a paper, in a neutral port, and for the sake of those who might otherwise heedlessly encounter the penalties of the law, I reluctantly resort to this public notice; and will take leave to remind them, that, like the allegiance due from citizens, a temporary allegiance is due also from foreigners residing at all under the protection and authority of our laws, except only so far as they are released from the obligation of it by the laws themselves. The laws have so far relaxed that obligation in favor of certain followers, as to permit *any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which, at the time of its arrival in the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, to enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, on board such vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, power, state, colony, district, or people.** But this is the extent to which foreigners within

our jurisdictional limits are free from the obligation of the laws of neutrality. If, beyond this exception, any foreigner venture where citizens are forbidden to be concerned, within our jurisdiction, either in fitting out or arming or augmenting the force of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, to cruise at sea against a nation at peace with us; or 'to enlist or enter himself, and hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor; and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years.'

That no mistake may exist on this subject, I refer to the 2d, 3d, and 4th sections of congress, of the 20th of April, 1818; "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," (vol. 6, p. 320, c. 370, Ingersoll's Abridg. 501), from which I have cited, and which are exact transcripts of the corresponding sections of the act of congress, of June 5, 1791, (vol. 2, p. 426), except the addition of the words 'colony, district, or people,' and which have never since ceased to be in force.

J. W. SMITH,
U. S. dist. atty.

New Orleans, Aug. 18, 1827.

From the New Orleans Advertiser of Aug. 20.

Mr. Editor. The public prosecutor, J. W. Smith, esq. district attorney of the United States, having noticed a hand-bill, circulated by me, to guard seamen, and others, desirous of entering the Mexican service from involving themselves in difficulties by infractions of the law against foreign enlistment, and as, by the tenor of the above notice, impressions may be made on the minds of some of a disposition on my part to countenance a violation of the laws and neutrality of the United States, I deem it advisable to lay before the public the hand-bill alluded to, and briefly to explain the causes which gave rise to it, which were as follows:

About seventy seamen, chiefly foreigners, desirous of enlisting in the Mexican service sailed from New Orleans to embark on board the Mexican brig of war Guerrero, then cruising off the Balize. The officers of the government, hearing of their intention, instead of using measures in this city for preventing the act, if there was any thing illegal in it, plac'd boats in the river at the passes below to intercept them on their way to the vessel. They were consequently taken, and brought to the city, and march'd, like convicts, under guard to the custom-house. Some were liberated, and about thirty were thrown into prison. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained, they were brought before the parish judge, and on motion of the district attorney, the proceedings against them were stopp'd, and they were liberat'd on giving nominal bail. Two of them, I am inform'd, died by sickness brought on by this detention. It was to guard against similar inconveniences to those who were desirous of entering the Mexican service, that I was induc'd to publish the hand bill in question; and it has had the desired effect. It is as follows:

FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHTS.

Many inquiries have been made of me by seamen and others, desirous of entering the Mexican navy, and respecting the laws which have a bearing on the subject, and many, in pursuance of their wishes to join my command, having met with serious embarrassment in consequence of a misunderstanding of those laws on their part, as well as on the part of others; I have thought it my duty to explain to them, in a simple and concise manner, what they are, and what they are not authorized to do, in order that the difficulties they have encountered, may hereafter be avoided:

1st. A citizen of the United States, cannot receive a commission in the United States to serve a foreign power to act against a power at peace with the United States.

2d. Neither can seamen or other citizens of the United States, enlist in the United States, to serve against a power at peace with the United States; but they may leave the United States with the *intention* of enlisting, and may

*The import of these words, if they ever could be reasonably doubted, has been long since settled, by decisions of the supreme court of the United States, restraining the liberty of shipment to seamen of the country to which the armed vessel belongs. [Spanish ship Akerta, IX Cranch, 366. Schr. Estrella, IV Wheaton 306.]

enlist when beyond their jurisdiction, without committing any offence against their laws.

3d. Foreigners may enlist on board a foreign vessel of war within the waters of the United States; provided such vessel of war at the time of her arrival in the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, and that the power to which she belonged be at peace with the United States.

The pay of a seaman in the Mexican navy, is 14 dollars per month, and he is entitled to share in all prizes; the term of service one year: the advance on signing articles three months pay, or 42 dollars, and the bounty 20 dollars, making altogether 62 dollars. If he brings a security, one half of the bounty, or 10 dollars, is paid to the security. The provisions and treatment are good, and pay punctual.

Non commissioned officers are paid as follows:

1st boat-swain,	\$60
2d do.	40
3d do.	25
1st carpenter,	30
2d do.	22
1st casker,	30
2d do.	22
sail makers,	22
1st blacksmith,	50
2d do.	20

Able bodied seamen and others, from any country, who, without any violation of the law as above explained, will present themselves to me beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, will it is hoped have no cause to regret placing themselves under the command of one, who ever has protected, and ever will protect their rights, to the utmost of his power.

DAVID PORTER.

With every disposition to pay the strictest attention to all the rights of neutrality, and the laws of the U. States, it ought not to be expected of me to sacrifice any of my rights as a belligerent. What they do not prohibit my doing, I have a right to do, and the right is still stronger when the permission is expressed in the law itself, and I shall exercise it if I find it to the interest of the republic of Mexico to do so. What the laws prohibit I shall not attempt. It is not asserted that I have done any thing illegal in explaining the laws according to my understanding of them, if I have, let me be punished, according to the laws I have violated. Nor is it denied that I have given a proper construction to them: wherein then lies the offence? By sacrificing my rights as a belligerent, and giving up all the advantages which the laws allow to me, who is to be benefited? and by availing myself of them who is to be injured? not the United States, surely, but Spain; and it will hardly be contended that she has any claims on my forbearance, or that I am bound, from courtesy, to sacrifice the interests of Mexico to the benefit of her enemy. What the laws entitle me to do, it entitles her to do: thus far we are on an equality, and it will be no cause of complaint on the part of the government of Mexico whenever Spain thinks proper to exercise her privileges.

I beg leave to assure the district attorney, and all other United States officers, that, in claiming all the privileges that the laws entitle me to, I have no desire to oppose myself to their authority: my desire is to fulfil all the duties of my obligation to Mexico, and what I have done, and intend to do, I am decidedly of opinion is neither against the laws of the country, the policy of the government nor public opinion. Were it against the laws of the United States they would not have been the first time they had been carried into execution since the passing of the act of 1818. Were it against the policy of the government of the United States, to aid other nations who are now struggling for freedom, congress would not have appropriated money to purchase one Greek ship, to enable the Greek deputies to fit out the other, nor would the government have permitted a United States naval officer to take the frigate Hellas to Greece, neither would it have permitted the building, equipping and manning proliely of so many vessels of war for the republican government of South America. Were it against public opinion the United States officers would not stand condemned by every one with whom I have conversed on the subject for their severity in this instance, nor would they, (judging from the spirit with which they commenced it,) have de-

sisted from the prosecution if they had believed that public opinion and the laws would have justified them in continuing it. What reason then have they for their apparent cruelty to those poor men who were ignorant of the laws, even if they had violated them, and who it is evident had no intention of doing so? and wherein consists my offence for explaining and pointing out to them their rights, that they might no longer be liable to involve themselves in difficulties and induce the officers of the United States, (no doubt from a sense of duty), to arrest and imprison them?

DAVID PORTER.

From the same, of same date.

We are authorized by com. Porter to say, in reply to the inquiries of the editor of the Pensacola Gazette, that the facts stated by him, with regard to the delivering of a Mexican commission to the Colombian privateer Carraboba, (whose former commission had expired), out of the waters and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, are correct; that she not only took one prize but burnt several others; and yet he denies having violated the neutrality of "the harbor of Key West."

Com. Porter will as readily answer any other questions on this subject that the editor of the Pensacola Gazette may think proper to propose to him.

We are assured by a gentleman who was present at the delivery of the commission, that Adm. Laborde, with two frigates and a brig ran in chase of com. Porter at the time, who was on board the Mexican brig of war Bravo—that he continued the pursuit two days, and that it was only by a superior knowledge of the Florida reef that the com. was enabled to save the Bravo and the privateer. Here it will appear that Laborde, at least, thought him beyond the jurisdiction of the United States and liable to legal capture.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

During a call which the U. S. ship North-Carolina made at Citadella, in the Island of Minorca, in April, 1826, one of her officers picked up, in a shoemaker's shop in that place, a curious relic of our revolution, namely, a picture painted on glass, and well executed, dated London, 1775, designed by the tory artist to ridicule the patriotic spirit which had begun to show itself in the then colonies, in resisting the usurpations of the mother country. It purports to be a representation of "a society of ladies at Edenton, in North Carolina,"—convened for the purpose of entering into a compact to abstain from the use of tea and British manufactures. That such an article should have been found in such a place, is not less a matter of curiosity than the picture itself, of which the following is an accurate description.

The picture represents on its left, the lady moderator "fat, fair, and forty," gorgeously attired according to the fashion of the day, seated at the end of the table, with an amplified mallet in her right hand, as if in the act of calling to order a British officer who is attempting to ravish a kiss from the fair secretary, seated a little way on her right, whose youth and charms would seem to be an indisputable warrant for such boldness—though she punishes it by puncturing his amiable hand with a sharp point of her pen. On the left of the moderator is seated a lady of a remarkably modest demeanor, and by her dress, supposed to be of high quality, who appears to be blushing at the scene we have just described. Behind the chair of the moderator stands a tall, hard-favored female, stricken in years and coarsely habited, but with a cast of countenance expressive of great fortitude and resolution. Through this group is seen the round black face, thick lips, and flat nose, (with their accompanying vacant, good natured smile), of a female domestic, who is handing a China inkstand towards the table, upon a pretty little coquetlike waiter. The front of the picture shows an elderly matron in a snuff-colored silk gown, and black send and bonnet, who has just risen from an old fashioned mahogany chair, and bending over the table, seems to be writing on a large scroll containing the following patriotic and spirited resolution:

"We, the ladies, of Edenton do hereby solemnly engage not to conform to that pernicious custom of drinking tea, or that we the storesaid ladies, will not promote the wear of any manufacture from England, until such time that all acts which tend to enslave this our native country, shall be repealed."

On the right of the picture, three ladies, whose appearance bespeaks them among the "beauty and fashion" of Edenton, are seen emptying the contents of their teacannisters into a couple of hats, of the oldest cut, which are held by a sly, smirking old codger, in a brown coat and red perriwig, perhaps charged by these patriotic dames with the office of consigning the hated emblem of British tyranny to the bottom of the Alhambra, or to the flames. In the back ground a merry old Joan, cloaked and hooded, is already seen in possession of a succedaneum for the interdicted article, which she is quaffing from an ample china punch bowl, with an expression of great satisfaction, while her neighbor with the long-eared cap and gypsy hat, and a half beseeching, half upbraiding physiognomy, is extending a hand to disengage it from her insatiable lips. In the foreground are two prostrate teacannisters, dishonored by a dog, which is licking the cheek of an infant at play on the carpet, as if in token of approbation at seeing the child upset a waiter of tea china.

The picture is marked "plate V." and must have been one of a series of the same description. The officer who discovered it immediately purchased it from the mender of souls, whose property it was, and presented it to com. Rodgers, who, we understand, intends to present it to the Governor of N. Carolina; a destiny which it well merits, however humble its pretensions may be as a work of art.

Norfolk Herald.

THE HORRIBLE TRADE.

Communication from a naval officer of rank, employed on the coast of Africa.

"*Bight of Biafra, April 12, 1827.*—Yesterday afternoon, after having sent some of my boats into the Calabar river, where I had reason to believe a slaver was on the point of sailing, with a full cargo, a vessel was seen from the royal yard, standing through between Fernando Po and the main land. Aware that she could be nothing but a slaver, I made sail in chase, and though then sunset, I shaped a course so as to cut her off in the night. At one in the morning we got sight of her under a press of sail, but to no effect; for *old Nick himself* will not escape this *damning* ship in light winds. It, however, fell calm, when we were about four or five miles from her, and I directed the boats, well manned and armed, to attack her. However, no resistance was made, and at two o'clock one of the boats returned to acquaint me of the capture of the Creole, a Brazilian brig, with a cargo of *three hundred and nine slaves*.

The purport of this letter, my good friend, is not to take up your time with a perusal of my captures, but to make your feeling heart (if possible) more alive than it is to the miseries I have experienced in this slaver, and the torture the unoffending creatures are put to in cold blood, by these execrable villains the Portuguese. In the morning I went on board to see and be a witness to the state the slaves were in. Now, you will bear in mind this vessel is only 85½ tons; that near one hundred men were in chains below, and those *chains so riveted* as to take my people a whole afternoon to let the poor creatures breathe the air aloft. The women and girls were (horrid to relate) branded with an iron, at least one inch in length, with the letter B; and several of these marks must have been done even since they were at sea (but two days,) as several of the younger females were weeping from the pain they still suffered; and I was a melancholy witness to the marks, all of them being a *sore*, and most of them festering, and this, too, not one inch above the *breast*. The men were marked with the same letter B, but on the arm.

As you are ever on the move in the higher circles, do make this cruelty known, that, if possible, these monsters of wanton depravity may be punished. It is too bad, that after the immense sums of money given to that rascally Portuguese government to suppress the slave trade, such enormities should be suffered. I frightened the *beast of a master* out of his wits, by getting a red hot iron and putting it close to his cheek; and I verily believe it will have a good effect. I would have given my ears, if I could have branded the *villain* on his *forehead or cheek*.

Do, my good friend, speak of it to all and every body you think proper; for it is heart-rending to see such cru-

elty, so barbarously inflicted, and by those *dealers* in the *human flesh*.

This last capture makes no less than *two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven slaves taken and emancipated by this ship alone*. The Calabar and Cameroons rivers are now perfectly empty. In the former there is but one vessel, and she is French, and in the latter, none whatever. I hope, therefore, they have felt the last order of our government, to seize them with slave cargoes on board north of the line, and that the slave trade, if not stopped, has lately received a severe check. I am off for Sierra Leon in a day or two, in hope of meeting, —, as the thunder and lightning in the vicinity of these rivers and the immense mountains, has for the last week been terrific. The rainy season is also beginning, which alone is sufficient to drive any one out of these sad bights. In addition to the Creole, I have sent up for adjudication this last month, no less than seven vessels, all laden with slave cargoes, and it has almost cleared the bights.

COLONIAL TRADE.

To the editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

Liverpool, July 2, 1827.

GENTLEMEN: This country has been for twelve months laying the foundation of a commercial war with the United States, which can be terminated on just terms only by a united and energetic resistance, and a prompt adoption and a faithful enforcement of countervailing measures; whatever neglect or oversight the president of the United States may have been guilty of on the West India question, and whether he has, or has not, been guilty of neglect, I have not the means here to determine; but be this as it may, our country's honor and her interest requires that we should rally round our government, and present an united front to England, upon this subject. The contest has been shrouded with too thin a veil by Mr. Canning, in his correspondence with Mr. Gallatin, to conceal from the view of any unprejudiced man his real object. When England, in 1815, opened her West India islands, on certain conditions, to the whole world, she was sincere, and if we had accepted her conditions, we would have placed her in rather an awkward dilemma, as, in 1826, she determined to change her policy, but she would have found means to evade the arrangement, as she did to get over a stipulated and plighted engagement to negotiate upon the subject. She made a positive engagement to settle the matter by negotiation in 1824; and, in 1826, she as positively declined to negotiate at all respecting it, and that, too without giving any other reason than is contained in Mr. Canning's flippant and impertinent remark, that "*she would not allow herself to be drawn into the discussion of a subject that had already been exhausted.*"—To which he subsequently added in the house of commons, the empty and frothy boast, that *he had had the last word*. After this, let no man in America suppose that England was, in 1826, disposed to arrange the trade with us upon equitable terms: and that its non-arrangement grew out of our non-acceptance of the terms offered by their act of 1815. The truth is, in 1826, they found that their reciprocity system of commerce did not work as well as they expected, and they determined to retrace their steps, as far as they could with decency. To this, ministers were more promptly forced by the clamors of the shipping interest—clamors to be sure unfounded, but still not the less loud on that account. They ascribed all the depreciation in the value of their shipping and their profits to Mr. Huskisson's reciprocity system, instead of ascribing it to overtrading in 1825, by the building of a superfluous number of vessels, and the general derangement of trade in 1826. But to turn to the West India question—This government has just passed a bill through parliament, which authorizes the inland introduction from the United States, into Canada, free of duty, ashes, staves and lumber of every description, horses, fresh provisions, &c. &c. and that the articles so admitted into Canada shall be deemed to be Canadian produce, and shall be admitted into England, and into the West Indies, as such. The operation of this bill will be, if we allow the intercourse to continue between Canada and the United States, to give to British shipping the entire carrying trade of such American articles as they may be able to receive

through Canada. Board staves from the United States, received through that channel, will pay a duty here of only £1, per 1,200—but if imported direct from the United States they will have to pay £11 10s.—the duty before this bill passed was £3 16s. 8d. on American staves coming direct. United States ashes coming through Canada, are admitted here free of duty; if they come direct they pay a duty of six shillings per cwt.; wheat from the United States is entirely prohibited; from Canada it is admitted at a duty of 5s. per quarter; thus the Canadians may ship all their own grain, and supply themselves with cheap bread from the United States.

By these regulations this government expects to cripple the navigation of the United States of which it feels great jealousy, and at the same time improve its own; a policy which Mr. Huskisson has in debate admitted to be the policy of England; and in this policy we find the true secret connected with the West India question. He argues, I recollect Mr. Huskisson, that if the trade be opened to us on equal terms, from our commercial activity and contiguous, we will secure the whole of it, and thereby much increase our commercial marine.

There is now scarcely any article, with the exception of cotton, produced in the United States, that, coming direct to this country, is not taxed to almost a prohibitory amount.—The value of tobacco is about 4d. and the duty on it is 5s. per box; the value of rice is 15s. and the duty on American rice is 10s. per cwt. whilst it is admitted from the East Indies at a duty of only 5s. Our cotton is so necessary to the very existence of the people in this section of England, that it pays a duty of only 6 per cent. but their dependence upon us for this article begins to alarm them; out of a consumption of about 600,000 bales, which is the present estimated consumption of this country, they use about 400,000 bales of United States growth; they are, however, now looking round to ascertain in what way they can, upon good terms, obtain this supply from other countries, so as to make them less dependant upon us for an article that is of such vital importance to them. If we were now suddenly to cut off the supply of cotton from our country, it would create a reaction in waters. We cannot blame them for attempting to avert such an evil—an evil that I confess I would, in common with themselves, deplore. But if it should take place it will be of their own creating. We disclaim monopoly of every description; but what we do so, we do not disclaim a resistance to an attempt to monopolize the commerce of the world.

The cultivation of tobacco has, heretofore, been prohibited in this country. A removal of the prohibition was suggested the other night in the house of lords; and if they do remove it, I think they will be able to cultivate it with considerable success. The greatest produce of tobacco to me here that I ever saw in my life was in Holland; a climate, I think, by no means better adapted to its growth than this is.

When I commenced I did not mean to trouble you with so long a letter, but I hope you will excuse it, as well as the scrawl, if you can read it, and be assured of my regard with which I remain your most obed't servant.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Sept. 7, 1827.

The general-in-chief of the army having recently commanded a tour of military inspection, embracing the frontier posts of the union generally, south and west of the Hudson river and the lower lakes, took himself called upon to direct to the army the sentiments of proud satisfaction with which he has viewed the state of moral and professional advancement every where evident in the large portion of it which has thus passed under his eye. He communicates the news and the country, that in an institution so important to our external interests, and so intimately connected with our national character, such success has attended its march of improvement in every quality that is calculated to invigorate and adorn a military establishment.

Difficult as it has always been found to preserve, in times of peace, the active efficiency of troops, more especially when parcelled and distributed over wide and remote frontiers, the present favorable aspect of our mili-

tary concerns, justifies the hope that, through the operation of the military academy and supplemental schools of practice, united with that spirit of chivalric virtue prevailing among the officers, our army may yet demonstrate an honorable exception to the usual results of inactivity and dispersion incident to peace establishments. The academy at West Point affords advantages unequalled perhaps in any other country, for the incipient formation of high military character; and in the disposition evinced by the government to foster and mature this principle, by introducing academic graduates through the schools of practice, to the appropriate scenes and strict duties of their vocation, we have a pledge that the army will be sustained in that moral rectitude and professional vigor which must secure alike its own respectability and the favor of the nation.

In venturing to notice any particular instances of proficiency in military discipline, instruction, or police, it is found an easy task to discriminate where every corps has presented the most satisfactory evidences of military improvement. It may be proper, however to mention the 1st regiment of infantry, the companies of artillery at Savannah, West Point, and New-York, together with the troops generally at the artillery and infantry schools of practice. The fatigue duties in which the latter have been recently engaged, at the Jefferson barracks, have naturally operated as impediments to the attainment of a polished discipline, but their zeal, their ardor and their military devotion are not the less apparent on this account.

Equally unaccustomed and averse to the practice of awarding profuse or indiscriminate praise, the general-in-chief has sought, with no slight scrutiny, for subjects of animadversion and blame. In this review, however, he has not been able to find a single case of delinquency or relaxation in discipline, sufficiently grave to qualify the general need of commendation which he thus feels bound to bestow.

By order of major general Buwts,

R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN.

We now state what has been done on the side of the Pacific ocean; by which it will appear that captain Franklin's fearing to go on, lest the Blossom should have failed in reaching its appointed destination, was very unfortunate. Capt. Beechey did succeed, and had arrived at Kotzebue sound, the appointed place of rendezvous! Here the gallant officer remained, waiting in the fond hope of meeting the overland expedition, till the harbor began to freeze, when, to avoid being frozen in, he was reluctantly obliged to hoist his sails and depart. The following is an extract from a private letter from capt. Beechey and its description of the writer's feelings and disappointments is to our mind as affecting as it is simple and natural:—

St. Francisco, November 4, 1826.

"With the expectation of being by this time on my way home, I quitted St. Paul's on the 4th of July, and hastened to Kotzebue sound, performing what I could for hydrography in my way. I waited there four days, and then proceeded to the northward. The weather was fine, and favorable for our purpose, and we executed our work in a much shorter period than I could have expected, and succeeded in penetrating 120 miles further than the icy cape of captain Cook. Success, in this respect, excited our warmest expectation of similar good fortune in my much esteemed friend captain Franklin; but this was a feeling which gradually subsided, as the time passed away without his arrival. I was myself so sanguine of his success, from what I had seen of the coast about Prince Regent's inlet, and the facility that was there generally offered to boats proceeding from the land and the ice, that the appearance of every baidar, (native boat) that rounded the point of the anchorage, gave rise to the most lively hopes: each successive disappointment, however, and the near approach of winter, which had latterly become too evident, greatly tended to deaden those sensations, until every expectation had at length passed away. I determined, however, to wait for him as long as it was possible, without being frozen in. Towards the end of September, we

* San Francisco is a port in New Alion.

were visited by different companies of natives, travelling homewards with their stock of provisions for the winter, which they had been occupied in collecting during the summer months. This, in some degree, broke the monotony of the scene; but their visits latterly became "few and far between," and we were eventually left quite alone. At length the edges of the harbor were frozen, and it needed only a day or two of calm weather to render the whole a mass of ice. This was a signal which I did not disobey; and on the 14th of October, with a clear sky, and hard frosty weather, we steered out of the sound; our minds filled with anxiety for our intrepid countrymen, to whose relief, (in the event of their arriving subsequent to our departure,) we endeavored to contribute, by leaving a supply of flour on the island for them, and a case of beads, to enable them to purchase the friendship of the neighboring tribes."

Having seen how very nearly captain Franklin and captain Beechly had approached each other, the one in longitude 150 degrees, and in so high a northern longitude that these degrees are only about 23 or 24 miles, the other 160 miles within Icy Cape, which lies in longitude 160 degrees, we cannot help feeling more and more vexation that the small intervening space was not surmounted, and their junction—the grand completion of the expedition—happily effected.—*London Lit. Gazette.*

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Detroit Gazette contains an account of the proceedings of gov. Cass, in his negotiations with the Indians, which we find too long to insert entire. Governor Cass, during his absence of two months from Detroit, performed a tour of 3,200 miles, attended with many embarrassing circumstances. A treaty was concluded on the 15th inst. between the United States and the Menomnie, Chippewa, Winnebago, and New York Indians, and a few of the Ottawas; by the provisions of which the objects proposed to be attained by the government, were fully accomplished. These embraced the final settlement of the division line between the Chippewas and Menomnies—the cession by the Indians, and determination of the limits of the Green Bay reservation—and a reference by the Menomnies and New York Indians, of the difficulties existing between them, arising from their respective and different constructions of the treaties concluded with each other. The opinion of the government will be conclusive on this subject, as the parties have agreed to abide by its decision.

"On the arrival of gen. Atkinson at Prairie du Chien, with 500 troops, about the 31st July, he found col. Snelling already in occupation of the place, with four companies; the whole comprises a force of about 700 troops. Detachments had been sent into the surrounding country, but no traces of the Winnebagoes had been discovered. It was understood that they were collecting at some point on the Ouisconsin. Six had been seized and were in confinement at the Prairie. Gen. Atkinson would probably move up the Ouisconsin as soon as boats to transport the troops could be prepared: major Whistler, with a force of about 300 men, consisting of troops, Canadian volunteers, and Menomnie warriors, intended to leave Green Bay about the 21st, and ascend the Fox river to the portage, at which point it was contemplated a junction would be formed between his force and that from the Prairie.

Circumstances justify the belief that the greater portion of the nation are decidedly hostile, and that if indications of their feelings have not been exhibited more openly, since their repulse by the keel boat, it has been owing to the wholesome operation of fear, rather than of friendly feelings.

When gov. Cass, accompanied by his secretary, major Forsyth, descended the Ouisconsin, at about half way down the river, discovered a village of Winnebago lodges, located at such a distance from the shore as to escape observation from any but such as had been previously made acquainted with their situation. He stopped for the purpose of having a conference with the chiefs, and in order to assure them, went alone. As he ascended the small eminence upon which the lodges stood, a boy 17 or 18 years of age, took deliberate aim at him and was about to fire, when an Indian struck up his gun, exclaiming, "what are you about? do you want to ruin us all?" The Indians began precipitately to pull down

their wigwams—the women to cry—and the children to run away—some of them carrying away as secretly as they could, and passing behind the governor to escape notice, their arms and ammunition. In descending the hill, after conferring with the chiefs, a gun was repeatedly snapped at him, when, owing to some unexplained cause, perhaps to a second interference, or perhaps to some superstitious feeling, arising from want of previous success, the attempt was abandoned.

The intelligence from Chicago is of a character to warrant suspicions of the good faith of the Sioux, the Pottawatomies, and perhaps some of the Chippewas. In consequence of the representations of a friendly Pottawatomie at Chicago, called Chambler, it was deemed prudent to procure a force from Vermillion river, for the security of the inhabitants; and a detachment of 50 horsemen, accordingly moved to that place under the command of captain Morgan. The Pottawatomie, accompanied by two or three half breeds, was dispatched to the Winnebago chief, Big-foot's village, about 70 miles from Chicago, to obtain such information relative to their contemplated movements and the nature of their intentions as might be practicable. The chief was absent and the band not only refused to disclose the place of his retreat, but endeavored to prevail on Chambler to return, assuring him that the Winnebagoes were dispersed through the country, and were perfectly peaceable. As they declined aiding him, he proceeded alone, and at about 25 miles from the village, he discovered their place of rendezvous. The Indians were much alarmed, believing him to be a spy, and he was immediately surrounded by 3 or 400 warriors, completely armed. He had a conference that night with the chief, in which he assigned as the reason for his intrusion, that he had heard that the Sioux and Winnebagoes had made overtures to the Pottawatomies, Ottawas, and Chippewas, requesting them to join in hostilities to be commenced against the whites—that Me-ta-wa, a Pottawatomie chief, had rejected the war pipe of the Sioux, and the war club of the Winnebagoes. Chambler asked if all this was true.

He was answered, that the war pipe and war club were sent by the Winnebago nation to call to their aid, their red brothers—that the Winnebagoes of the Mississippi had commenced hostilities—that they were gathering to devise measures to act in concert, and that it was with the greatest difficulty that they restrained their young men from breaking out into open violence. They added to this, that the chief held prisoner by Thos. Forsyth, Indian agent at Rocky island, would be demanded, as well of the commissioners at the treaty ground, as of the agent, and that a refusal to deliver him up would be interpreted by them into a declaration of hostilities on the part of the Americans. A report prevailed among them also, that the troops at Green Bay were divided, and that if hostilities should commence, the Winnebagoes at that place would out number the whites. They were also encouraged by the belief that the Red river English had incited the Sioux and Chippewas to a war with each other.

Language very different from this was held at the treaty ground, when the governor told the Winnebagoes that we should cut a road through the portage of the Ouisconsin, not with axes, but with guns. They hung their heads lower than they have ever been held before—disclaimed any thing like hostile intentions—acknowledged the justice of the retribution which would be visited upon such of their nation as had taken part in the outrages, but of which they protested they were entirely guiltless, and implored the protection of their great Father from its effects.

It is the decided conviction of every man at all acquainted with the circumstances, and one which appears perfectly well founded, that the tour of gov. Cass, of which the prompt military movements from St. Louis were among the consequences, was the immediate means of checking the Indians in their contemplated movements; and that without this, the rising of the disaffected would probably have been general.

How long a people, so notoriously treacherous as the Winnebagoes, may choose to remember a promise voluntarily and solemnly made it is impossible to say. It is certain that they parted from the commissioners with every demonstration of a wish to preserve the peaceable and

friendly relations. But it is equally certain, that there is a strong possibility that they will break out into some act of outrage the moment they think they can do so with impunity.

The barracks as the treaty ground were burned, we understand, by the Indians, immediately after the departure of the commissioners from that place.

We learn from a gentleman who left Green Bay three days after the steam boat, that a council had been held with some of the Winnebagoes who attended the treaty, on the subject of the existing difficulties, but without any favorable result. The movement of major Whistler had been delayed, but would probably take place on the 21th ult.

RELIEF OF THE GREEKS.

To the Greek executive committee in New York.

Gentlemen.—I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Chancellor arrived with safety at Napoli di Romania, on the evening of the 23d of May. We were fortunate in finding the U. S. frigate Constitution, under the command of captain Patterson, from whom, as well as the officers under his command, I am highly gratified to say, we received every attention and assistance which it was in their power to grant.

After finding my countryman, Dr. Howe, and consulting with him as to the most proper manner to proceed, in order to accomplish the object contained in your letter of instructions, and also addressing a letter to the government of Greece, explaining the object of the donations, we proceeded to break bulk. We landed at Napoli di Romania, six hundred and ninety barrels of flour, bread and meal, and twenty-nine tierces of rice, together with nineteen boxes and packages of dry goods. At a small castle in the harbor of Napoli, we landed five hundred barrels of flour, bread and meal, for the use of those inhabiting the mountains between Napoli and Corinth; one hundred barrels of flour we shipped on board an Ionian vessel for the island of Calamo, for the use of those who escaped from Missoloughi before its fall.

Though we were told several times, that there would be efforts made by the soldiers to obtain some part of the cargo for their own use, yet every thing went on perfectly smooth without the most distant appearance of disorder.

On the morning of the 27th, I received a letter from the government, signed officially, bidding me again welcome to Greece, and politely inviting me to come to the island of Poros, where it is now sitting. Immediately on the receipt of this letter, it was concluded between Dr. Howe and myself that it would be best to proceed directly to Poros, with the remaining part of the cargo; not for the purpose of delivering it into the hands of the government but to show our respect for it, and to be still nearer to the scene of war, where the greatest misery always exists. We arrived at Poros on the evening of the 29th. I called upon the government soon after my arrival and explained to them my instructions. The tears flowed copiously from the eyes of Slerakies, who is now secretary of state, when mention was made of the suffering women and children and old men. The government expressed the warmest gratitude for the expression of American sympathy for the sufferers of Greece. I soon obtained a large magazine, where I have deposited the remaining part of the cargo, and shall immediately on the departure of the ship, attend to its distribution personally, in company with Jarvis, who arrived here from the camp in Attica, two days since, on turlough. Dr. Howe is attending to the distribution of the provisions left at Napoli di Romania. I heard from him last evening that all things go on well.

Wishing you, gentlemen, health and prosperity, I subscribe myself your obedient and humble servant,

Paris, June 2d, 1827.

J. P. MILLER.

THE TURKS AND THE GREEKS

MANIFESTO OF THE OTTOMAN PORTE.

[The following document was delivered on the 9th and 10th of June, 1827, by the ambassador to the dignitaries of the French, English, Russian, American and Prussian missions, in the order in which they repaired to the porte. It was therefore delivered before the treaty recently published was signed.]

To every man endowed with intelligence and penetration, it is clear and evident that, conformable to the decrees of Divine Providence, the flourishing condition of this world is owing to the union of the humane species in the social state; and that, as on account of their diversity of manners and character, this union could only be accomplished by the subjection of different nations. Almighty wisdom in dividing the universe into different countries, has assigned to each a sovereign, in whose hands the reigns of absolute authority over the nations subject to his dominion are placed; and that it is in this wise manner the Creator has established and regulated the order of the universe.

If, on the one hand, the consistency and duration of such a state of things principally depend on monarchs and sovereigns, respectively abstaining from every kind of interference in each other's internal and private affairs, it is, on the other hand, not less evident that the essential object of treaties between empires is to guard against the infringement of a system of order so admirable, and thus to establish the security of people and kingdoms. In this way each independent power, besides the obligations which its treaties and foreign relations impose, possesses also institutions and relations which concern only itself and its internal state, and which are the offspring of its legislation and form of government. It belongs, then, to itself alone to judge of what befits itself, and to bring itself therewith exclusively. Moreover, it is matter of public notoriety, that all the affairs of the sublime Ottoman porte are founded on its sacred legislation, and that all its regulations, national and political, are strictly connected with the precepts of religion.

Now the Greeks, who form part of the nations inhabiting the countries conquered ages ago by the Ottoman arms, and who, from generation to generation, have been tributary subjects of the sublime porte, have, like the other nations that since the origin of Islamism remained faithfully in submission, always enjoyed perfect repose and tranquility under the ægis of our legislation. It is notorious that these Greeks have been treated like Mussulmans in every respect, and as to every thing which regards their property, the maintenance of their personal security, and the defence of their honor; that they have been, particularly under the glorious reign of the present sovereign, loaded with benefits far exceeding those which their ancestors enjoyed; but it is precisely this great degree of favor, this height of comfort and tranquility, that has been the cause of the revolt, excited by malignant men incapable of appreciating the value of such marks of benevolence. Yielding to the delusions of a heated imagination, they have dared to raise the standard of revolt, not only against their benefactor and legitimate sovereign, but also against all the Mussulman people, by committing the most horrible excesses, sacrificing to their vengeance defenceless women and innocent children with unexampled atrocity.

As each power has its own particular penal code and political ordinances, the tenor whereof forms the basis for its acts of sovereignty, so the sublime porte, in every thing relating to the exercise of its sovereignty, rests exclusively upon its holy legislation, according to which the rebels fall to be treated. But in inflicting necessary punishment on some with the sole view of amending them, the porte has never refused to pardon those who implore its mercy, and to replace them as before under the ægis of its protection. In the same manner the sublime porte, always resolved to conform to the ordinances of its sacred law, notwithstanding the attention devoted to its domestic affairs, has never neglected to cultivate the relations of good understanding with friendly powers. The sublime porte has always been ready to comply with whatever treaties and the duties of friendship prescribe. Its most sincere prayers are offered up for that peace and general tranquility which, with the aid of the Most High, will be re-established in the same manner as the sublime porte has always extended its compassion—namely, by sparing its faithful subjects from the retaliatory and malevolent, and by terminating the existing troubles by its own resources, without giving occasion to discussions with the powers who are its friends, or to any demands on their part.

All the efforts of the sublime porte have but one object, which is the desire of the establishment of general

tranquility, while foreign interference can only tend to a prolongation of the rebellion. The firm and constant attention of the sublime porte to attend to its principal interests which spring from its sacred law, merits their approbation and respect, while any foreign interference must be liable to blame and animadversion. Now, it is clear and evident that by adhering to this principal, every thing might have been terminated long since, but for the ill-founded propositions which have been advanced concerning the conformity of religion, and the fatal influence which this state of things has, perhaps, exercised throughout the whole of Europe, and the injury to which maritime commerce may have been exposed. At the same time the hopes of the malevolent have been constantly encouraged by the improper conduct of giving them assistance of every kind, which, at any time, ought to have been refused, conformably to the law of nations. It is besides to be observed, that the relations and treaties subsisting between the sublime porte and the powers in friendship with it, have been entered into with the monarch and ministers of these powers only; and considering the obligation of every independent power to govern its subjects itself, the sublime porte has not failed to address to some friendly courts complaints respecting the secours afforded to the insurgents: The only answer made to these representations has been, to give to machinations tending to subvert laws and treaties, the signification of *liberty*; and to interpret proceedings contrary to existing engagements by the expression of *neutrality*; alleging the insufficiency of means for restraining the people.

Setting aside the want of reciprocal security, which must finally result from such a state of things, to the subjects of the respective powers, the sublime porte cannot allow such transactions to pass silently. Accordingly, the porte has never omitted to reply to the different pretensions advanced, by appealing to the justice and the equity of the powers who are its friends, by often reiterating complaints respecting the assistance afforded to the insurgents, and by giving the necessary answers in the course of communications with its friends. In fine, a mediation has at last been proposed. The fact, however, is, that an answer restricted to one single object can neither be changed by the process of time, nor by the innovation of expressions. The reply which the sublime porte gave at the beginning will always be the same; namely, that which it has reiterated in the face of the whole world, and which is in the last result its sentiment on the position of affairs.

Those who are informed of the circumstances and the details of events are not ignorant, that at the commencement of the insurrection some ministers of friendly courts, resident at the sublime porte, offered effective assistance in punishing the rebels. As, however, this offer related to an affair which came exclusively within the resort of the sublime porte, in pursuance of important considerations, both with regard to the present and the future, the porte confined itself in replying, that, though such an offer had for its object to give aid to the Ottoman government, it would never permit foreign interference. What is more, when the ambassador of a friendly power, at the period of his journey to the congress of Verona, entered into explanations in conferences with the Ottoman minister on the proposed mediation, the sublime porte declared in the most unequivocal manner, that such a proposition could not be listened to; reiterating every time that the subject was resumed, the assurance that political, national, and religious considerations, rendered such refusal indispensable.

In yielding to this reasoning, and in admitting more than once that right was on the side of the porte, the before mentioned ambassador, on his return from Verona to Constantinople, again clearly and officially declared in several conferences, by order of his court, and in the name of the other powers, that the Greek question was recognised as belonging to the internal affairs of the sublime porte; that as such it ought to be brought to a termination exclusively by the porte itself; that no other power was to interfere in the sequel; and that if ever any one were to interfere, all the others would act according to the principles of the law of nations.

The agents of one of the great powers which has recently consolidated its relations of friendship and good

understanding with the sublime porte, also officially and explicitly declared, in their conferences with the Ottoman agents, that there should be no interference on this subject.—That declaration having served as the basis for the result of those conferences, there cannot now be any question respecting this affair, which the sublime porte is entitled to consider as completely and radically adjusted. Nevertheless, the porte still considers itself authorised here to add the following observations in support of its antecedent assertions:—

The measures which the sublime porte has adopted from the commencement, and which it still pursues against the Greek insurgents, ought not to make the war be considered a war of religion. Those measures do not extend to all the people in general; for they have for their sole object to repress the revolt, and to punish those subjects of the porte who, acting as true chiefs of brigands, have committed atrocities equally serious and reprehensible. The sublime porte has never refused pardon to those who submit. The gates of clemency and mercy have always been open. This the sublime porte has proved by facts, and still proves it, by granting protection to those who return to their duty.

The real cause of the continuance of this revolt is to be found in the different propositions made to the sublime porte. The injury arising from the war, too, has only been felt by the porte; for it is known to all the world that European navigation has never been interrupted by this state of things, which, far from prejudicing European merchants, has afforded them considerable advantages.

Moreover, the troubles and the revolt exists only in one single country of the Ottoman empire, and among the partisans of malevolence; for, thanks be to God, the other provinces of this vast empire have no way suffered, and with all their inhabitants enjoy the most perfect repose. It is not easy, therefore, to understand how these troubles are to be communicated to other European countries. Suppose, however, that this were the case, as each power is paramount within itself, it ought to know such of its subjects on its own territory as manifest seditious dispositions, and it ought to punish them according to its own laws, and in pursuance of the duties inherent in its own sovereignty. It may be superfluous to add, that the sublime porte will never interfere in such transactions.

Considering the points above set forth with reference to justice and equity, every one must be easily convinced that there remains no ground for discussion upon these affairs. However, though it is fit that all ulterior interference should cease, an offer of a mediation has been in the last result made.

Now, in political language, it is understood by this expression, that if there arise differences on hostilities between two independent powers, a reconciliation may be brought about by the interference of a third friendly power: It is the same with respect to armistices and treaties of peace, which cannot be concluded but between recognized powers. But the sublime porte being engaged in punishing in its own territory, and in conformity with its sacred law, such of its turbulent subjects as have revolted, how can this case ever be made applicable to its situation? and must not the Ottoman government attribute to those who advance such propositions, views tending to give consequence to a troop of brigands? A Greek government is spoken of which is to be recognized in case the sublime porte does not consent to some arrangement; and it has been proposed to conclude a treaty with the rebels. Has not the sublime porte great reason to be struck with astonishment at hearing such language from friendly powers, for history presents no example of a conduct in all respects so opposed to the principles and duties of governments?

The sublime porte, therefore, can never listen to such propositions,—to propositions which it will neither hear nor understand, so long as the country inhabited by the Greeks forms part of the Ottoman dominions, and they are tributary subjects of the porte, which never will renounce its rights. If with the aid of the Almighty the sublime porte resume full possession of that country, it will then always act as well for the present as for the future in conformity with ordinances which its holy law prescribes with respect to its subjects.

The sublime porte, then, finding that in respect to this affair, it is impossible for it to listen to any thing except to the precepts of its religion and the code of its legislation, considers itself justified in declaring, that from religious, political, administrative, and national considerations, it cannot give the slightest countenance to the propositions which have been framed and finally brought forward. Always prepared to comply with the duties imposed by the treaties concluded with the friendly powers who now render this categorical reply necessary, the sublime porte hereby declares, for the last time, that every thing which has been stated above, entirely accords with the sovereign intentions of his highness, of his ministers, and of all the Mussulman people.

In the hope that this faithful exposition will suffice to convince its equitable friends of the justice of its cause, the sublime porte embraces this opportunity for reiterating the assurance of its high consideration.

Health and peace to him who followeth the path of rectitude.

MR. JEFFERSON AND MR. GILES.

From the *Richmond Enquirer* of September 7, 1827.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Jefferson's letter, and Mr. Clay's "great desideratum in political economy."

Extract from Mr. Clay's speech upon the tariff bill of 1824. Page 13.

"The great desideratum in political economy is the same as in private pursuits; that is, what is the best application of the aggregate industry of the nation that can be made honestly to produce the largest sum of national wealth. Labor is the source of all wealth, but it is not natural labor only." Judging from Mr. C.'s prize speech, generally, and from the six foregoing lines particularly—indeed, from all his speeches, and it would seem that Mr. Clay knows about as much of the "great desideratum of political economy" as he does about the Delphic oracles, or of the occult art of alchemy, or of the illusory corruptions of the brilliant prospect of the Panama congress, or of the inexplicable intricacies of the West India trade. It would also seem from the subjoined letter that Mr. Jefferson is here directly at points with Mr. C. respecting his great political, polar star—"the great desideratum in political economy;" and that his deepest affliction at the deplorable crisis most unwisely brought upon our country, was not produced by his *terrific alarms* at "the election of a military chief" to the presidency, but from much more substantial and fearful considerations.—From the unprincipled usurpations of the practical government. From converting a limited, federative government, into an unqualified, consolidated one. In substance, from the six lines quoted above, and the inevitable consequences from the practical operations of their contents, in abrogating all our fundamental laws. This letter was not originally intended for publication, but I now feel myself impelled to give it publicity from the following considerations amongst others. The extract contains the whole of the political part of the letter; some parts, merely private, are omitted. The part respecting the university has been published, as giving Mr. Jefferson's views of the then actual condition and future prospects of this important institution, which may be attended with public utility; and also as a reiteration of one falsehood out of many which have been circulated through the press for the last ten years in relation to myself, to wit: That there was an unfriendly feeling existing between Mr. Jefferson and myself. The falsehood is destitute of all pretext whatever. For some time past, some of the administration prints, desperate in their utmost need, have attempted to evade their bad course of the just influence of Mr. Jefferson's well earned political fame, by solemn assurances to the public, that Mr. Jefferson, when living, was in favor of the measures of the administration, and of the re-election of Mr. Adams. For this purpose they have lavishly poured forth obliquities upon Mr. Jefferson for opinions which they have ascribed to him, and which, if living, I verily believe, he would consider his greatest reproach. They have at length gone so far, as to put expressions into Mr. Jefferson's mouth, under marks of quotation, with intimations that they can be proved by competent evidence, (nothing doubting,) whilst they are

not only altogether surreptitious, but in direct hostility with the undeviating tenor and spirit of Mr. Jefferson's whole political life, and with his declarations, both verbally and in writing, often frankly and openly made to his friends, as I am well informed, till within a short period before his immediate death. Under these circumstances, it appears to me to have become the duty of every friend of Mr. Jefferson and of his country, who may be in possession of any written declarations from him, serving to demonstrate his real opinions respecting the perilsous crisis of the country, to lay them before the public, and thus, at once, to put down the surreptitious ones. This course alone can serve to rescue Mr. Jefferson's unsullied republican fame from the false and unmerited aspersions brought against it, under the guise of affected plaudits, the most delusive and deceptive. Besides, I conceive under these gross attempts at deception, the public has a right to demand a disclosure of all Mr. Jefferson's real opinions, in whosever hands they may be, as a protection against the mischievous influence of the spurious opinions falsely ascribed to him; and that, too, as I believe, by his now most unatural, loving friends, not long since, his most deadly foes. Two papers of this description, which have particularly attracted my attention, will be introduced here. The one, taken from the *National Journal*. The devoted "coalition" paper, at least, so characterized. The other, from the *Richmond Whig*. This latter is ushered forth by a writer under the signature of "A Farmer," who, most charitably, charges his brother farmers, and every body else, not acting under the same delusive influence with himself, with being "confiding dupes;" whereas the scribbling Farmer seems, himself, to be the most "confiding dupe;" that ever undertook to enlighten a people by overcasting them with the thick mist, in which he is himself enveloped. So much so, that he seems to be led about by some "ignis fatuus," with syren songs, made up in doleful, pathetic strains which he deals out to others in the same fascinating, heart-rending melody. These characteristics will shine with peculiar lustre, in the example here exhibited. Should this "confiding dupe" of a Farmer possess only a small portion of the candor of his calling, I think, after reading Mr. J.'s letter, containing his real opinions, and contrasting them with the surreptitious ones which have served to "dupe" the confiding Farmer, he will at once acknowledge, that there is no occasion to ask, "who is the dupe?" He must stand, himself, "the dupe confessed." Doubtless, he will be surprised to be told, that he is as much the unconscious "dupe" in many other of his delusive disclosures to the people. Having made them, it is means to give the people fair play, it has become his duty to hunt them up himself, and do his best to un deceive his own "enslaving dupes;" should he have been so unfortunate as to have made any.

WM. B. GILES.

Extract from the *National Journal*.

"One venerable authority, however, has been introduced in support of the claims of gen. Jackson, so imposing as to carry with it, if uncontradicted, great moral weight. We allude to that of the departed and lamented Jefferson, who has been quoted, since the grave closed upon his mortal remains, on the ground of a volunteer sentiment given by him at a public dinner, as being favorable to the election of general Jackson. To say this purpose the toast itself was gabbled; but even this gabbled, meant nothing but that general Jackson had earned, what he has justly received as the reward of his services—the thanks of his country. Opposed to such construction as has been put upon Mr. J.'s toast, we have in our possession conclusive testimony that the sentiments which we have expressed on this subject are those which the illustrious Jefferson expressed, but in stronger terms. We have his dying words, so to speak; and we will close this article with them. Of late years, that venerable man—Idem ventured to say any thing on politics; but not many years before his death, he observed to a friend "that his faith in the self government of the people had never been so completely shaken as it had been by the efforts made, at the last election, to place over their heads one who, in every station he ever filled, either military or civil, made it a point to violate every order and instruction given him, and to take his own arbitrary will as the guide of his conduct."

In such terms, strong as they are, and much stronger than we are disposed to use, did Mr. Jefferson speak just before his death, of the alarm created in his mind by the effort to place a merely military man at the head of our republic.

Extract from the Whig.

"These were the signs which called forth from that great apostle of freedom, Jefferson, his last but not terrible warning: 'My country!' said he, 'thou too, will experience the fate which has befallen every free government—thy liberties will be sacrificed to the glory of some military chieftain. I had fondly hoped to have found in thee an exception; but thy support of Jackson—a man who has disregarded every order he has received—who has trampled under foot the laws and constitution of his country—and who has substituted his own un governable will as his own rule of conduct—thy support of such a man shakes my confidence in the capacity of man for self-government, and I fear all is lost.' This is the language of the dying patriot. And if we followed him with undiminished confidence, and with unexampled success, in times and seasons when liable to temptation, what defence is not due to his opinion when delivered under such solemn circumstances, and in a condition little less imposing than if he had just risen from the dead! Under such high authority, I more confidently assert, that the effort to elect Jackson, is the fruitful fountain of the prevailing mischiefs, which every sober man must deprecate, as disturbing the repose and threatening the safety of the republic. This infirmity of a blind and idolatrous devotion to military success—the bane of every republic that has gone before us—is the prolific soil whose harvest of bitterness we are now reaping. In the plensy it produces, reason is no longer heard. The grossest falsehoods are propagated and believed—every object is sacrificed without scruple to the success of the idol."

Monticello, December 26, 1825.

EXTRACT.

"DEAR SIR—I see as you do and with the deepest affliction, the rapid strides with which the federal branch of our government, is advancing towards the usurpation of all the rights reserved to the states, and the consolidation in itself, of all powers, foreign and domestic, and that too by constructions, which if legitimate, leave no limits to their power. Take together the decisions of the federal court, the doctrines of the president, and the misconstructions of the constitutional compact acted on by the legislature of the federal branch; and it is but too evident that the three ruling branches of that department, are in combination to strip their colleagues, the state authorities, of the powers reserved by them, and to exercise the ourselves all functions foreign and domestic. Under the power to regulate commerce, they assume indefinitely, that also over agriculture and manufactures; and call it regulation too, to take the earnings of one of these branches of industry, and that too the most depressed, and put them into the pockets of the other, the most flourishing of all. Under the authority to establish post roads, they claim that of cutting down mountains, for the construction of roads, of digging canals, and aided by a little sophistry on the words 'general welfare,' a right to do, not only the acts, to effect which are sufficiently enumerated and permitted, but whatsoever they shall think, or pretend, will be for the general welfare. And what is our resource for the preservation of the constitution? Reason and argument. You might as well reason and argue with the marble columns encircling them. The representatives chosen by ourselves—they are joined in the combination, some from incorrect views of government, some from corrupt ones, sufficient voting together to out number the sound parts, and with majorities of only 1, 2, or 3, bold enough to go forward in defiance. *Are we then to stand at arms?*"

[A few words are here omitted, relating merely to an individual.]

"No! that must be the last resource, not to be thought of until much longer, and greater sufferings. If every infraction of a compact of so many parties, is to be resisted at once as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and long endurance then, with our brethren, while under despotism. Give them time for reflection and experience of

consequences; and keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents—and separate from our companions, only when the sole alternatives left, are the dissolution of our union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers. Between these two evils, when we must make choice, there can be no hesitation; but in the mean while, the states should be watchful to note every material usurpation on their rights—to denounce them as they occur in the most peremptory terms, to protest against them; as wrongs to which our present submission shall be considered, not as acknowledgments or precedents of right, but as a testimony yielding to the lesser evil—until their accumulation shall over weigh that of separation. I would go still further, and give to the federal member, by regular amendment of the constitution, a right to make roads and canals of intercommunication between the states—providing sufficiently against corrupt practices in congress, (log rolling, &c.) by declaring that the federal proportion of each state of the monies so employed, shall be in works within the state, or elsewhere with its consent, and with a due salvo of jurisdiction.—This is the course, which I think safest and best as yet.

You ask my opinion of the propriety of giving publicity to what is stated in your letter, as having past between Mr. John Q. Adams and yourself. Of this, no one can judge but yourself. It is one of these questions which belong to the forum of feeling. This alone, can decide on the degree of confidence implied in the disclosure. Whether, under no circumstances, it was to be communicable to others. It does not seem to be of that character, or at all to meet that aspect. They are historical facts, which belong to the present, as well as future time. I doubt whether a single fact, known to the world, will carry as clear a conviction to it, of the correctness of our knowledge of the reasonable views of the federal party of that day—as that disclosed by this most nefarious and daring attempt, to dis sever the union, of which the Harford convention was a subsequent chapter, and both of these, having failed, consolidation becomes the first book of their history. But this opens with a vast accession of strength, from their younger recruits, who having nothing in them of the feelings or principles of '76, now look to a single and splendid government of an aristocracy, founded on banking institutions and monied incorporations, under the guise and cloak of their favored branches of manufactures, commerce and navigation, riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman and beggar'd yeomanry. This will be to them a next best blessing to the monarchy of their first aim—and, perhaps, the surest stepping stone to it."

[The foregoing includes the whole of the political part of the letter. Then follows some information and remarks, purely private, and it thus concludes.]

"Our university has been most fortunate in the five professors procured from England; a finer selection could not have been made, besides there being of a grade of science which has left little superior behind; the correctness of their moral character; their accommodating dispositions and zeal for the prosperity of the institution leave us nothing more to wish. I verily believe, that as high a degree of education can now be obtained here, as in the country they left—and a finer set of youths, I never saw assembled for instruction; they committed some irregularities at first, until they learnt the lawful length of their tether, since, which it never has been transgressed in the smallest degree. A great proportion of them are severely devoted to study, and I fear not to say, that within 12 or 15 years from this time, a majority of the youth of our state will have been educated here. They shall carry hence the correct principles of our day, and we may count assuredly that they will exhibit their country in a degree of sound respectability that never known, either in our days, or those of forefathers. I cannot live to see it—my joy must only be that of anticipation, but that you may see it in full fruition, is the probable consequence of the 20 years, I am ahead of you in time, and is the sincere prayer, of your affectionate and constant friend.

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

The foregoing extract, containing the whole of the political part of the letter, is a true copy from Mr. Jefferson's original letter to me, written in his own handwriting.

W. B. GILES.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 4—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, SEPT. 22, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 836

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The publication of the index for the last volume, has been unavoidably delayed, but will be speedily furnished.

SOUTH CAROLINA. We have been, and yet are, at a loss to understand why so great an excitement against the tariff, and the principle of protecting domestic industry, has been raised in South Carolina, as to tolerate propositions to "calculate the value of the union," and cause some to outstrip the *sensibilities* displayed by other persons in the eastern states, in a season of great private privation and mad political passion. The last submitted, as they must have done, to the enactments of the majority—and so will the last. It is not less improper to talk thus wildly in South Carolina than it was in Massachusetts; and the same justice will mete the same amount of reprobation to all who shall "plot to dismember this union," or impede the operation of the law.

But, as just observed, we do not understand these things. It is not to be supposed that the actors in such anti-republican and disorganizing proceedings, "calculate" upon *frighting* the people of other states out of doing that which they believe it is proper for them to do. If so—they are greatly mistaken. The only effect will be to make the majority more resolute for the fulfillment of its wishes. This is a natural operation of the human mind, when left possessed of the freedom of action. And the national wish, as constitutionally expressed, must be supported. If the minority, in the north or the south, the east or the west, are to dictate the law—it is time indeed to "calculate the value of the union!" But violence hitherto has ever been its own self-destroyer in the United States, and it will remain to be its "own worst enemy."

All the representatives in congress from South Carolina are opposed to the principles of the tariff. Is detection expected in any of them, that they must be thus stirred up? We rather suppose that some local matter has really caused this bustle—and that a tear prevails of the loss of some certain power possessed or aspired to. We do know that many as good men as that state boasts of, regard the establishment of the domestic manufactures of cotton as the *sheet-anchor* of demand for this great product—and so it is. Hence, perhaps, to arrest this growing belief, comes the violence of politicians, that they may "run, if they cannot ride, the state." Such runs have been—and are.

Gov. Giles of Virginia, has shewn what he would do—if he could. His toast on the 4th of July last, in reference to the tariff law, that "the southern will not long pay tribute," and the late strange publication of a letter received by him from Mr. Jefferson are of a piece. The part of the letter containing the words "We are then to stand fast or no?" contains an idea that, as we believe, never entered into the mind of Mr. Jefferson. Let what follows be given. The public have a right to the whole letter, since Mr. Giles has given a part of it. It is due to the character of the departed sage and the public intelligence.

We do not wish to dwell upon these things. As we opposed the ill advised and dangerous proceedings in the east year ago, so shall we oppose like proceedings in the south or west here. We stand as full with the constitution, and will support the law enacted, whether we approve of them or not; but if the latter, will do all that liberally and good citizens may do to have them repealed. If others are disposed to go farther, we shall oppose them with all the little means in our power. This we regard as republicanism—appropriate to the spirit of despotism.

In evidence of what is said we publish a South Carolina circular and the copy of two memorials distributed through that state, and submit them to the good sense of Vol. IX—No. 4.

the people. We also add the following extract from a letter received in Baltimore on Tuesday last, from a gentleman in South Carolina, remitting his subscription through the hand of a friend—

"Tell Mr. Niles I wish the wool growers and manufacturers of our country sustained; at least that they should be protected against an inundation of Johnny Bull's flimsy articles; but if they can make iron seven to fifteen per cent. we ought not to be taxed one cent for their support, though we are all one family: the planters and farmers here are not making more than two to three per cent. on their capital."

We can assure the gentleman that the wool growers and manufacturers will be perfectly content with what he is willing to allow them; and that the best feelings exist among all of them, that their brethren in the south may do as good a business as they desire for themselves. There is now no jealousy in that respect—no envy, or other bad disposition; for we are "all of the same family."

And if cotton shall rise to twenty cents per pound, as we wish that it might, we shall not charge the planters with "extortion!" We shall say it is caused by the demand, and not by a "monopoly." We will rejoice in their prosperity, knowing that we also must partake of it, as they also do in a prosperous state of things in the east or the west.

WEAVING. Letter to the editors, dated Economy, Sept. 13, 1827—

In your Register of the 4th ult. I noticed a statement of the three young girls employed at the Ivy Cotton Works near your city, who wove during the month of July last, at 12 hours per day, 4,127 yds. of 4-4 sheeting in an 800 reed and above square.

Much gratified that steam looms have reached so great a perfection, I took the Register, went to our cotton works, and communicated the story to our weavers.

Upon which three young girls resolved immediately to make a trial also, for one month, and commenced on the 15th ult. to be as diligent on their part as practicable, and as the common and regular motion of the looms would permit, and finished last evening, working 20 days at 11½ hours each, delivering 5,201 yds. of good 4-4 sheeting, approved of by the managers, wove in a 832 reed which requires 50 threads filling to an inch, and is above square also.

By this you will observe that 1027 yds. more has been made at the Economy Cotton Factory than at the Ivy Works.

It is really a great pleasure to notice the rapid progress the American nation has made in so short a time in the various branches of manufactures.

Yours respectfully,
FRANK RAFF

SCIENTIFIC POWER. A carelessly worded sentence, or a supposed belief that all our readers would apprehend our meaning, has caused the following spirited remarks, with which we are well pleased, except that they were not "post paid"—a small thing to individuals, but of some consideration with publishers.

The paradox, so far as we are concerned, is easily expounded. We meant to have said doubted by some. We have several times contested British doctrines on this subject, as applicable to the general condition of society, and especially so as to the state of things in our country—and need that these doctrines, like others about "free trade," were made for exportation—and all that our correspondent says about the operation of taxation, &c. we have often answered.

MR. NILES—In your paper of the 1st inst. there is now inserted to the notice of Mr. Cromwell's death, a whole page, "It is a pleasure to think that the cause

GRESS of scientific power may not be as productive of evil as of good!! in lessening the value of manual labor," &c. What follows appears to be foreign to this view of the influence of scientific power, and to me bears the appearance of a paradox. To be more explicit, I cannot discern how the reduction of the value of manual labor can be productive of evil, if the same things which have been, or are now, procured for a value, relatively to the common standard of value, large—should produce evil, if the like things, equally good or useful in their kind, should be procurable at a less numerical quantity of the same common standard of value.

Is your proposition of doubt, founded on any particular theory?—on any example of incidents in any country? Permit me to observe that it is too common a practice among those who are considered the oracles of political economy, to ascribe all the evils which arise in artificial society, to some individual or sole cause; and this has been the course pursued by the partizans or disciples, or teachers, of a particular theory, or indeed to the most prevailing theories, from the French *economists* to their successors the English *economists*, with Adam Smith at their head, and Mr. Macculloch at their tail. That I may not be misapprehended, I mean to say that the evils experienced by the manufacturers in England, though attributed to the growth of labor-saving machinery, or scientific power, have not been produced by that cause; and that whoever undertakes to discuss that subject with a view to reach practical and useful truth, must take into consideration many other powerful circumstances—for example, the incorporation or monopoly laws, the laws which arbitrarily regulate the price of labor contrary to the will of the laborer, the laws that relate to apprenticeship, and the exclusion of workmen who either have not served seven years, or who having served an apprenticeship in one place, are not tolerated to work, if not privileged; in another; e. g. a printer, who served an apprenticeship in Bristol, may be prevented from working, however able he may be, in any part of the city of London, at the discretion of one who has served his time in London. Again, the mighty influence of paper on the wages of workmen—on the prices of goods of the first necessity; which, by reducing the productive or purchasing power of gold and silver, substituting paper for those universally desirable and exchangeable agents, augments the price of necessaries on the laborers, who have neither gold nor silver, while the effect upon the opulent or rich, is not felt, and they may convert their paper into gold at will. The banking system must be investigated in its operation, therefore, on the price or compensation of labor. Another momentous subject must be taken into consideration before a reasonable judgment can be formed as to the influence of scientific power on the value of manual labor,—that is the operation of taxation, public debt, on the general operations of society, and on that most essential of all, productive labor.

In the spirit of candor I must say that my notions are the very reverse of your doubt. I contemplate very little evil, and that merely temporary and dependent on the burthen as alluded to which chain down society; that is the burthen of society that is afflicted by those burthens, only portion of society that is afflicted by those burthens, while I can anticipate in scientific power the means by which men may be rescued from the oppression to which the working people are exposed, and which deprive them of the means of mental cultivation and social enjoyment.

Let me add, that the use of the word *value* is too generally vague; that in examining the influence of scientific power or labor, what is meant by value should be first understood; and let me observe, that the word *wealth* is equally vague, and many other terms common to economical language have departed from their true signification, and produced confusion to so great an extent, that the writers on this subject lose themselves and confound their readers, travelling in a circle of terms which seldom touch the truths they aim to illustrate.

ELECTIONS. It is stated that the election of Mr. Yancy over Mr. Johnson in Kentucky, by a majority of 99 votes, will be contested; and asserted that a list of about 250 voters from Tennessee, who had voted for Mr. Y. has been obtained.

The Lexington Reporter, of the 1st of September, gives a list of the members of the legislature of Kentuck-

ky, designating them according to their preferences on the presidential question, by which it appears that there are, in the senate, in favor of the administration, 21; for general Jackson 17. In the house, for the administration, 54; for Jackson, 45.

The Frankfort "Commentator" has a statement of the votes given at the late congressional election, and makes it appear that there was a majority of 3,687 "in favor of the administration." Other papers calculate it differently. But as in districts the fractions are lost, it oftentimes happens that the voice of a state may not be known by such elections. There is a remarkable case of this in the election of electors in Maryland in 1824.

Mr. Lincoln has been re-elected governor of Maine without opposition. In the choice of a representative in congress, for York district, Rufus McIntyre received 2,169 votes and John Holmes, late of the senate, 1,814. The first was elected, there being only the two candidates.

At the recent election in Mississippi, Gerard C. Brandon has been elected governor, and Abram M. Scott lieutenant governor.

Gabriel P. Moore has been re-elected to congress from the northern district of Alabama without opposition.

David E. Evans, a representative elect to congress from the 29th district of the state of N. York, has communicated his resignation to the governor.

YELLOW FEVER. The yellow fever has prevailed to a limited extent in Charleston, S. C. for some time past; the deaths not averaging more than one each day. The deaths by that disease for the week ending on the 9th ult. amounted to nine.

Private letters and verbal accounts from New Orleans state that an epidemic has broke out in that city—their papers, however, are silent on the subject. The only notice the papers of the 21st of August take, is the following.

"About forty persons have been buried in this city, within the last seven days; a mortality which is nearly double the general average among the population."

A BRITISH TRAVELLER. A person who terms himself the hon. Frederiek de Roos, bearing a commission as lieutenant in his Britannic majesty's navy, lately obtained a month's leave of absence from his ship lying at Halifax, for the purpose of visiting the United States, in which he remained sixteen days, during which period he visited Boston, New York, Albany, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The result of the hon. gentleman's travels is an octavo volume of one hundred and ninety-one pages, dedicated, by permission, to his royal highness, William Henry duke of Clarence, lord high admiral of England &c. &c. in which is contained some of the most palpable lies that were ever gulphed down by the English nation—We at first supposed it was written with a view of rivalling the celebrated work termed "John Bull in America," but on a nearer examination, and from the bitterness and gall with which it teems, we must class it with the productions of the Fearon's &c. whose vision blinded by bigotry and prejudice, prompts them to view a great and powerful nation as a band of demi-savages—whose household economy consists in the facility of turning a *hoc cake* or mending a pair of leather breeches—whose chivalry and patriotism is indicated by biting off the noses or gouging out the eyes of their opponents on election days; and whose progress in the arts is like the baby house made by some sportive urchin in a pile of sand, compared to the cockney boast, the great St. Paul's.

The principal object of this learned traveller appears to have been the inspection of our navy yards, rather a delicate undertaking we should think for an English naval officer, unless the sight of the frigates, captured during the late war afforded a *melancholy consolation*; and accordingly among slanders upon American beauty, steam boats, hotels, with now and then a libel upon some restorers, were respectable persons who, deceived by appearances, were induced to treat him as a gentleman, we have an ample notice of the frigates, dock yards &c. &c. The navy yard at Washington did not please the gentleman because there were only two frigates building among other things, there he inclined plane invented by there—he finds fault with the "ambitious whether the Port-com. Rogers, and thinks it "ambitious whether the Port-

tomac, another heavy and clumsy looking 60 gun frigate, will ever be got down again"—At Baltimore he was much delighted with the model of a schooner built "for the purpose of smuggling on the coast of China"—and after an effort to procure a book of draughts of all the fastest sailing schooners built in Baltimore, he departed for Philadelphia—at the navy yard in that city he discovers "the *Pensylvanian*, a three decker, which the Americans say is the largest ship in the world, whose scantling is nearly as large as the *Nelson*."

"The navy yard of New York he says, is not much larger than that of Philadelphia, but in a state of far greater activity. I was struck with the confusion and disorder which prevailed in every direction, and was informed that it was in consequence of the preparations for fitting out two ships, the *Brandywine*, 60 gun frigate, and the *Boston*, 20 gun sloop of war, (both round sterned), which were ordered for service. I could not help reflecting, that in Portsmouth dock yard 20 such ships might be fitted for sea without occasioning the smallest appearance of extraordinary exertion."

At New York, only one vessel, a 60 gun frigate, was building; but the author goes on board several that are lying alongside the yards; and his examination leads to a singular discovery: but he shall describe it for himself.

"I next went on board the *Ohio*, a two-decker, carrying 102 guns, which was lying in ordinary, alongside the yard, but not housed over. A more splendid ship I never beheld; she had a poop and guns along her gangways; the guns of her lower deck were mounted, and all her standing rigging was on board; she was well sided, and, like all the American ships, her bows projected aloft; this practice however, it is intended to discontinue in future, as it is found to render their ships extremely uneasy when at anchor. I was filled with astonishment at the negligence which permitted so fine a ship to remain exposed to the ruinous assaults of so deleterious a climate. She has only been built seven years, and, from want of common attention and care, is already falling rapidly into decay. I afterwards learned that this vessel was an instance of the cunning, I will not call it wisdom, which frequently actuates the policy of the Americans. They fit out one of the finest specimens of their ship building in a most complete and expensive style, commanded by their best officers, and manned with a war-complement of their choicest seamen. She proceeds to cruise in the Mediterranean, where she falls in with the fleets of European powers, exhibits before them her magnificent equipment, displays her various perfections, and leaves them impressed with exaggerated notions of the maritime power of the country which sent her forth. She returns to port, having effected her object, and such is the parsimony of the maritime department, that she is denied the common expenses of repair."

"I next went on board the *Franklin*, of 86 guns, the deck of which they were employed in tarring, and, although an immense ship, she looked quite small after seeing the *Ohio*. There was another kind of battle ship laid up in ordinary, without a poop, (the *Washington*). Neither of these ships were housed over. There were no small vessels building."

At this place the traveller also saw the famous unfinished "atom frigate." He thinks that if she had been completed, she would still have been a failure.

"Here I had an opportunity of observing the extreme difficulty which the Americans experience in recruiting their navy. A large bounty is offered by the government to seamen, but it is found inadequate to induce them to enter the service in sufficient numbers. In England, no bounty is given, and sailors go at liberty to select the ship in which they choose to serve. This was found to be impracticable in the U. States, in consequence of the excessive desertion; and it became necessary to fit up the *Fulham* as a general receiving ship, where men are collected for a service of the navy, and kept under strict surveillance. This vessel is commanded by a captain, and to such straits are they reduced by seamen, that ships completely fitted out for sea, with masts, yards and sails, for the purpose of drilling new recruits from the inland states, and converting them into sailors.

"It happened that while I was in the yard, the officer of the rendezvous brought up his report. In the course of that day he had procured only two men, one of whom

was a landsman. I was assured that he was well satisfied with the wretched acquisition, which surprised me the more, as I was aware that the Brandywine and *Boston* were fitting out, and that they were greatly in want of hands. This scarcity of men is by no means confined to their ships of war; American merchantmen are well known to be principally manned by foreign seamen."

He then makes some remarks upon the maritime force of the U. S. and its capacity to become a great naval power, which are on a par with the foregoing—and for this very luminous view of the U. S. and the navy, the honorable Frederick de Roos has been appointed flag lieutenant to his royal highness the duke of Clarence.

We should not have noticed this silly production, but considering it another instance of the continually heaped upon us by ignorant and malicious foreigners, we are desirous that the people should understand how we are thus misrepresented by those who have experienced their hospitality, and how the libellers of a republican nation are rewarded by the rotten branches of a corrupt monarchy.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES. A late number of the "London Magazine" draws a comparison between our own navy and that of Great Britain. It is stated that the whole number of American vessels now built and building, is 46, (exclusive of those on the lakes which are said to be in a state of decay)—viz: 12 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 19 sloops of war. On the 1st of July, 1827, the royal navy of England consisted of 603 vessels built or building, but as the number includes mere hulks and ships much less advanced than those which are said to be "building" in America, the force may be stated with safety to be ten times superior to that of the U. States. The number of officers in Great Britain is much greater in ratio. The Americans have no admirals, (unless some were appointed under the act of the last congress), Great Britain has 217.

American forces.	British forces.
33 captains,	824 captains or 25 to 1.
27 master com'dnts.	826 master com'dnts.
212 lieutenants,	5,709 lieutenants.
10 chaplains,	37 chaplains.

From this account Great Britain would almost be able to man a fleet equal to ours with officers alone.

"The dead weight" on Great Britain, (says the Magazine), "is in part the cause and in part the consequence of the enormous list of officers. The 'dead weight,' from which the Americans are free, is about equal to the whole expenditure of America, including the interest of the (public) debt, and the sums paid towards its liquidation. When the debt disappears, which at the present rate of reduction must happen in a few years, there will be no payment made out of the public treasures in the United States, except for public service, actually performed. From this circumstance and the unexpediency of the internal administration, the financial power of the republic applicable to the creation of a navy, will be as great as its power of recruiting it; and we have no doubt, that it will be able without any violent exertion, to create a half pay list if it be so disposed to do so." The writer says that it must not be concluded because there are only 50 captains and commanders, that there are only sixty persons qualified to command ships in the U. States; nor on the other hand that because Great Britain has 1684 of the same class, that there first she has that number whom it would be safe to trust with the command. Of the higher ranks in the old country, she has already become a matter of complaint, that the majority are too old for service, and Great Britain is reduced to the alternative, of perpetuating or even increasing the burden of dead weight, or of allowing a list of officers to become a list of invalids. The Americans on the other hand burdened with no such incumbrance would be able in war to encourage enterprise by rapid promotions of the better class from the mercenary service. If the officers thus procured should not be equal to the best, who are trained in a ship of war, they would probably be much more than equal to those who have long been haggarding in inactivity or in professions not merited. In fact America has all the elements of a naval force with only the necessity or the disposition to spend money enough to bring it

forth and embody it. Abundance of mechanical ingenuity and skill in ship building; abundance of maritime enterprise; a great and increasing, and hardy maritime population; a vigorous and efficient naval administration, and what is of great importance a *pattern navy*, small, but excellent in its kind. [N. Y. Statesman.]

SCOTT'S NAPOLEON. This work obtains favor no where. The last number of the 'New Monthly Magazine' contains a severe critique, in which the writer takes occasion to echo the charges of the French, of inaccuracy in dates, and mistakes with respect to events and persons. We have before us, too, an opinion from another source.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"I suppose, like all the rest of the world, you are reading Scott's Napoleon—written at the desire of the British government, from materials furnished by the Bourbons, and corrected by Wellington! and we Americans swallow the trash. What would you think of Jay, or any other distinguished French writer, attempting to write the life of Wellington, or any other great Englishman—would you expect to find it correct and impartial? In addition to Scott's being a Scotchman, of course, full of prejudices, he has been dealing in fiction all his life; and in my opinion, is totally disqualified from stating any historical fact in a plain unvarnished manner. His attack on La Fayette, is of a piece with the whole performance.

[Philadelphia Gazette.]

[The life of Napoleon ought not to have been written for many years; neither the feelings of his admirers or his enemies are yet fitted to render justice to him and speak of events as they deserve. The last words of that great man, the wonder of the age, were—"I leave the opprobrium of my death to the reigning house of England."

And whatever may have been his faults or his crimes, the manner in which he himself was treated will remain a stigma as lasting on his enemies, as any act of his own will attach odium to himself; while it will endure as conclusive evidence of the *homage* of conspiring kings to the magnitude of his talents, and of the devotion which his country entertained for him, in shewing that Napoleon, alone, in himself and of himself, was more powerful than Louis, with a French army of 300,000 men, and as many foreign bayonets to support his "legitimacy."

BRITISH WEST INDIA COLONIES. The following article shews that the Canadians have been sadly disappointed as to obtaining a monopoly of the West India trade; and it will not be pleasant to some of our own people who so eloquently bewail the loss of it. The present British arrangement, as we have always said, very partially, if at all affects the amount of our exports, that would rather increase than diminish our tonnage employed, and that the extra cost of the articles would fall upon the British consumers.

Quebec, August 30. The Southampton, from Grenada, has confirmed the accounts via the United States, that the crops in West India islands were generally very deficient, and that the produce of the islands would be scarce and high. About 500 puncheons of rum have, in consequence, changed hands in this market, and it is quoted at 3d per gallon advance. These markets were overstocked with American produce, introduced from the neutral islands, and our exports will now in consequence be less than intended. A number of the vessels which have sailed for the West Indies from this province are owned in it, and the owners, who are generally little able to bear any losses, will with the shippers also suffer. So far as Canada is concerned, it is indeed seldom that the best intentions of the British legislature have been realized. We had hoped that the British West Indies, under the existing difficulties with the United States, would have been supplied by the North American colonies.

HAY-MAKING. The New York Journal of Commerce has the following paragraph—

A Nottingham, (Eng.) paper, speaks of it as worthy of remark, that during the late harvest, the weather was so fine that it was no uncommon thing for grass to be mown one day, and stacked the next. In America the weather is so fine, that it is no uncommon thing to mow in the morning and stack well made hay in the evening of

the same day; and it is rather an uncommon thing that more than two days are requisite.

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS. Population returns for 1826:—

Province of Namur—Population, 192,387; births, 6,501; deaths, 3,814—excess of births, 2,687.

Province of West Flanders—Population, 580,108; births, 20,523; deaths, 15,216—excess of births, 5,307.

Province of East Flanders—Population, no authentic return; births, 24,545; deaths, 16,886—excess of birth, 7,659; marriages 5,352; no divorce.

RUSSIAN FLEET IN ENGLAND. Portsmouth, Aug. 11, Wednesday morning the Russian squadron, which left Cronstadt on the 22d of June, arrived at Spithead, consisting of the following ships—Azoff, 80, admiral Seniavin, captain Lazaroff, captain of the fleet, Plata; Vladimir, 74, vice-admiral Lutochin, captain Green; St. Andrew, 74, rear-admiral count Hayden, captain Newtall; Hargood, 74, captain Avenoff; Czar Constantine 78, captain Bootakoff; Ezekiel, 74, captain Swirkin; Alexander Newski, 74, captain Bogdanowich; Sisoy, 74, captain Donazoroff; Emanuel, 64, captain Kooltekin; Helena, 40, captain Epantecheu, (1); Merecurius, 46, captain Kishkir; Prevornie, 43, captain Epantecheu, (2); Kruzier, 46, captain Davidloff; Castor, 46, captain Sutin; Diana, 46, captain Kasibsenoff; Constantine, 48, captain Chrousoff; Grometchie, (corvette), captain Chaglokoft.

The Russian squadron, since their arrival, have been refitting. Yesterday noon, prince Lieven, who arrived from London, at the George Inn, on the previous evening, went on board the Russian admiral's ship. His excellency was saluted by the flag ship, (Victory), and garrison when leaving the shore. He continued on board about an hour, and then returned to the shore, under a salute from the garrison. The squadron came here with the expectation of proceeding immediately for the Mediterranean, but, yesterday, orders were given for four sail of the line and four frigates only, to prepare for this service, and for the others to return to Cronstadt. The ships going are, the Azoff, Hargood, Ezekiel, and Alexander Newski, of the line; Helena, Prevornie, Kruzier, and Constantine frigates. These ships will proceed when the wind changes.

A LONG FEBRUARY. From the New York American. In the American of yesterday is an account of the British line of battle ship Warspite, crossing the 130th degree of longitude, which made the week to consist of eight days. This is by no means an unusual occurrence; but the following, which may be called a geographical or chronological paradox, can occur but very seldom, and may be interesting to some of our readers. In the month of February 1824, in the ship Jupiter under my command, I crossed the same meridian, or where "the extremes of east and west do meet," which made that month, (February), to consist of 30 days including six Sundays; each day consisted of 24 hours, as is usual with vessels at sea.

DAVID LESLIE.

INDIAN DEATH BLAST. At Baddah, in Bundelcund, one of the northern provinces of Hindostan, there are numerous rocky hills, which during the hot winds, become so thoroughly heated as to retain their warmth from sunset to sunrise. The natives, at that sultry season, invariably wear large folds of cloth around their heads and faces, just leaving themselves sufficiently exposed to be able to see and breathe. This precaution is taken in consequence of the terrific blasts which occasionally rush in narrow streams from between the hills. Persons crossed by these scorching winds drop suddenly to the earth as if shot by a musket ball. When medical assistance, or a supply of cold water, is instantaneously procured, a recovery may generally be expected, but if no immediate remedy be applied, an almost certain death is the result.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, published by Messrs. Carey, Lea, & Carey, at Philadelphia, has a very wide and valuable circulation, and will probably receive that degree of encouragement which the liberal spirit of its proprietors and the ability with which its mat-

tor is prepared so richly deserves. Among the articles in the last number is a very able article on the British navigation and colonial system, which we had intended to copy, as soon as room could be afforded, that these things should be understood by the American people; but shall decline it, because it has been intimated to the editor of the "National Journal," (through whose press it was passing), that the proceeding might injure the proprietors by checking the sale of the work. After stating thus, the "Journal" observes—

Instead therefore, of giving the remainder of the article from the Review, we have determined to occupy the place intended for it, with a brief summary of so much of the essay as has not appeared in our former papers, and which, we trust, our readers, under the circumstances stated, will consent to receive as a substitute for the entire conclusion. The points which this essay establishes are—

1st. That it was the rigorous enforcement of her colonial policy on the part of Great Britain, which led to the revolution by which the United States obtained their independence.

2ndly. That it was the revival of the same rigorous system, after the acknowledgment of our independence, which produced that revision and amendment of the original constitution, by which the power of regulating our commerce with foreign nations was, at the solicitation of the commercial states themselves, vested in congress.

3dly. That from the termination of the revolutionary war to this time, we have never lost sight of the object, to obtain the establishment of our commercial relations with Great Britain and her colonies, on those terms of just reciprocity which are consonant to the spirit of our institutions; and the only relaxation in our efforts to obtain it, was the effect of those circumstances arising out of the French revolution and its consequences, and not the result of any abated impression as to its importance, or any faded disposition to possess it.

4thly. That in all our laws and regulations, with reference to our commercial intercourse with Great Britain and her colonies, we have adopted no measures beyond those which were strictly defensive in their character, and displayed no other spirit than that of the most conciliatory nature and tendency; while on the contrary, the statutes, decrees, and orders of the British government, have had for their uniform object, the enforcement of the rigorous colonial system, acted on before the revolution, to the crippling of our navigation interests, and the destruction of our rising pretensions to the condition of a great commercial nation.

5thly. That the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, which Great Britain repels in time of peace, has found it necessary to invade during the existence of the embargo, and in time of war; and,

6thly. That the principles laid down, and the course pursued by the present administration, is in strict conformity to the principles and conduct of all the administrations which have preceded it, from that of Washington to that of Monroe, and that they find an ample justification in the elements of our constitution, and the spirit of all the institutions which have grown out of that sacred instrument.

In the course of his expositions, the writer of the article takes occasion to refer to, and refute the numerous errors of fact and argument, the various failures of memory and of mind, which are so conspicuous in the speech delivered upon this important question, during the last session of congress, by general Samuel Smith, one of the senators from Maryland. We presume, from appearances, that the venerable senator did not need the labors of this able writer to make him sensible that he had misconceived many of the facts upon which he hinged his grave charges against the administration, and his many exceptions to the course which had been pursued.

Without further remark, we dismiss this interesting article. We are aware of the difficulty of prevailing upon the general reader to concentrate his attention to one subject, for the length of time it will require to pursue so extended an essay, be it inherent talent never so great. But we are satisfied that whoever may spare the necessary time, and devote a proper attention to the facts and arguments here presented, will rise from the task

with a perfect knowledge of the subject; and an equally complete conviction that the government of the United States has pursued that policy which a patriotic regard to the character and injunctions of the principles on which our freedom has been fixed, and which could not have been abandoned without destroying, or at least clouding, for a long series of years, the prospect of establishing our commercial relations on the same footing as that on which our political independence rests.

ROYAL KINDNESS! A ludicrous incident is mentioned by sir John Sinclair in his history of the public revenue, in regard to the "benevolences," as they were termed, exacted by Edward IV. from his richer subjects. An opulent widow, advanced in years, was personally applied to by Edward for her benevolence. She was so much pleased with Edward's person, (who was considered the handsomest man of his time), and the graceful manner in which he made the request, that she immediately answered—"By my troth, for thy lovely countenance, thou shalt have even twenty pounds." This sum was then so very considerable, that the king thought himself bound, in token of his satisfaction, to give the old lady a kiss; who was so much delighted with this unexpected mark of royal favor, that she added twenty pounds to her former donation.

COBBETT. In the article of the latest number of the Edinburgh Review, concerning the change of administration in England, Cobbett is described thus—

"The fiercest and basest kneller of the age, the apostate politician, the fraudulent sycophant, the ungrateful friend, whom England has twice spewed out to America, whom America, *though far from squaring*, has twice vomited back to England."

STOCK JOBBING. The following appears in a Dutch paper, under the date of Rotterdam, July 30:—Pigeons seem to be employed more than ever for the sake of rapid communication. To-day a pigeon alighted on the roof of a house in this city, which had under its wing a note from London with the course of exchange, and which seems to have been intended for Amsterdam. The pigeon was marked 380.

NEWBORN. the fellow who passed counterfeit notes of the bank of the United States in Virginia, is provided with "meat, drink, and washing," in the penitentiary of that state for fifteen years.

FLORIDA. The following, from the American Quarterly Review, relative to the territory is interesting.

Florida may be considered as embracing three regions: 1st, St. Augustine and the East. Here the land is generally poor, and encumbered with conflicting titles. Excepting its delightful climate and orange groves, St. Augustine has little to recommend it. It has no back country, and is rapidly going to decay.—2nd, Pensacola, and the western sea shore. The lands here, likewise, are very barren; but as Pensacola has become a naval depot, and contains a strong garrison, it improves very fast. 3d, Tallahassee, and the country recently acquired from the Indians. Even of this district, says the writer, a large portion is poor pine barrens or marshes; but in the midst of these are found gentle eminences of fertile land, supporting a vigorous growth of oak and hickory, while numerous rivulets of pure water flow through the country, or expand into beautiful lakes. The trade in bulky articles must be principally carried on at St. Marks; but this town being built on a low marshy point, its unhealthiness will prevent its acquiring a large population.

The surface of the country in Florida is generally flat, though it rises in the interior into slight elevations. Towards the sea shore, it abounds in lagoons. From the number of coral reefs, continually increasing, one might conclude that perhaps all Florida was founded so to speak, by molluscous animals, who have built up these enormous piles from the bottom of the ocean.—The climate in July, August and September, is hot and peculiarly sultry; during the rest of the year it is mild and pleasant. Even on the interior lands, almost on pine barrens, the sugar cane is raised with great facility. Co-

lonel Dummet raised in the east 200 barrels, which he sold in Boston at eleven cents a pound. Sugar is not extensively manufactured, because the engine and boilers cost between 3 and \$4,000. There is difficulty, too, in procuring the seed, several wagon loads of cane being necessary to produce seed enough for one acre.

CANAL STEAM BOAT. A Mr. Costell of Philadelphia, a short time since invented a steam boat calculated for canal navigation, being so constructed as not to injure the banks. We notice another experiment, detailed in the Buffalo Journal, which bids fair to be successful; and we hope the time is not far distant when steam engines will be universally substituted for horses—a desideratum, whether viewed as a matter of facility and economy, or as connected with humanity—for it is a fact noticed by persons conversant with canal navigation, that horses engaged in drawing canal boats, either from the nature of the duties imposed, or from bad treatment, exhibit the most disgusting spectacles.

THE INDIANS. The Piqua Gazette of the 29th ult. states, that almost every man, woman and child belonging to the Shawanese tribe of Indians, thirty miles north of that place, have departed for Malden, and accepted of presents from the British agents to a very considerable amount; and also, that gov. Cass and his party have been attacked by the Winnebagoes, while on their journey to Green Bay: that a hostile disposition is beginning to appear among most of the tribes on the frontiers, and that the whole seems to be “the result of insidious British diplomacy.

Louisville, Ky. Sept. 1.—General Gaines arrived at this place on Wednesday last, on his way to Missouri.

We understand that orders have been forwarded to general Atkinson, (who was, at our last advices at Prairie du Chien, with a respectable force,) to elabstrate the Winnebagoes for the recent murders and outrages committed by them; that peace will not be made with them until the murderers shall be given up for trial and punishment, and the territory between Prairie du Chien and Rock River shall be given up, to be held by the United States, as a pledge for their future good conduct, and to constitute a sort of barrier between our frontier settlements and the Indians. On this subject we approve the course which has thus far been pursued by the government. If the Winnebagoes should not be punished for the outrages they have committed, they would attribute our forbearance to cowardice, and fresh and aggravated outrages would inevitably follow. General Gaines, we understand, is clothed with discretionary power, in relation to our differences with the Winnebagoes, and it is not supposed that peace will be made with them, until they shall be constrained to atone for their outrages, and be taught the necessity of respecting the treaties that may be made by them with the government of the United States.

In relation to the same subject, the Michigan Herald says—Immense quantities of goods are yet issued at Amherstburg and Drummond's island, to our Indians. Nobody can make the object or tendency of this practice. What *wholesome* counsels are given at the same time, we can only conjecture. We know, that the Indians returned from these places with feelings different towards our government, and prepared for any hostile movement which may be meditated. It is surprising to every man upon this frontier, that this system should yet be continued. We shall have no real peace till it is put down. And we may also enquire why Drummond's island is yet held by a British military force, since it has been adjudged by the boundary commissioners to belong to the United States, more than three years ago! We hope it will soon be relinquished to us.

It is probably the “spirit of trade” that gave birth to these things. To involve the poor-Indians in war and finish the desolation which the late war caused, is a small matter with the British dealers in furs, compared with the least privation of the business which they have hitherto carried on with these deluded people. We cannot suppose that the British government, (at home,) has any knowledge of those proceedings; but the possession should not be kept of Drummond's island.

The following is taken from the Sangamo, Illinois, Spectator.

*Treaty Ground, Butte des Morts,
Foe River, Aug. 9th, 1827.*

GENTLEMEN.—We have the honor to state for your information, that we have been in council with the Indians several days, on the various topics committed to us by the government.—There are more than two thousand Indians present, about one fourth of whom are Winnebagoes. Very few of these, however, are from Rock River; and the reason assigned by the others is, that they are too much alarmed to come. Those who are here are humble, and evince every disposition to remain at peace. Among them are some of the principal chiefs, of the nation, who disavow all participation in the outrages committed upon the Mississippi, and attribute them to the Prairie la Crope band. These they say have associated themselves with the Sioux, and withdrawn from the proper authority of the tribe. However this may be, we have not much confidence in Winnebago protestations, or Winnebago professions. But we communicate the facts, as evidence that their fears are excited, their dispositions are not changed.

We feel confident that there is nothing to apprehend from the Winnebagoes of this region, and we are inclined to think that those upon Rock River are desirous of peace. Of recent events upon the Mississippi, and of the consequences which may flow from them, you are better enabled to judge than we are.

We shall probably terminate our proceedings, and leave this place by the 15th inst.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servants,
LEWIS CASS,
THO. L. M'KENNEY.

To the committee elected for directing the defence of the Fever River settlement.

NEW YORK. The corporation of the city of New York having presented to the king of Bavaria a copy of the memoir written in commemoration of the completion of the grand canal, together with a medal struck for the occasion, the corporation through his majesty's consul, has received in return a splendid lithographic work containing copies of the paintings in his majesty's gallery.

The legislature of New York commenced its adjourned session for the revision of the laws on the 11th inst.

The New York Gazette states that “already the amount of revenue from the customs of New York exceeds that of the whole of last year. From the numerous vessels due, and those which will arrive previous to the 31st of December, it is fair to conclude that the annual returns will exceed in amount any previous year.”

HAYTI. By our last advices from Hayti, the following tariff by which the alvalorem duties are increased from 12 to 16 per cent, and specific duties are augmented to 33 1-3 per cent, and the discrimination between the French and other foreign nations is removed, was every day expected to be promulgated in the usual manner, by beat of drum, to take effect in two months after such promulgation.

The chamber of representatives, upon the proposition of the president of Hayti, and on the hearing of the report of the sections of finance and legislation united, has enacted the following law:

Chapter 1. Importation.

Art. 1. The duties of importation into the territory of the republic, upon the merchandize or productions of other countries, coming in national or foreign vessels, shall be established in future in conformity to the tariff of duties hereunto annexed.

Art. 2. The duties of importation shall be fixed at sixteen per cent. upon the amount of the valuation assigned in the tariff mentioned in the preceding article, on the merchandize or productions of all countries, without distinction, introduced by foreign vessels; with the exception, however, of the nation or nations, with whom by treaties or conventions, it shall be otherwise stipulated.

Art. 3. All merchandize or foreign productions imported in national vessels, and on account of the Haytians, shall pay a duty of eight per cent. only, taken upon the amount of the valuation in the tariff.

Art. 4. Merchandize or productions imported by foreign vessels, of whatever country, and of which the fixed duties are named in the tariff of importations, shall be subjected to the payment of those duties.

The same merchandize or productions imported by national vessels, on account of Haytiens, shall pay one half only of the fixed duties in the said tariff.

Art. 5. All merchandize not designated by the tariff of importations, shall pay duties of import after the rate established by the articles 2d. and 3d. upon the valuation which shall be made in the following forms, &c.

Art. 17. All foreign vessels shall be subject to a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton, established by the register of the vessel; the payment of this duty in one of the open ports will dispense the same vessel from the payment of it anew, during the same voyage, on touching at one or more other ports of the republic.

Chapter 5.

Art. 41. Foreign vessels trading to the ports of the republic, shall be subjected to the port charges, named in table No. 5, appended to the present law, (see below): The payment of those charges in a port in which the vessel may have discharged her merchandize, shall not be a dispensation from their payment again in another port, if they should make there any lading or unlading whatever. These proceeds of charges shall be added to the public treasury, conformably to the law of the date of the 27th of April, 1826.

There is granted a delay of two months, after the promulgation of the present law, for vessels coming from the continent of America, and four months for those coming from Europe, before the new dispositions, relative to the changes named in 2d. article, and in the tariff of import duties, shall be applicable to them.

Tarif, No. 5, (referred to in art. 41, chap. 5.)
Port charges on exportation, for every vessel going to a foreign country.

Vessels of 200 tons and over, shall pay to the officers as follows:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| To the administrator, | } For each vessel 12 dollars. |
| To the commandant of the place, | |
| To the commandant of the port, | |
| To the commissary of the marine, | |
| To the custom-house officer, | |
| To the interpreter, | |
| To the physician, | |
| To the treasurer, | Total \$96 |

Vessels under 200 tons, shall pay to the officers and functionaries above mentioned, for each vessel, 8 dollars.

Tarif No. 4. *Weghage duties*—Weghage duties on importation, are levied upon all merchandize which is sold by the pound, the quintal or the ton, whatever may be the designation of the said merchandize, at the rate of fifty cents the thousand weight; also 50s. weigh duty on exports, are levied upon all articles which are sold by weight, at the rate of fifty cents per thousand weight.

Tarif No. 6. Duties on watering, in those places where cisterns are established for the convenience of foreign vessels:

Per water from 15 to 56 tons	1	Dollars.
31 to 100 do.	8	do.
101 to 150 do.	12	do.
151 to 300 do.	16	do.
301 to 300 do.	20	do.
and to 1000		

The American tonnage which departed for Hayti during the year 1826, amounted to 32,309 tons; that entering from it 26,102.

LAW CASES. Among the criminal cases tried during the late term of the Albany circuit court, before Judge Daer, was one for rape, in which 26 witnesses were examined. In the course of it, an objection was made to the competency of a witness, on the ground that he did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. It appeared from the evidence of the party offered as a witness, that he believed that men would be punished by Deity in this world for their sins, but not in the next. The court held that he was a competent witness, and he was admitted. The defendant was acquitted. In the case of Allen vs. Sewell and others, who were stockholders in the Dutchess county steam boat company, and were sued as common carriers, for the loss of money en-

trusted to the captain of the boat to convey from New York to Albany, a verdict was given for plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the supreme court.

At a late trial of a stage coachman, in England, for manslaughter, for killing, on the 15th of July, Thomas Strange, by violently upsetting the stage, in which the deceased sat, chief justice Best said "I now give this public notice that in every future case, in which a conviction shall follow a charge of furious driving, I will, without doubt, transport the offender for life."

Liability of carriers. In the court of common pleas on Thursday, a lady named Langley, carrying on the business of dress-maker at Bedford, brought an action against Mr. Brown to recover £318, the value of goods entrusted to his care for conveyance from London to Bedford, and which had been stolen from the Bedford wagon, of which he was proprietor. The articles were admitted to have been placed in the wagon, which proceeded on the northern road as far as Bell Bar, where the wagon stopped for a few hours in the night, and where it appeared the goods in question were stolen. For the defence it was contended that the liability of the defendant was done away with, the plaintiff not having made a special insurance according with the value of the property, and that he was not responsible, having given general notice that he would not be answerable for goods exceeding £5 in value, unless paid for at a higher rate. The only notice however, which could be proven to have been given by the defendant, of his not holding himself responsible for any amount beyond £5, without a special insurance, was in 1817, and then to the plaintiff's brother. The chief justice, in summing up, told the jury that the old law very properly made carriers insurers in order to prevent their collusion with thieves. They had, however, contrived to creep out of their responsibility, by giving notice of their limiting it to £5 unless the goods were insured. To make this notice binding on the plaintiff, two things were absolutely necessary: first, that she must be clearly proved to have received it—the evidence on this point should be of the most positive nature; and secondly, it should be shewn that the carriers had not either by themselves or servants, been guilty of negligence. The jury would therefore have to say whether there had not been negligence on the part of the defendant in allowing the wagon to remain without a sufficient watch on the right road, where it committed a nuisance every moment it stopped there. The jury retired for seven hours, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £315 6s. 4c. [Liverpool paper.]

Case of damages. From an English paper. At the Lincoln assizes three plaintiffs recovered damages from the proprietors of the Graham steam vessel for bodily injuries sustained by the explosion of the vessel's boiler.—Verdicts £138, £75, £60, exclusive of costs.

BONAPARTE'S WILL. The will of Bonaparte is at present giving rise to a singular law suit in Paris. It appears, from an article in the Journal des Debates of the 14th June, that a legacy of 100,000 francs was left to the son of general Dugommier, under whom, as is well known Napoleon made his first campaigns, in the armies of the Pyrenees, and who was killed in 1795 at the battle of St. Sebastian. Gen. Dugommier, it appears, only left one legitimate child, who died without issue, and his widow now claims the legacy. Generals Bertrand and Montholon oppose the claim, on the ground of the incompetency of the French tribunals to decide in any questions growing out of a will made in St. Helena, and deposited in England. This at first appeared the only question to be agitated, when M. Adams Dugommier, an officer of a regiment of the line, interposed a claim to the legacy, as only surviving son of the general. The widow resists this claim, on the ground of his being an illegitimate child, and the offspring of the general's connection with a young creole slave of Guadalupe.

EFFECTS OF WAR. It is remarked in a statistical article, in a French journal, that the effect of the wars of the revolution has been to diminish the stature of the human species in that country. This is explained in the following manner: soldiers are formed only of men who, for their physical formation, are the elite of the youth of the coun-

try. For the space of thirty years there was an immense consumption of such men; and in the mean time the care of re-peopleing the country was left, in a great part, to those men who were not large enough, strong enough, or well enough formed for soldiers. The large proportion of men who are of a short stature is proved by the following facts; According to the report of the operations of the conscription in France for the year 1826, in the number of 1,033,422 young men who were examined by the officers of revision, 380,918 were rejected because they were not four feet six inches in height. The French foot is about three quarters of an inch longer than ours, and consequently four feet six inches French, are equal to about four feet nine and a half inches of our measure. After the rejection of the above proportion of men for the French army, it is ascertained from the inspections, that thirty seven in a hundred are under five feet one inch in height, and only forty five in a hundred, over five feet two inches. From these facts it would seem, that after rejecting in the proportion of one third, for want of sufficient size, one half of the soldiers of the French army are under five feet six inches, of our measure in height.

VALUABLE INVENTION. We have seldom met with a piece of mechanism which pleased us so much as a "vertical paddle wheel" invented by a resident of this city, named James McKell. It has long been a desideratum in steam boat navigation, to avoid the lift of water as the paddles of the wheels emerge from it, which not only causes a great loss of power, but produces the shock and tremulous motion, so disagreeable to the passengers. It appears to us that the ingenious inventor of the above mentioned wheel, has completely succeeded in his object, by so arranging the flappers or paddles, as to cause them always to retain their verticle position, as well in entering as coming out of the water. The effect is produced by the connexion of two sets of bars, forming one wheel, which revolve around different centres, and are connected by a moving axle, so fixed as to retain its angle with the horizon. The paddles or pieces which take hold on the water, are fastened to the ends of the bars at the corners obliquely, opposite to each other, or in other words, say, they are in the shape of a parallelogram, the diagonal line forms their axis: thus permitting the bars or arms of the wheel to revolve, whilst they retain their vertical position.

[*Balt. Chronicle.*]

PERKINS' STEAM ENGINE. A letter from London, dated July 21, says—Mr. Perkins has just commenced a new manufactory for steam engines. I have perfect confidence in the success of the engine since the experiment which has just been tried at the new St. Catherine's dock which is not yet finished, and from which it is necessary to keep the water. There are pumps erected which are worked by a 16 horse power, low pressure engine, at an expense of two bushels of coal per hour. Mr. Perkins' engine, with a piston of only 8 inches diameter, does the same work, with one bushel of coals, and there is no doubt that the engine which he is now building will save two-thirds or three-fourth of the fuel. This victory of Mr. P. is great and decisive, and if he does not anticipate his fortune, he is sure to make one."

PROVIDENCE, R. I. This town is now as distinguished for the manufacture of jewelry as the state is for the manufacture of cotton. The business is carried to great extent, and we are surpassed by no other place in the union except New York. We have nineteen extensive jewellers' shops, which give constant employment to over three hundred persons. The jewelry manufactured yearly, amounts to over six hundred thousand dollars. The business is not confined to any particular description of work, but generally to the setting of diamond and pearl; the manufacture of ladies' and gentlemen's gold chains, slagree and variegated gold work, paste and all other kinds of jewellers work, which is done in as great perfection as in Europe or any part of the United States. The nineteen shops pay annually something like ten thousand dollars premium on the gold by them manufactured, and supply many cities with the product of their labor.

[*Journal.*]

THE HUZZAR FRIGATE. A company has been organized in New York, for the purpose of dragging from the "vasty deep" the treasure said to be contained in the Huzzar frigate which was wrecked near Hurlgate in the year 1780; as yet they have discovered nothing but a few medicine vials, bees-wax &c. and a correspondent in the Edinburgh Observer of Aug. 8, who was a petty officer on board the ship, states that there was indeed £20,000 on board two days previous to her being wrecked, but that it was safely landed. This puts the subject at rest. Since the above was written we see it stated that several guineas have been found.

FOREIGN MAIL. From the first of October, a mail for France will be regularly made up at the New York post office, agreeably to an arrangement between this government and that of France. All letters will be received gratis, and put in bags having affixed to them the post office seal.

GOLD, as heretofore stated, is found near the Tiger river, South Carolina, in small quantities. Only from 4 to 7 hands are employed, and the average value of their daily labor is about one dollar each. The largest piece yet found was worth only 175 cents.

SINGLE BLOCKS OF STONE. The enormous columns of granite, destined for the portico of the new church now building in the place d'Isaac, at St. Petersburg, are very remarkable. In order to form a proper estimate of their size, we will here state the comparative magnitude of the largest blocks known, both ancient and modern.

1st. The column of Alexandria, commonly called Pompey's Pillar, holds the first rank. It is of a single block of red granite, 67 feet, 4 inches, 11½ lines. 2d. The column of the church d'Isaac, just mentioned, in height 56 feet. 3d. The columns whose ruins are near mount Citorio, at Rome, height 52 feet 4 inches. 4th. column of the portico of the Pantheon, height, 46 feet, 7 inches. 11 lines. 5th. Columns of the Cathedral of Casan, at St. Petersburg, height, 42 feet. 6th. Two columns of the church of St. Paul, at Rome, without the enclosure, height, 23 feet, 4 inches. 7th. The columns near the baths of Dioclesion, and those of Daraçalla, now placed at Florence, near the point Trinite, of the same height as the preceding.

To these may be added a beautiful column of white marble, about 40 feet long, taken from a quarry on the south side of the Alps, and now lying by the side of the Simplon road: it was destined by Napoleon for the ornamental improvements of Milan.

BEES. A late British paper says—Mr. James Boag, timber merchant, Johnstone, lately breaking up a log of American wood, about 24 feet in length and 28 inches square, discovered in the very centre of it, a hollow, in which was a considerable number of bees, a quantity of honey, and a few larvae. The imprisoned insects were longer and of a more attenuated frame than the free tribes that roan over the hills and valleys of Great Britain. Every care was taken to preserve some of the interesting foreigners alive, but they all died in a short time after exposure to the influence of the atmosphere, hardly tasting the sweets of liberty till consigned to non-existence. The log contained several of these hollows of different dimensions, and in all of them a number of living bees.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The king held a court on the 17th ult. on which occasion viscount Goderich was presented on his appointment as first lord of the treasury, and Mr. Herries as chancellor of the exchequer.

Parliament was further prorogued from the 21st of August to the 23d of October.

The London papers are filled with details respecting Mr. Canning's funeral, it was very numerously attended and excited much interest among the people. His remains are deposited in Westminster Abbey at the feet of his great prototype, Mr. Pitt; and in the immediate vicinity of his resting place are the remains of Mr. Fox and the marquis of Londonderry.

David Laug, the high priest of Hymen at Gretna Green, died on the 3d ult. He caught cold on his way to Lan-

caster, to give evidence on the trial of the Wakefields, from the effect of which he never recovered.—

Count Capo d'Istria arrived in London on the 15th ult. from Hamburg, having quitted the Russian service, and entered into that of the Greek government. It was supposed that he was the bearer of some important communications from the cabinet of St. Petersburg, relative to its wishes and intentions respecting Greece.

There are thirty daily coaches running between Liverpool and Manchester. There are besides packet boats from Manchester to Rouen, and steam boats from there to Liverpool. The fare by water is 3s. 3d. The light coaches run in four hours, the distance being 36 miles. About 300 coaches leave London daily for all parts of the kingdom.

FRANCE.

An article dated Marseilles, 2d August, states the latest intelligence from Algiers represents the dey as demolishing all the fortifications raised by the French at Cole.—Only a French 64 with some small vessels were left for the blockade of the port. The dey continues disposed to negotiate, provided the old French consul be left out of the question.

A singular instance of the effects of the censorship of the press in France has just occurred. An article of mercantile intelligence was suppressed because it contained the following words:—"Les brutes Bourbons sont en baisse" i. e. "the raw Bourbons, meaning the sugars of the isle of Bourbon, are falling." It appears, therefore, the word brutes must no longer be connected with Bourbons in the lists of brokers or factors.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from different points of the Spanish frontiers, coincides in representing the state of the peninsula as most alarming. A band of 400 men, headed by Joseph des Estangs, has arrived at ville Louhent, a village within a few leagues of Palan, in French Cerdeña. A band of about 600 men hovers within three leagues of Barcelona, and at many other places insurgent parties are forming, or are already formed.

A letter from Perpignan of the 6th of August states that the band of Sepule Estan have raised 2,000 men, and that the evil does increase daily. We learn that another band of 100 men called Carlists, armed the 30th July at Ripol; that after the passage of the mountain, 200 vagabonds joined them. Their cry was vive le roi. But with the ministry—death to the police and the liberals.

The disturbances are partially attributed to the dismissal of Saldanab, the prime minister from his offices—he was a great favorite of the soldiers, and secret societies, being attached to a masonic body.

There are many accounts of disturbances in various other parts of the kingdom, all indicating a most restless and unsettled state of things, which, ere long, must break out in acts of the most unlicensed anarchy.

A letter from Bilboa, of 31st July, states that three wealthy and respectable Americans, on a party of pleasure, overtook some ladies, to whom, among other things, they remarked, that the weather was hot, of which one of the ladies replied, not hot enough to burn all the negroes. The Americans walked on, but were shortly pursued by a Spaniard, who said they had insulted his wife, and he would chastise them—he killed one with a pignard, and wounded the others so, that their lives are despaired of. The offender was an officer of the royal volunteers and regulator of the town—he was in prison.

PORTUGAL.

Up to the last date of our advices, large bodies of troops were under arms at Lisbon, and the excited feelings of the people seemed to be only restrained by their presence.

The princess regent, who but a short time ago was universally admired, was now said to be extremely unpopular. It was reported that a consultation had taken place at Caldas, and that an English regiment of cavalry and some Portuguese troops had received orders to march there. The whole of the British troops were under orders to retire to a distance, (supposed five leagues,) from Lisbon, and it is said, that the experimental squadron under Sir Thomas Buxby, has received orders not to leave the Tagus, until the results of the present consultation are known.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg Journal of the 24th ult. contains intelligence from the Georgian army:—

"The prince of Karabagh, with about 3,000 families, had placed themselves under the protection of the emperor Nicholas. This event is represented as extremely favorable to the Russian arms, as these families formed a warlike nation, who had it in their power to send to the field 4,000 men of excellent cavalry. The quantity of cattle which they possess would furnish a source to the Georgian army for transport and victualling the troops. The sultan of the Schatbines, and his people, had also placed themselves under the emperor's protection. On the 22d June the troops and transports commenced a general movement towards the Garatchai, a river which flows at 26 versts beyond Erivan. Orders had been given to establish batteries on the right bank of the Zanga, and to open a fire upon that place from the mountain of Heracutus.

Baron Wrangell, of the Russian corvette Lrotky, has arrived at the Motherbank from a voyage around the world, in two years. In the Marquesas an officer and two men were murdered without provocation by the savages.

GERMANY.

Frankfort papers of the 10th August, state that the new king of Saxony had issued a proclamation, promising to protect and uphold the protestants in all their rights and privileges.

An article from Berlin says that 4,000 inhabitants of Silesia had lost all their property, in consequence of late inundations.

Differences exist between the Norwegian Storting and their king. The latter has demanded 280,000 dollars for the building of the royal palace, to which demand the former have demurred.

ITALY.

A voluntary subscription has been made at Rome, aided by subscriptions in other places, for rebuilding the church of St. Paul. In the list of subscriptions, is the sum of 32,701 Roman crowns, transmitted by M. Genette, Austrian charge d'affaires, proceeding from a subscription in the Austrian states. The whole sum collected up to the 24th of June last, amounts to 558, 525 Roman crowns.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The ship Six Brothers which sailed from New York with provisions &c. for the Greeks, arrived at Poros on the 12th of July. Lord Cochrane was at Poros with the Greek fleet, having just returned from off Alexandria.

General Church has divided the Greek army into small corps under the form of guerillas, and thus he occupies the defiles of Thermopylae and the mountains of Phocis, in order to prevent every kind of provisions from reaching the Ottoman porte. Colocotron occupies a military line from Argos to the isthmus of Corinth, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the communication of the Turks. The latter remain inactive before Athens.

Ibrahim Paşa is yet at the Elis, where he is occupied in making preparations to traverse the gulf of Lepanto.

Under the head of Vienna, August 2, it is stated that the surrender of the Acropolis has greatly discouraged the Greeks. The confusion is greater than ever. The new Greek government is daily expected at Napoli, where anarchy is at its height. But few villages on the Peloponnesus have submitted to Ibrahim.

The following, from a Smyrna paper of July 3 exhibits a melancholy picture of the affairs of the Greeks.

All the Greek captains of the Acropolis signed on the 15th June, an accusation against Falvier, which they delivered to the government, which was still at Poros; and Kriessoli, who had the chief command in the Acropolis, pretends that he was compelled to sign the capitulation by a pistol held at his breast. There is a general outcry against Church, who gave orders for the surrender of the Acropolis before he left the continent. Admiral Rigny has repaid only ingratitude for his humane exertions to save the garrison and the unfortunate inhabitants of the fortress; and the ignorant or deceived populace at Napoli, have insulted the officers of the Juno frigate, to whom captain Le Blanc made the first proposals for a capitulation.

The mob exclaimed, that De Rigny had sacrificed the bulwark of Greece in order to save a single Frenchman.

for that the Acropolis had provisions for four months is an article of faith. By such groundless assertions it is hoped to deceive the insurgents respecting their own weakness, and lessen the impression caused by the fall of Athens.

Troubles have broken out in several islands, Milo, Naxia, Syra, Santerino, every where the fugitives from other islands commit excesses against the native inhabitants. The Candiots at Naxia, Santerino, and Milo, are quite the masters. At Naxia, in particular, they have carried off the daughters of the richest families, and compelled the parents, with arms in their hands, to consent to the marriage of their children, and to give them a dowry, and, by the virtue of such titles, demanded a division of property, and meantime seized on the crops, levied taxes, and not spared the European agents, who have land or houses.

HAYTI.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Journal seen letters from Paris of the 30th July, stating that the Haytian government is deficient in paying the sums they have engaged to pay to the French government, that no progress is yet made in adjusting the St. Domingo claims; and that unless Boyer adopts a more enlightened and liberal policy towards other nations, there is no prospect of his ability to meet his engagements with France.

CHILI.

During the latter part of May, and the first part of June, more rain fell in Chili than was ever known before by the oldest inhabitants. It swept off most of their grist-mills and 1,500 houses at Santiago. It was estimated that the damage would amount to two millions of dollars. The rivers rose so rapidly that the mail was not received from Santiago for ten days, a distance of 90 miles.

BUENOS AYRES AND BRAZIL.

Letters have been received from Montevideo to the 6th July, from which we learn that the *Buenos Ayrean government has rejected the treaty of peace* negotiated by its minister, Mr. Garcia, at the court of Brazil. One of the letters from Montevideo states that so great was the public indignation at Buenos Ayres against Garcia, for agreeing to the treaty, that he was obliged to fly for life. So the British policy has not prevailed.

COLOMBIA.

Bolivar was at Carthagena, on his way to Bogota, at the last accounts received there. General Paez was embodying a force in the neighborhood of Valencia, for what purpose was not ascertained. Sinaro, the celebrated chief of the bandits, had a considerable force under his command in the vicinity of Valencia; they had made a descent on the inhabitants there, burnt their dwellings, carried away their cattle, and committed other atrocities.

It is stated that the congress have revoked the extraordinary powers given to Bolivar—and that he is much displeased with that assembly. The month of March next has been fixed upon for convoking a general convention for the purpose of adjusting all the differences that disturb the republic.

WEST INDIES.

The West Indies, generally, suffered severely from the gale of the 17th ult. It destroyed many lives and prostrated houses, fences, trees, the cane, &c.

The account from St. Croix, are truly distressing. All the estates have suffered more or less, and on many the negro houses and other buildings were entirely destroyed, besides several negroes killed and a great number of stock. A private letter states, that on one estate alone, Montepellier, four slaves and 100 sheep were killed. In the harbor of Christiansted only three vessels rode out the gale. While in Fredericksted, all were driven on shore, some of which with valuable cargoes, were entirely lost.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

It affords us pleasure in being able to state to the public, but more particularly to the friends and patrons of this enterprise, that final arrangements have, at length, been made for the construction of a vessel especially suited to the rugged service of a polar expedition.

The vessel will be built of the most durable materials, and will embrace many of the improvements, sug-

gested by the British in their late voyages to the N. West, and at present to the north.

The artificer is Mr. James Bealham of this city, whose reputation as a naval architect, stands deservedly among the first in the United States or in any other country. The expedition will not sail until early in the coming season. This delay has been unavoidable; occasioned in part by a protracted indisposition of the undersigned; but more particularly by the extensive labors necessary to be performed in getting up such an enterprise.

The expenses of the voyage, heavy as they must be, are now brought within narrow limits. We have it in our power, at any moment, to show to the satisfaction of any individual, that including the patronage of the navy department,—the whole amount necessary to furnish the expedition, in instruments, armament, provisions, clothing, and pay for a well chosen crew of seamen, and able and experienced officers, with every necessary comfort and convenience, is not now a matter of contingency, but embracing as it does, a large proportion of the whole expense, is at this time in readiness.

That the principle upon which the secretary of the navy will aid in the promotion of this voyage may not be misunderstood, we give as illustrative the subjoined statement, submitted during the last session, when the subject was before the house of representatives of the United States: "Gentlemen, I beg leave, succinctly to state the case now before you as a select committee in relation to a voyage of discovery. The memorial is most respectably sustained by a resolution of the house of delegates of Maryland, and by the governor and council, by the governor of Pennsylvania, and by near one hundred members of the state legislature. By the governor and other citizens of Ohio. You will also find memorials from the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and Maryland, Ohio, &c. of the most respectable character. Presuming that the memorial, from the number and respectability of those who signed it, is deserving of the most courteous consideration, I proceed, in the second place, to remark, that the objects of the memorialists will be promoted by a simple reference of the whole subject to the secretary of the navy, with a view, that, if an expedition be undertaken, in part, by individual means, it may receive the protection and aid of the department, so far as is consistent with the general interest of the service, without increasing the expense of it. The memorialists wish a reference for the following reasons.

1st. The expeditions hitherto fitted out have not all returned because it was impracticable to proceed further.

2d. Those who have gone farthest have, in more than one instance, put back with an open sea before them.

3d. The experience acquired by preceding attempts would enable an expedition to go to sea at this time, prepared to avoid many of the obstacles heretofore encountered.

4th. As far as explorers have yet gone north or south, human inhabitants, land, and marine animals, have been found.

5th. Our officers are brave and persevering, and our seamen among the most hardy and adventurous on earth.

6th. The history of maritime expeditions abundantly prove that successful adventure, in high latitudes, depend rather upon small, strong, and comfortable barks, with a well chosen and determined crew, than upon large vessels, with splendid and costly outfits.

7th. All these circumstances combined, justify us in believing, that an expedition, undertaken at this time strictly with a view to the improvement of science, collect interesting facts in natural history, open new channels for commercial enterprise in animal furs and oil, could scarcely fail in adding something to the stock of general knowledge, and to the honor and glory of the United States.

8th. It is confidently believed that, with the protection of the department, hundreds of the most distinguished citizens of our country will encourage the enterprise; this, joined to the means already tangible, will give strength and character to the expedition.

9th. To refuse a reference, is to discourage the spirit of enterprise of our citizens. To refer it, is, perhaps, the most unexceptionable method by which such adven-

tures can be encouraged, as it cannot interfere with the powers assumed or denied, as belonging to the general government.

Respectfully, I am, yours, &c.

J. N. R."

The committee, reported in favor of a reference to the secretary and the report was concurred in by the house. The memorialists being thus referred, become a matter of record in the department,—and we do not speak inadvisedly in saying, the secretary will extend the patronage of his apartments, in accordance, with the spirit of the reference made to him.

What then remains to be accomplished? Two vessels are desirable, the one will secure the enterprize, and for that one, arrangements are now made, predicated on the encouragement already proffered by individual patronage, and on the firm belief, that from the friends of science, the liberal and the wealthy, the remaining and comparatively small amount can be procured. The extent of our labors is now defined, we know what remains to be accomplished, and shall advance with steadiness to the completion of the work. Humble as our labors have been, we have received too much encouragement and overcome too many difficulties to give up the ship at this time. We do not at all despair, being able to procure a second vessel, at least one of a smaller size, to be used as a tender.

We know there are some, who consider a certain expense should never be incurred, on a probable result—of course their aid will be withheld.—We know also, there may be those who consider the whole enterprize, utopian in its character, so do many consider and pronounce the Ohio and Baltimore rail road, and yet to just such wild schemes as those, are we indebted, for nearly every thing valuable in society. We entertain no extravagant views, or visionary speculations;—we mean nothing but a plain practical expedition, in character, precisely such, as those undertaken by England, France, Russia, and other enlightened nations of Europe. Can any say the labors of Franklin and Parry have not enlarged the boundaries of human knowledge, added greatly to the value of the British fisheries, and thrown a new splendor around the nautical glories of their country? Can it be deemed unworthy the citizens of this country, to engage in labors, similar to those, which have reflected so much honor and profit, on other nations? Who will dare to say, it is a matter of no interest to extend our researches into the immense and unknown regions of the south?—Can there be stronger motive, to enkindle the fire of enthusiasm in the breasts of the adventurous? Need there be stronger reasons to secure a friendly co-operation and prompt encouragement from our fellow citizens, than a knowledge of the facts that recent attempts have clearly shown, that the ice, rugged as it is, does not present an impassable barrier to a further advance towards the south pole,—that every new island discovered in high southern latitudes is to a certain extent a treasure, in animal furs—that there are more than a million and a half of square miles, which have never been explored, and a coast of more than three hundred degrees of longitude in which the antarctic circle has never been approached?

J. N. REYNOLDS.

P. S. We have ascertained that we can procure a vessel in the city of New York, on terms about the same as in this city—and deem it proper to remark, that we have reserved in our contract with Mr. Beacham, the privilege for a short time, to make the selection, and consider it proper, that we should be governed, in part, by the relative encouragement given in the two places.

Baltimore, September, 1827.

SOUTH CAROLINA CIRCULAR.

SIR:—We take the liberty of transmitting to you, the memorials adopted by the citizens of *Columbus and Richland*, (S. C.) and beg leave to suggest to you our opinion, that it is as desirable to obtain as much uniformity as possible in describing the evils we complain of, while we are making a common effort.

The essential part of the memorial to congress, we consider as being, the prayer to repeal the WHOLE of the acts passed expressly with a view, not to increase our revenue, but to protect and foster domestic manufactures.

If congress did possess the constitutional right of adopting such a system of legislation, it would in its operation be unjust, unequal and oppressive, and would justify our most strenuous opposition.

But it is the principle, we object to: it is the right, which we deny; it is the usurpation we complain of. If at the present most momentous crisis we quit for a moment this strong hold—if we are weak enough to admit the principle, we can never afterwards object to it. The amount of taxation, is, and must remain with our adversaries; and will hereafter, be limited by their own views of their own interest until the wealth of the country shall settle permanently in the manufacturing districts. Then will our resistance to intolerable oppression be termed rebellion, by those who have grown powerful at our expense; when we are too poor to resist effectually; and the wealth and power of the country is at their controul. It is manifest that we are travelling fast on the high road to this state of things. The northern manufacturers are now making a strong and well concerted effort to carry their plan into effect, by compelling us to become their customers upon their terms, and annihilating our commercial intercourse with foreign nations. Their organized proceedings to effect this unconstitutional purpose, are of a bold and uncommon character, well adapted to impose on the country; and if we do not at once seize upon the strong ground of principle, with a determination never to quit it, our cause is lost; and the imbecility of the south must bend to the energy of the north. Nothing in this case can prevent our becoming TRIBUTARIES, as in many respects we now are; and reduced to a state of labor for the benefit of those who hold our earnings at their disposal.

It is to be objected that these manufactures have been set up under the faith of the protecting duties granted by congress, we have a right to reply, that congress possesses no such power under the constitution, that so far as it has been hitherto submitted to, it has been from a generous feeling in the southern states; that it has been usurped for partial and sectional purposes: that this infraction of our common compact, has become at length intolerable, and ought to be opposed at every stage of its exercise. We reply further, that protection was never meant to become a permanent tax upon the consumer, but to give a start to a new undertaking for a few years; on the implied and understood provision, that it would soon be capable of maintaining itself. The longer these impositions have been in force, the stronger is the argument against their continuance. If they have not yet answered the purpose intended, it is high time to discontinue them, as an experiment has failed. What? are our domestic manufactures to continue in perpetual infancy, and to need perpetual support? Are the taxes they require never to be ended? And if to be ended, when?

But we will dwell no longer on these fallacies: we have said so much to you, because we feel deeply the great stake of the present contest, and we submit with great respect our views of the subject to your deliberate consideration.

MEMORIAL TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

To the honorable, the senate and house of representatives of South Carolina, the memorial of ——— respectfully sheweth,

That the citizens of this state, in common with all the southern states, have long labored under the oppressive duties of the "tariff of protection," which in its operation has already increased the price of almost every manufactured article to the consumer, at least fifty per cent on the average. This tariff of protection cautiously introduced at first, is now claimed as a right by the manufacturers of domestic goods, and will be extended so as to operate in favor of every article that may or can be set up as a manufacture in the United States; if profitably, well; if not, the tariff is to be so modified as to make it profitable to the speculating manufacturer. Under this system, our citizens will labor in vain to support their families; the earnings of their honest industry will be taken from them, to swell the gains of northern manufacturers; and to complete northern improvements, from which this state cannot reasonably expect benefit. The duties imposed by government have been and will in future still more extensively become sectional, not national. We exist as a member of the union merely as an object of taxation. The

northern and middle states, are to be enriched by the *PLUNDER of the south*, and our just rights as members of the common compact, are to be prostrated by the all powerful influence of an interested majority. Power will be exerted, and principle will be forgotten; and the citizens of South Carolina will be *condemned to work as the tributaries* of the northern and middle sections of the union. *It is so now*: and it is triumphantly determined to extend the system indefinitely.

The constitution gives no authority to congress to institute a system of protecting duties in favor of any section of the union. The operation of such a system is unequal, unjust and burdensome beyond what we can bear. We protest against it, from beginning to end—in principle and in practice. *Our national pact is broken*: sectional partialities are adopted, and sectional privileges are established; we have repeatedly petitioned, but in vain. In this state we approach our own representatives in full confidence of meeting a sympathy of feeling.

We entreat of you therefore, early in this session of the legislature, to deliberate on this momentous question; and to save us, if possible, from the conjoined grasp of usurpation and poverty. We entreat of you to devise some means of freeing your fellow-citizens from a yoke too heavy to be borne. If one encroachment on the constitution be patiently and tamely submitted to, so may another and another, till the constitution itself shall become a nonentity: or a thing to be moulded into any shape that self-interest in the seat of power, may order it to assume.

With grief of heart we submit these suggestions to our immediate representatives; in full reliance on their wisdom to devise and adopt the means necessary for our relief.

MEMORIAL.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States, the memorial of the citizens inhabitants of—, in the state of South Carolina,

Respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists have observed with great and reasonable apprehension, the dangerous and never ending encroachments of persons who claim as a right from your honorable body, an universal *system of protecting duties* in favor of all articles that any speculator may think proper to manufacture in these United States; greatly increasing thereby the price of the article upon the purchaser who needs it, to the manifest detriment of the whole class of purchasers and consumers, who constitute in fact, the **PUBLIC**.

Your memorialists, deeply suffering under this system of protecting duties, so far as it hath already proceeded, and neither feeling nor expecting any benefit to themselves in return, desire to express their deliberate convictions that **CONGRESS possess no power** under the constitution, to enact any such system of peculiar protection, or to favor in any manner one class of citizens at the expense of the rest: that such a system has been long felt in this state, as equally unjust in its principle and in its operation: that it arrays the pursuits and the interest of one section of the union against those of another: conferring advantages and privileges arbitrarily, unequally and in no degree sanctioned by the constitution or by justice; and that it is liable to great abuse as a political engine, *by bribing, one section of the union with the PLUNDER of another.*

Your memorialists, are willing to pass towards the necessary *revenue* of the country, whatever sums congress may think it right to call for; but they utterly deny that congress possesses any constitutional authority to impose taxes for any other purpose. They consider *the laws* of this kind *already passed as encroachments* on the common compact between the states of this confederacy. Such laws have been submitted to from *feelings of generosity*, and from motives of peace and good neighborhood, although their injustice has been most manifest, and their oppression severely felt. Your memorialists therefore are fully of opinion that it is advisable to retract the steps that have been taken; and to *undo the mischief that has been done*, rather than to add any further strength to a system every way so objectionable and so revolting.

But your memorialists now see with profound regret, that they are doomed to suffer without any hope of ter-

mination to these impositions and encroachments: that *their honest earnings are legislated out of their pockets* to be bestowed *gratuitously* on citizens of a distant part of the union, or to be expended in operations in which a part only of the union is interested, and from which your memorialists have no reasonable expectation of benefit: that the tax laws to be enacted, are in future to be, as for many years they have been, not national but sectional, so that the benefit of the union to this state, is becoming daily more dubious and disputable.

Your memorialists cannot help dwelling a moment longer on this branch of their just complaints. The duties laid by congress of whatever description, are levied in great part on articles purchased by *southern industry and consumed by the south*; but these duties are expended almost exclusively for the benefit of other sections of the union. All the taxes that support the expenditures of the army, of the navy, of the various fortifications, of roads and canals, in whatever proportion we pay them, return to us no more. All that is taken from us, is disposed of elsewhere. We are benefitted in the south by these expenditures, in no way that we can perceive or feel. All that we pay is accumulated in defending and improving distant sections of the union, and the prosperity of the north is built upon the impoverishment of the south. Although we have long *submitted* without complaint, the inequality and injustice of this state of things is becoming too glaring to remain unnoticed, and the burthens it imposes on us, *too heavy to be borne in silence any longer.*

Deeply impressed with these considerations, your memorialists do earnestly, with the highest respect for your honorable body, entreat, that *all laws heretofore passed* under the influence of, and with a view to a *tariff of protection*, may be repealed: that no laws be hereafter passed, imposing duties or taxes of any description, but what the real wants of a necessary **REVENUE** may require; and that the principle and practice of *protecting duties*, by which the industry of one class of citizens is fostered and rewarded at the expense of the rest, be forever abandoned.

And your memorialists with all respect, submit to the wisdom of your honorable body the aforesaid request, and earnestly pray that the relief called for by this memorial may be granted.

MR. JEFFERSON'S LETTER TO MR. GILES.

We published this letter in our last paper, with the introductory matter from "the pen of the *governor of Virginia*;" on which letter the editor of the "Richmond Whig" has made some exceedingly severe comments. In a subsequent paper, the "Whig" says—

"We are sorry that gov. Giles did not feel at liberty to give the whole of Mr. Jefferson's letter. If we are to have the opinions of that venerable man for our guide, why not give us all. We should have been gratified to see his remarks upon gov. Troup's conduct, for we are satisfied that the Georgia hero is the individual to whom gov. Giles alludes. What say our wise ones, to the proposition to vest congress with the power of internal improvement? They have hitherto argued as much against the expediency as the constitutionality of its exercise."

The "National Intelligencer" of Monday last, noticing the comments of the "Whig," says—

"We might rest satisfied with having given to our readers the commentary of the Whig upon this publication of Mr. Giles were it not that this veteran polemic, whose zeal the afflictions of the couch of sickness are not able to allay, but seem rather to provoke; were it not that he has, in language more adapted to the columns of the kennel press, than to the dignity of governor of an ancient commonwealth, charged the National Journal, (by error, in quoting his authority), with having *falsely ascribed spurious opinions to Mr. Jefferson*, which opinions were in fact ascribed to him by the National Intelligencer, and not the National Journal. We now re-assert that statement of ours, in the very words and letters in which Mr. Giles quotes it. We repel the charge of falsehood, leaving it to find a resting place where it properly belongs. The fact we have stated is susceptible of the most positive proof, which shall be produced, if the Richmond Enquirer will dare to deny that Mr. Jefferson uttered the sentiment imputed to him. No-

thing but a reluctance to introduce the names of private individuals into the newspapers has prevented its being done before now. Mr. Jefferson's opinion of general Jackson was precisely that of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer themselves, as established by the extracts from the file of that print which we had the pleasure to make a few days ago, and uttered as nearly in their words as if he had repeated after them.

Such being the concurrent opinion of Mr. Jefferson and the editors of the Enquirer, concerning the fitness of general Jackson for the presidency, we have evidence, on the other hand, of the very different opinion entertained by the former, at least, in reference to the qualifications of Mr. Adams. For, in the letter of Mr. Randolph, extorted from him the other day by the busy-bodies of Charlottesville, for the purpose of sustaining general Jackson's claims, we find the following conclusive passage on that subject:

"Having been an elector myself in 1824, when Mr. Crawford's personal condition was deemed so very doubtful, I know certainly that Mr. Jefferson did then prefer Mr. Adams, after him. Indeed, I never heard Mr. Jefferson speak of Mr. Adams, from the year 1792, without acknowledging that he was an *able, learned, and honest man*; to which he often added, before the period mentioned, that *Mr. Adams would make a wise chief magistrate of the union, and was the most fit of all the New England men.*"

The editors of the Enquirer, we have sufficient respect for their intelligence to believe, entertain precisely the same opinions as Mr. Jefferson did on this subject—and, could they release themselves from the withering influence of the chain of party fascination which the combination has contrived to throw around them, would come out honestly and confess it.

One word, before we quit this subject, relative to the use made of Mr. Jefferson's sentiments concerning any of the political men of the present day. On that point, we conceive Mr. Jefferson's opinion, one way or the other, to be of comparatively little consequence. He knew the present generation, their politics, and their merits, but slightly. For many years before his death, he not only did not seek for information on the politics of the day, but he even avoided it. He repeatedly expressed his wish to withdraw altogether from politics, and to devote himself to his domestic concerns and his darling university. He read, it is believed, no newspaper but the Richmond Enquirer, and hardly that. From that journal we will not say that he got false impressions—for such language would not comport with our opinion of the general character of the Enquirer—but he certainly must have received *partial* views, and was likely to adopt those opinions in regard to passing events, which the Enquirer itself chose to put forth. It was not, therefore, our implicit confidence in the dark views which Mr. Jefferson took of general Jackson's public character, or a wish to impress such views on the minds of our readers, that induced us to refer to the conversations of Mr. Jefferson. But it was fair, it was just, it was necessary, when false opinions were imputed to Mr. Jefferson, on the faith of a *garbled* toast, given by him at a public dinner, that his true opinions respecting general Jackson, deliberately uttered to his friends, should be known. It is upon this ground alone, that we have felt it to be our duty to make use of the information in our possession on this subject.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The following translation of a case submitted by the editors of the *Constitutionnel* to the learned and celebrated Dupin, together with his opinion in relation to the measures adopted by the censors of the press, will be read with all the interest which the importance of the subject deserves. The documents were furnished by a friend and correspondent at Paris, to whom we are indebted for many favors, as we are to a kind friend for the translation, and the pertinent remarks which accompany it.

However much the friends of liberty may lament the steps taken by the French government to keep light and knowledge from the people, they will at the same time bear in mind, that rigorous measures only tend to exasperate, and that when the cord is too closely bound, it is

the nearer to a break. The government gains nothing in the end by these means of oppression. Of the quantity of *materiel* which is now collecting in France of a revolutionary character, and on which the liberals will one day depend for the support of their cause against the Bourbons, will be such acts as the establishment of the *censure*.

France presents the uncommon spectacle of a nation advancing rapidly in the arts, sciences, and literature, while, at the same time, her rulers are attempting to chain the subjects in the direst bondage. She is extending her commercial relations, in defiance of her principles of legitimacy, as has been recently witnessed in her treaty with Mexico—made in the face of her ally Spain, and contrary to those principles as previously avowed and maintained. She has recently made similar attempts with other republics of South America. Her navy in *effectual force* is supposed by some to be not much inferior to that of Great Britain. But, on the very soil of France there is a struggle between the people and the crown—Between priestcraft and liberty, which disturbs her peace, and will doubtless result, ere the lapse of many years, in contests of a more serious nature, than those of words. Should another revolution take place in France, it will differ in many important particulars in its principles, from that of the former. Then, the great mass of the people were ignorant, but now a greater proportion will be found of intelligent and thinking men. Among the prominent causes of discontent at the present period in France, are the extraordinary stretches of power exercised by ecclesiastical dignitaries; the re-establishment of the Jesuits, or, as they are derisively termed, *missionaries*, and the efforts of the protestants in resisting the demands and aggressions of the priests of the other religion.

Hitherto our files of French papers have shown these controversies at length; but in consequence of the operation of the *censure*, though they are now without blanks, yet they want these spirited essays on political subjects which they once contained, and which were written by some of the ablest men in France. [N. Y. Statesman.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

At the establishment of the censorship in France, under Louis XVIII, it was expected that no small degree of odium would be excited against the government and the ministers of the crown; and this was the case. The large blanks left daily in the columns of the leading papers at Paris indicated the place where the hand of the censors had been at work, and the curiosity of the reader was left to conjecture to fill the space. Every such mark, however, shewed that France was deprived of a liberty, which, though recently acquired, was not the less deeply valued; the blank served as a daily memento to excite hatred against the authors of the *censure*.

In order to avoid similar consequences, the government, at present, have taken the still more high-handed measure of ordering that the blank shall be filled, and that an argument, when it does not meet their views, shall be so altered as to appear unobjectionable, though contrary to the views and feelings of the writer—thus rendering him subservient to royal authority, and compelling him to weaken his own cause. The *Constitutionnel*, the most extensively circulated liberal paper, and one which ranks the highest in the kingdom for talent and influence, considering this act as illegal, submitted the following statement to Mr. Dupin, one of the most eminent civilians of France, for his opinion, and then published both statement and answer.

Statement on the arbitrary acts of the censorship.

The undersigned, proprietors and editors of the *Constitutionnel*, regard it as a duty to oppose, by a legal defence, all the operations of the *censure* which bear upon them, and which are unauthorised by any precise article of the laws and ordinances which the *censure* has established. To attain this end, they submit several questions to a citizen, who, by his knowledge and experience, is capable of weighing and resolving them.

They commence by an exposé of facts.

The *censure* retrenches or approves what it pleases, altogether, or in the details of the divers articles and news

*This paper printed two years since, 18,000 daily sheets and probably does now the largest edition in the world.

which form the *matériel* of a journal. This power is exorbitant and unconstitutional; but that is not the question here. It is demanded now whether men charged with the *censure* have the authority to stretch this power beyond discretionary approbation or retrenchment; and to which the journals are forced to submit.

The following has occurred:

The committee of *censure* has declared by the organ of its chief, that journals are prohibited from allowing it to be perceived that there has been any retrenchment of a single paragraph—of a single line, which cannot happen but by means of a blank space.

The penalty of this crime, which the law does not recognise, and which is the invention of a new *censure*, is the refusal to place its *visa* on the subsequent numbers, which is equivalent to the suspension or suppression of the journals; a punishment which cannot in the eye of the law be pronounced but by previous contraventions, and on the report of an officer, assisted by the committee of surveillance. This abuse of power has already been exercised against two journals, one of which has been forced to send to its subscribers but two pages of articles previously censured, and two blank pages, and the other has not appeared at all for some days.

There is another abuse of power not authorised by the exceptionable law of the *censure*, viz: It is prohibited to indicate by points the suppression of a phrase, a paragraph, or an entire page, in such a manner that the *censure* going out of its limits, (however extended its limits may be,) can arbitrarily condemn a journal to an absurdity—a circumstance not within the purview of the law.

The organs of the ministry have proclaimed in the *Moniteur*, that facts and reasoning, exposed with moderations, may be published without obstacle. *Eh bien!* the *censure* suppresses notorious facts—such, for example, as the dismissal of a learned man appointed censor without his consent. It enfeebles, or bends to its own purposes arguments. Opinions the most loyal and the most free are rejected—principles the most invariable and the most pure are cancelled, and we are not allowed to cite history literally.

The *regime* of the *censure* is incompatible with the constitutional system: it is the distress anchor of a ministry inimical to publicity; but since it in fact exists, it is at least impossible that it should not have fixed rules, or that it should elevate itself above the law which instituted it.

The following are the articles of the law:—

“Art. 5. Every proprietor or responsible editor who shall print or publish a paper, or a journal, or a periodical, without having communicated it to the censor before printing, or who shall have inserted in said paper an article not communicated, or not approved, shall be punished *correctively* by imprisonment from one to six months, and by a fine from 200 to 1,200 francs, without prejudice to the proceedings to which the contents of said papers, &c. may give place.

“Art. 6. When the proprietor or responsible editor shall be prosecuted by virtue of the preceding, the government shall pronounce the suspension of the journal or periodical until judgment is pronounced.”

This is the exceptional legislation in all its rigor; now we demand.

“1. Whether the *censure*, who have the right to suppress, have also the right to modify and re-model articles for their end, by means of retrenchments—when they would not leave the trace of the articles presented to them.

“2. Whether they have the power to create an unknown crime, by regarding as such, points or blanks, which indicate suppression.

“3. Whether they can take the place of correctional tribunals, and of the government in inflicting punishments reserved for real crimes—the application of which cannot be made legally, but by judicial authority, and by the government.

“4. What are the legal means to resist an illegal oppression, and to obtain its removal?”

Such are the demands which the proprietors and editors of the *Constitutionnel*, invariable in the principles which they have professed from its commencement, faithful to the national interests, and devoted to the only

cause of liberty—submit to the examination and decision of a civilian who honors France.

JAY,
E. DUMOULIN,
CHAS. BAILLEUL,
POUNAT,
ROUSSEL,

ETIENNE,
A. BAUDOIN,
A. BAILLEUL,
CHEVASSUT,
FAIN.

Paris, 5th July, 1827.

ANSWER.

The undersigned having read the statement presented by the proprietors and editors of the *Constitutionnel*, is of opinion as follows:

The regime of *censure* is a regime of *exception*; it paralyzes the liberty of the press in the most vital part, and in the part most essential to the maintenance and development of representative government, founded by the chart. However, it is necessary to submit to the *censure*. The law which establishes it is a hard law. Nevertheless, it is a law. *Dura lex, sed lex*.

But, at the same time, it ought to be recollected that the censorial legislation, which by itself even is contrary to common laws, ought to be governed in its application to a restrictive rule, which has always applied to the interpretation of measures of rigour—*odia restringenda*.—This granted, it becomes easy to appreciate the pretensions of the persons who excuse the *censure*, and to show that they are unjust and exorbitant.

The *censure* is a means of making one silent, and not of making one speak. The censors are appointed to office, and not to write, to retrench, and not to add. The censors must say to the journalists what Henry IV. said of advocates:—“I can easily make an advocate silent, but cannot make him speak.”

A journal is sent to the office of the *censure*:—Erase—erase, gentlemen—the news is true; reflection just—it matters not, you have the power to erase. Prevent the relation of a fact—that, for example, where two learned men, two professors of history, frightened by their muse, have refused to become censors), prevent that they should argue on this fact or others—keep truth silent, if you fear it; but do not demand that the journalists should become the forced accomplices of the deception. If you would the people, do not prevent them from showing the scars.

What will you do, however, if you erase a phrase, a line, or even an adverb? You change the circumstances of the fact, you mutilate the argument, you make it appear so that the editor would pass for a liar or a fool. Is not this, then, to impose on the reader? Indeed, who would not be deceived when we see the *Moniteur* use all the latitude which is left it, to appeal, (says the editor), to a discussion free and moderate among his brother editors, when he well knows that their hands are closely tied, that, (if the “statement” is to be believed), “opinions the most free and loyal are rejected, principles the most invariable and the most pure, are cancelled, and we are not permitted to cite even history literally.”

The remedy is by the side of the evil, if the editor leaves blanks, or fills up by points that which has been retrenched by the *censure*. For then, on the one hand, the *censure* will be obeyed, since they will not say that which they would not permit to be said; and, on the other, the reader will not be exposed to impute to the journal a suppression or alteration which does not prove a fact. If news is not related with all the circumstances, it will soon be seen that it is because the *censure* has suppressed something. If the logic is weak, it will be seen that it is because that which would have given it force, is suppressed; and estimable writers, sincere friends of their country, will not be exposed to the accusation of connivance or treason.

No one, says the law, can be constrained to do a thing determined, *nemo potest cogi ad factum*. The *censure* then acts against law and reason, when, after having created blanks in a journal, it exacts that they should be filled nearly as in consulates, where the words “close the ranks” are heard at each vacancy caused by the bullet.

Honor has made it a duty, in the army, thus to be replaced under the fire of the enemy; but in case of the *censure*, honor commands the contrary. It prohibits the editor from deceiving his readers by lulling them into a false security, and by offering as safe and sound, that which has been annihilated—finally, in leaving the public

to believe that he has said all that he thought, when, in fact, his recitals are all altered, and his reflections mutilated.

It is well known what the *censure* seeks. It exists, but would not be perceived. It desires that when a journal is *censured* it may have the appearance of being *free*. It is for this that it wishes that the columns may be *full*. By this manoeuvre we do not hesitate to say that the *censure* exceeds its powers. It exercises more than a right. It puts in practice the most odious tyranny. Not content with crasing what I have thought, you wish to force me to think another thing to put in its place. Well, suppose I have nothing ready?—and if that which I have substituted by obedience, displeases you still more, how shall a number be completed? Will articles to be recharged be at command?

Ah! you know how this can be done: by publishing *insignificant* articles— notices of obscure books, or even sales of goods in city or country. Be then a journal of little post-bills, (*petits affiches*.) Such apparently, is the kind of liberty which they pretend to leave to political journals; then it is necessary to declare it, and let it be said openly, in order to lead no one into error, and so that in the kingdom of Franks, each may once know on what to depend.

That which the journals demand of the *censure* is, that they should not be made to impose on the reader; and to present as free, that which has been subjected to the direct slavery.

“Queen; of this scissors, let us see at least the marks.”

In this the journals, pretend to nothing but what is just and honorable. What is, however, the language which is held to them? The *censure* threatens, those amongst them who shall resist the fulfillment of its order, with the refusal of every kind of their *visa*, and thus prevent them from appearing forever; tactics already put in practice with respect to one journal, and with which all the others see themselves threatened.

In law, we think *censure* arrogates to itself a power which does not belong to it. It creates a crime which did not exist in its own legislation. It inflicts by the fact a punishment, the application of which is not conferred by the law which instituted it.

It is not a crime to leave blanks in a journal and spaces which the *censure* makes; for the law of 31 March, 1820, calls this only an infraction; the fact of having printed an article not communicated and not approved; and not that of retaining such as the *censure* has made you. The proof, in consulting the past, that the *censure* has always weighed heavily on the press, is, that the journals have appeared in blank. How then will the censorship, which is exercised at the present time by virtue of the same law, prohibit that which has formerly always been considered as compatible with the execution of this law? I say, then, with entire conviction, it not contented with effacing in the limits of its instructions all that displeases it, the *censure* goes so far as to refuse absolutely its *visa* to the journals who shall refuse to fill their columns, it inflicts a punishment which it has no right to apply; for this absolute refusal is equivalent to a prohibition to appear; and this prohibition cannot be made but by the government, and only when a judicial prosecution is instituted, or condemnation has been declared.

Now where exists, on the part of the censors, the right to exercise this abuse, this tyranny? But is there no refuge against this kind of oppression! Here I recognize the difficulty: if the action were over, I would go to the tribunals—to the magistrates, and you shall have justice; but here justice is deprived of all intervention. The laws of *censure* have not conferred on the tribunals the right to protect, they have not delegated to them the right to maltreat.

It will be said that there is a *commission of censure*. True, but what character shall be assigned to this commission? What are its attributes? Is it a tribunal, or simply a consultative committee? Have the members a right to pronounce judgment, or only to give advice? This advice, if the decision of the commission is wanted, supposing it favorable to the journals, where will it be read by the ministry, the police, and the censors? Here nothing is defined by law; it is all left to the arbitrary will of man; and the chief of the censors has not concealed this from the editors of the *Constitutionnel*.

Try these men, however; address yourselves to the commission as such; attempt to make your just demands heard; and if you cannot succeed you will at least have done all in your power to establish your position.

Calumny can effect nothing more against you; all your subscribers will be informed; they will know that if your paper appears without blanks, it is not to be believed on this account that nothing has been retrenched. They will be told that your editorship is what it has always been; that you have not ceased to announce facts, to signalize abuses, to defend public liberties, and to invoke always the laws and the sworn *charters*! Let them do violence to you; let them suppress news the most certain, and facts the best authenticated—as, for instance, the announcement that the duke de Choiseul had written to his colleague the viscount of Bonald, president of the council of *censure*, to complain that they had refused to permit him to insert in the *Constitutionnel* the letter of thanks which he, the duke of Choiseul, peer of France, addressed to the national Parisian guard, of which he had the honor to be the major general, and which terminated with these words—“*glory and grief*.” In reading your political reflections, in looking in them for the vigor of former times, your readers will not forget that your articles do not appear as you have written them. They are abridged, mutilated, dishonored, their path taken out in approaching their extremities; that you are as the nation itself, whose rights are compromised, is menaced, waiting patiently that the king of France, better informed, will say again once more—“*Enough of the censure*!” and that this new favor will bring new acclamation. DUPIN.

Delivered at Paris, July 8th, 1827.

CATARACT OF NIAGARA.

The imkeepers and others adjacent to this famous cataract, purchased a large vessel which had been found to draw too much water for the convenient and safe navigation of lake Erie, for the purpose of precipitating her over the falls, on the 8th inst. The following account is copied from the “*Rochester Telegraph*.” The “*farther particulars*” are taken from the New York “*Commercial Advertiser*.” We give the whole for the amusement of our readers.

We went, with no inconsiderable portion of the human family, to see the condemned vessel swept over the cataract of Niagara, and have returned with notes for a volume, from which, however, we can draw but sparingly to-day, having other and unexpected duties to perform.

On Thursday afternoon a party of between one and two hundred embarked in the steam-boat Ontario, and had a delightful run to Lewiston, where we arrived early the next morning, and thence to the falls in time to get a *standee* at the pavilion, rooms and beds at all the men having already been secured by distant visitors. Stragglers on both sides of the river, from Buffalo, Lewiston, Queenston, &c. swarming with passengers, continued to arrive all that day and until noon the next. On Saturday morning the rank and file visitors came in, and such mingling of spirits, ages and sexes, such a mass of heterogeneous humanity, we never before witnessed. The looks and gazes of patrician ladies and the markish frown of the peasant girl were enveloped alike in dust, and each seemed alike indifferent to every thing but to see the ship go over the falls.

The Michigan was towed by the steam-boat Chippawa down to the mouth of Chippawa creek, five miles above the falls, in the forenoon. At precisely 2 o'clock P. M. they hauled out into the river, and towed about two miles down, when the steam-boat left and made for the shore. Immediately after, capt. Rough's barge was seen pulling ahead of the pirate with a lue. When the steam-boat left her, she tack'd and came on broadsides, but was headed down again by the barge, and kept steady for another mile, when capt. R. cut loose, gave her three chops, and pulled with a strong, steady and fearless stroke, through a torrent never before stemmed, for the shore, which he made at a point about three quarters of a mile above the falls. The interest felt for the safety of the barge was painful. Human life had never before, in that frightful manner, been voluntarily periled. All who had ever been hurried thus far into that current, went to “*that bourne from whence no traveller returns*.” Nothing but strong arms and steady nerves saved the barge. Capt.

Rough is the oldest navigator on lake Erie. He was assisted by Mr. Allen, mate of the Michigan, and four hardy, experienced oarsmen.

The Michigan was headed down stream 24 minutes before 3 o'clock. The steam boat cut loose in 18 minutes before three—the barge left her at 15 minutes before 3, and reached the shore in 4 minutes. She reached the first rapid at seven minutes before 3, and broke on the precipice at precisely 3, the time appointed for the descent.

On board the Michigan was a crew in effigy: an old buffalo, whose period was only hastened a few days, an old and young bear, a fox, racoon, eagle, two geese, and a bad dog, that, we understood, had bit our friend Day of the Buffalo Journal.

Either the fox or the racoon, (we could not distinguish which, but it was probably the latter,) ran up the main-mast as she went over the first reef, and brum mounted the foretop as she bounded over the second, where he was distinctly seen by thousands clinging to the top, as she lay on her beam, and went by the board with the mast, suspended by his paws. The young bear reached the shore about sixty rods above the cataract, where she was welcomed by a shouting multitude, and carried in triumph to Forsyth's for exhibition. The other bear it was said, also got a shore above the falls, but we did not see him. We neither saw nor heard any thing of the other animals. Major Frazer recovered one of the geese. She was taken alive, but much exhausted, with her head badly cut, and one eye out. She was taken out of the river below the falls by the ferry-men, and was probably the only survivor of the number that made the descent.

The day was exceedingly fine, and nothing occurred to mar its pleasures. From the great number constantly descending and ascending the ladders, and thronging the precipices, accidents were apprehended, but we believe that none occurred. Every one seemed anxious to assist the view and assure the safety of his neighbor.

Upon the whole, the spectators were pleasantly disappointed. We all expected to see the vessel go to pieces in the rapids, leaving only the fragments go promiscuously over the falls. The arrangements were skilfully made and gallantly executed. She took the desired channel, and the spectacle, from the moment she was in sight until she was dashed into, literally a thousand pieces, was full of interest and novelty. Imagination easily imparted a moral sensibility to the scene. The power of the Almighty was most imposingly displayed over the work-manship of mere human hands. This ship, which, for years, had withstood the winds and the waves, was now abandoned to the mad fury of its native element. From this descent information relative to the depth, power and channel of the rapids was obtained. Had the Michigan been a sound, sea-worthy vessel, she would have reached the brow of the cataract uninjured, and many believe, would have made the descent in safety; but this is impossible. No human power can resist the gigantic force of that mighty torrent.

It is impossible to form any thing like an accurate estimate of the number of persons this spectacle called together. From the top of Forsyth's house, we could see, in every direction, from which a view of the falls could be had, close, solid masses of people. The banks on either side of the river, Goat island and Table Rock, were literally alive with spectators. Every road and avenue leading to the falls during the day, was thronged with vehicles of every possible description, from the John Bull coach and six, with its thirty passengers, down to the Canadian poney, rode by two Indians, either of whom looked better able to carry, than to be carried by the beast.

Amusements, in all their rounds, were to be seen at all the public-houses, and even by the way-side. There was Mr. Nichols, with his ventriloquial powers, teaching ladies the secret of talking without using their own tongues, a favor with which the husband of one of the ladies did not seem to be gratified, from the remark that his wife's organs of speech already bordered upon the miraculous! The dog Apollo, too, was there, and played cards with, and gave lectures on astronomy to ladies and gentlemen without number. Grosser amusements,

for vulgar tastes, also abounded; such as caravans, mountebanks, learned pigs, &c.

Black-legs, from all quarters, were hovering like vultures about the place. Knaves were picking the pockets of fools by the aid of roulette, pharo, keeno and dice tables. Upon the green, at mid-day, lads and lasses resounded, with "light fantastic toe" to the sounds of pipe and violin. All amusements, however, ceased upon the first cry, "she is coming!" and the eager rush of thousands, viewed from the roof of the pavilion, was a scene which delighted every eye.

The public houses, as may be supposed, were crowded to an overflow. Those who got victuals and drink were fortunate, but lodgings were out of the question. Mr. Cary, editor of the New York Observer, who came there to make observations, assured us that he counted fourteen asleep upon, and thirty-six under the billiard table, at Browns, on Friday night; and other rooms, he said, contained corresponding numbers.

A party of us visited Landy's lane, where American flints, American steel and American valor upheld the honor of our country through a stubborn, unequal fight, with "invincible" troops. Here Scott's brigade, the gallant 5th, 11th, and 21st regiments, were thinned to mere battalions. Here Towson's crater-mouthed artillery appalled the very Heavens with its thunders. Here the Spartan Moller said he would "try" to silence a battery by leading a few chosen bayonets from the interpid 23d into the mouth of the enemy's cannon. Here Porter led on his patriotic volunteers, (with Birdsall, always the first in and the last out of battle,) just in time to save the day. While weaving the grounds a lad came to us with musket balls found there, which were recognised by their weight to be American. These were readily bought and more called for, but the boy said that so many visitors had been there lately that all the ball they could find had been taken away. Upon being pressed, however, to find more, he replied with apparent simplicity, that if the gentlemen would wait a few minutes he could make them some more!

The company at gen. Whitney's were regaled with rich music from the Rochester band. The Buffalo band was stationed at Forsyth's and a band from the British army at Brown's.

The passengers who went up, and returned in the steamboat had a delightful trip, good fare and excellent attention.

Further particulars.—We glean a few additional items from the Buffalo Journal:—In her main chains were placed two effigies, one on either side, of no very prepossessing aspect, which were designated by the names of Adams and Jackson. Other effigies were placed in different parts of the ship, upon which were bestowed appropriate cognomens, such as Natty Ewart, Blue Beard, &c. while the one in the foretop was called Carter Beverly, whose province seemed to be, to look out for breakers. After the descent, two of the geese, and the cat, were picked up below the falls, uninjured. The dog, was subsequently secured, having reached Grass island above the falls, wholly unhurt.—The whole affair was "got up" under the direction of capt. Bowen, the oldest seaman of the lakes. A captain with such a name, should have stuck like Long Tom Coffin to his ship. And in the event of his surviving the dreadful plunge, he might thereafter have been called capt. Rough-and-Tumble!

A gentleman from Albany took advantage of this visit to make an accurate admeasurement of the height of the falls, from the new bridge recently erected from the west end of Goat island, extending to the Tarrapin rocks, 300 feet from the shore. The mode adopted was as follows. A piece of scantling was used, projecting from the railing of the bridge over the edge of the precipice, from which was suspended a cord with a weight attached, reaching fairly to the water in a perpendicular line. The length of the cord to the surface of the water at the brink, was 13 feet 1 inch—from this to the water below, on accurate measurement, the distance was found to be 158 feet, 4 inches. We are told this is the first successful attempt that was ever made to ascertain the perpendicular descent, by actual measurement. Heretofore it has been done by observation.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 5—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, SEPT. 29, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 837

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION. Some very modest and reasonable gentlemen, lovers of justice and friends of equal rights, have denounced this meeting as having been self-appointed, nay, almost unconstitutional, if not a little reasonable, and are, perhaps, themselves members of "chambers of commerce," whose opinions are, with exceeding diffidence, almost every year presented to congress, advising and recommending most important measures to the consideration of the national legislature! Now we like that—there is something so delicate and retiring in these dignified bodies, and in the reprobation of the farmers assembled at Harrisburg, (for a majority of the convention were practical farmers), seeing that they themselves have been protected in all that they have asked, and that the nation pays almost two millions of dollars a year to support a navy for their benefit; a ship of the line being sometimes employed to convey a little vessel, the whole proceeds of whose cargo will hardly pay the wages and subsistence of the persons employed on board the national ship! And besides, for the reason that they have an exclusive right to meet in "convention," remembering that they held one composed of "delegates from the principal Atlantic states," at Philadelphia on the 14th Nov. 1826, William Bayard chairman, and John Vaughan secretary, at which certain very mild resolutions were passed and a memorial to congress adopted, concluding with the following remarkable and impartial paragraph:

"And that it may be laid down as a maxim admitting of no exception,—that national industry is invigorated by free trade, and depressed by every thing opposed by it."

And we remember that this class of persons, just before had memorialized about British restrictions on the colonial trade, and urged congress to impose a duty of 13 dollars per ton on French vessels, because that France had levied that duty upon ours, shewing most clearly that trade ought to be left to itself! How consistent, how equitable, how moderate—how generous!

Precious philosophers!

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN. From Washington we learn that two conventions between the United States and Great Britain have been received at the department of state, which were concluded and signed in the early part of last month, a few days before Mr Canning's death, by Mr. Gallatin, and Messrs. Grant and Adlington. By one of them the third article of the convention of 1813, which stipulates the joint occupation of the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, is continued; and, by the other the commercial convention of 1815, which was continued by the above mentioned convention of 1818, is further continued. The duration of the convention of 1818, having been limited to ten years, which would have expired on the 20th of October, 1828, on that day the existing commercial convention, and the article respecting the country beyond the Rocky Mountains, would have terminated, but for the recent conventions. They are now to continue indefinitely as to time, each party reserving the right to put an end to either of them, upon twelve months notice given to the other party.

CHARLESTON. Exports of cotton and rice for 11 months, ending Sept. 1, 1827—to foreign ports 151,505 bales upland, and 31,061 sea-island cotton, and 45,414 bales to ports in the United States; whole export of rice 105,300 tierces, of which 26,030 were to domestic ports. The cotton shows an increase of 43,245 bales over the exports of last year. The supposition then, that the crop of 1826 was upwards of 200,000 bales more than that of 1825, is probably correct. It is estimated that the crop of the present year will amount to a million of bales! We fear the consequences of this great production.

VOL. IX.—No. 5.

SAVANNAH. During 11 months to the 1st inst. there was exported from Savannah 213,691, bales of upland cotton, 14,047 do. of sea island and 14,656 tierces of rice; in the same time last year 180,232 bales upland and 6,325 of sea island, and 11,539 tierces of rice; shewing a large increase. Of the 213,691 bales of upland cotton exported in the current year, 104,022 were sent coastwise—as follows: to New York 44,893; Providence 14,794; Charleston 33,441; other domestic ports 3,094.

COTTON AND TOBACCO. From a Liverpool circular of 25th August, 1827—Throughout this week the demand for cotton has been languid, though somewhat improved yesterday. The imports have however been very light, so likewise have been the sales when compared with the past; for last week 27,549 packages were received; and 14,768 bags and bales sold; whilst during the present the import only reaches 2748 packages against 7,959 bags and bales sold, as follows:—

3,890 bags of boweds at 5 7-8d a 7 1-4d; 919 do. New Orleans at 6d a 8 1-2d; 1,806 do. Tennessee at 5 5-8d a 6 3-4d; 414 do. Sea Islands at 10 1-2d a 18d; 24 do. stained do. at 6 1-4d a 8 1-2d; 310 Pernambuco at 8 3-4d a 9 5-8d; 178 do. Bahia at 8 a 8 1-2d; 219 do. Maranhau at 8 1-4d a 8 3-4d; 113 do. Demerara at 7 7-8d a 9 1-4d; 43 do. Barbadoes at 7d; 90 do. Surat at 4 1-4d a 4 3-4d; 10 do. Bengal at 4 1-2d; 405 do. Egyptian at 7 1-2d a 8d.

With so heavy a stock and a demand so limited, it is reasonable to look for rather lower rates, and such has been the case this week. On ordinary qualities of short staple American, a decline of 1-8d per lb. has been submitted to, and large parcels of this description are placed in the market, but good and fine qualities are becoming scarce and fully maintain the previous rates; Brazil and most other descriptions, are offering at a decline of 1-8d without finding free buyers. As before stated, the heavy stock operates unfavorably, and this is increased by the want of a demand for export twist. Since the weekly sales were made up, 600 bags of uplands have been purchased on speculation at 6d per lb. In tobacco the transactions are unduly circumscribed, and until the result of the public sale advertised for the 28th instant is known, it is probable nothing will be done; in the mean time our prices are lower and nominal.

MONTICELLO. The "Virginia Advocate," published at Charlottesville, notices the disagreeable intrusions to which the family of the lamented patriarch are subjected by the impertinent investigations of prying visitors, who seem to regard the domicile and its contents as though it was an inn by the way side, in which each traveller has a right to command. We admire the feelings which would prompt an American citizen to perform a pilgrimage to this Mecca of our country, for the purpose of contemplating the scenes and haunts which were so dear to the author of the declaration of independence, the philosopher and the philanthropist, for they naturally give rise to sentiments that tend to elevate the heart, and more fully confirm us in the conviction that mankind are and of right should be independent; but we most strongly deprecate that unlicensed curiosity which prompts individuals, in the language of the Advocate, "to rummage every thing from garret to cellar, or to run their noses into every corner that was open or could be opened, and to intrude upon the privacy of the family without ever asking permission." The best evidence which visitors to Monticello could manifest for the memory and services of Jefferson, would consist in a modest and courteous deportment towards the members of his household, and a due regard for the objects allied to his pursuits or pleasures.

THE NAVY BOARD, at present, consists of com. Rodgers, Thayer and Warrington.

ANOTHER GALE, visited the West India islands on the 27th ult. A letter from St. Thomas' says. The ravages committed in that short space of time were dreadful; almost every fence in town, and two or three small buildings were thrown down; others somewhat injured, and trees torn up by the roots. We have heard but of the loss of one life—that of a servant woman, who was killed by the falling-in of the roof of a house in which she resided. The harbor presented a sad spectacle; vessels of all sizes were seen east a shore in various directions.

Among other disasters of the storm, we see it stated that the schooner John S. Spence, of Norfolk, was lost, and that every person on board, except two, perished.

The governor of the island of St. Christophers, in consequence of the damages sustained by the late hurricane has issued his proclamation dated the 7th day of August, opening the ports of said island for the period of three calendar months from that date for the importation of boards, scantling, slings, staves and lumber of all descriptions; and of flour, bread, biscuit, rice, beans, peas, oats, corn meal, live stock, horses, mules, horned cattle, roots and fruits of all kind, beef, pork, butter, and other provisions, of all kinds, in foreign vessels of all nations; notwithstanding that the articles imported in such vessels, or any of them, may not be of the growth or produce of the country or place to which the vessel, importing the same, do or may respectively belong."

THE NEW YORK "TIMES." We regret to state that the editor of this paper has been compelled to suspend its publication for a short period, in consequence of the sudden withdrawal of upwards of three hundred subscribers. This falling off in the subscription list is attributed to the establishment of the "Journal of Commerce." We most sincerely deplore this event, for independent of our respect for Mr. Silliman's amiable character, his paper was conducted with a degree of talent and industry not surpassed by any other in New York. But we hope the period is not far distant ere he will again resume his labors among the corps editorial, of which he is a respectable member.

MORALITY OF MANUFACTURERS. The editor of the "National Gazette," who has always been a severe opponent of the system which we have supported, in a late number of his paper said—"Whatever may be thought of the *high tariff* theory, no American observer can visit the noble factories, such as those of Waltham and Lowell, in the neighborhood of Boston, without being gratified by their existence in our country. Not many weeks ago, we surveyed the establishment at Waltham with a pleasure which we cannot adequately express, derived from the excellence of the machinery, the healthy, comfortable and respectable appearance of the numerous *operatives*, the convenience of the structures, and the beauty of the prospect on every side from their windows. It is a combination of objects, eminently fitted to inspire ideas of the greatest intelligence and productiveness in mechanical processes, and of the most salutary and least oppressive industry."

[Let ignorant prejudice say what it may—the fact is manifest, that persons employed in the cotton and woollen factories far surpass, in virtue and intelligence, others who are compelled like themselves to work for a livelihood. It is indispensably necessary that they should be industrious and discreet, if desirous of retaining their places; and they are required to attend the schools established at every well regulated factory.]

AMERICAN SYSTEM. *From the Virginia Gazette.* Facts speak for themselves, and contradict the predictions of those opposed to the protection of our national industry. In every instance where the government has by the high duty enabled the American to get to work before he was ruined by British capitalists, the article protected has fell in price to the consumer. Plain cotton cloth sold (of an inferior quality) at 30 cents; better can now be had at 9 cents the yard; and in place of sending money to India to purchase humlums our outward bound vessels take large quantities of cotton cloth to that quarter. Spun cotton, before the high protecting duty was imposed, sold at the northern factories at from 70 to 85 cents, by the quantity—the same quality of yarn

can now be had in any quantity, at 22 cents, whilst the English price current quotes the lowest prices at more than 24 cents per lb. and in a few years we anticipate that shipments of cotton yarn, or cloth, will be made to Great Britain in place of the raw material. When the duty on cut nails was laid, the price was 18 cents the lb. now any quantity can be had (in Alexandria) at seven cents. The price of writing paper, when the duty was laid, was for No. 1, about \$5 50; it can now be had at \$3 25. These are the facts which admit of no dispute, and establish the principle we have ever advocated. Give American enterprise a fair start, and the genius of the people will ensure success to the exertions of freemen.

One striking advantage is mentioned by every person who has visited any of the northern manufacturing villages. The poor class are, without exception, well provided for—their wages keep them from want, and the knowledge of their ability to maintain themselves, has removed that abasement that exists in the lower rank of this and other states. The rising generation are by this means prepared to act an honorable part in after life, and feel some of that pride which should be cherished in the bosom of every freeman.

It is certainly sound policy to encourage the making of every article necessary in the event of a foreign war. No person conversant with the evils encountered in the last war, can be so traitorous to their country as to wish to have them again encountered.

So far the Gazette—we add that

A South Carolina memorial to congress, adopted on the 3rd inst. commences thus—"We the citizens of Abbeville District, respectfully approach your honorable body as memorialists, to remonstrate against the passage of the *woollen's bill*, or any other bill for imposing *protecting duties*, and to pray the REPEAL of all laws now in force of this character, and an ABANDONMENT of the principle."

The Newbury memorial says—

"We are treated as colonies. Our honest earnings are taken from us, and given to others. What is taken from us, never returns to us. We have never received, and never expect to receive, any benefit from such legislation. The "bloated promises" of our oppressors, we believe, ever will be, as they ever have been, followed by "lank performances." We place no confidence in them. We have no faith in that wisdom which has set out to render us *independent* by reducing us to beggary.

"We protest against the power of the general government to protect domestic manufactures: And we request that all laws heretofore passed for that purpose, be repealed, and that the principle be forever abandoned. If necessary, we are willing to contribute "millions for revenue—not a cent for protecting duties."

Now—we should be exceedingly obliged if the gentleman who prepared this memorial and those who assented to it, would tell on what article it is that they pay "a cent for protecting duties." The words are easily said—but let us see the *figures*. We assert that South Carolina is supplied with goods *cheaper* because of the protection; and that but for the abused tariff, some tens of thousands of bales of *East India* cotton would be sold to us in British manufactured goods, to an exclusion of the use of so much of our own; and we believe that, but for that tariff, cotton would be *two cents* less per pound than it is, and cotton goods twice the price as they are.

EFFECTIVE INDUSTRY OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN. *From the Boston Daily Advertiser.* M. Dupon in a work entitled Productive and Commercial Power of France, makes an estimate of the amount of labor and effective power applied to the production of national wealth, under the classes of individual power of domestic animals, and that of the elements, exerted by means of mechanical inventions. In this estimate he considers a unit the power of each male, from 17 to 54 years of age, and as a half that of each male, from 12 to 17 and from 54 to 60. The labor of children under 12 and of persons over 60 he considers as nothing, and that of females as half that of males of the same age. On this basis he estimates the personal labor of the inhabitants of France as equivalent to that of 12,609,057 males in the vigor of life.

The power of a horse he considers equivalent to seven times that of a man, and that of an ox four times, or that of cattle, male and female, the latter not being much used, at an average of two and a half, and that of an ass as equal to that of a man. Taking the number of horses in France at 1,900,000, they give an effective force equal to that of 13,300,000 men; the number of cattle at 6,977,000, they have a power of 17,442,500; and adding to this the force of 240,000 asses, an aggregate power, from the labor of domestic animals, is obtained equal to 30,982,500.

The estimate of mechanical power is from water mills and hydraulic engines 150,000; wind mills 253,333; wind applied to navigation 3,000,000, and steam engines 450,000; equal in all to the power of 5,233,333 men. The aggregate of the whole is 48,821,890.

Of this force, an amount of personal labor equal to that of 8,406,037 men, and the labor of animals equal to that of 28,872,500, is estimated to be employed in agriculture, and the rest in manufacturing and commercial pursuits.

He makes a similar estimate of the effective industry of Great Britain. Taking the population at 15,000,000, he considers the personal labor as equal to that of 6,397,539 men, that of elements to 19,810,000, and makes a total of 50,487,339. So that in France the power employed in the several branches of national industry is equal to that of four men to each man employed, and in England it is equal to eight for each man.

Another paper observes—Statistical comparisons are a favorite pursuit with the French economists, and they generally conduct them with great fairness. In one of these, recently made, we find the following facts:—In 1826, 3,730 English vessels entered the Baltic, 81 French, and not a single Spanish. There are in England about 50,000 public carriages for travelling; in France 15,000; Spain five!—The public roads in England are in extent about 100,000 miles. In France, (with twice the territory), 20,000; Spain about 7,500, half of which are not traversable. England has 18,000 steam engines; France 1,500; Spain four!—The annual productiveness of an English labourer is rated at 500 francs; a French do. 225 francs, of a Spaniard at 80. The population of the three kingdoms is—France 32,000,000; G. Britain, (and Ireland), 22,000,000; Spain 10,000,000. The superiority of Great Britain is palpable from this statement of a French professor.

CANADIAN LOYALTY. A short time since, an itinerant showman had the temerity to introduce into the loyal town of Brockville, U. Canada, "three mortal enemies of the British government in Canada," in the shape of wax figures, which, from the labels pinned upon their outer garments, were intended to represent Washington, Bonaparte, and Lafayette. The good people of Brockville, not liking this invasion of their territory, with that promptness for which his majesty's subjects were justly lauded during the late war, repaired to the enemy's encampment; and, perhaps, fired by the rebel tunes discharged from a tin trumpet and barrel organ located at head quarters, very unceremoniously obtruded themselves upon the trio of generals, and commenced hostilities by pulling their noses and sticking their fingers in their eyes; but the generals, though acknowledged in the field real "men of metal," on this occasion proved to be "jads of wax;" for, notwithstanding their contumacious were much distorted by the pointed remarks of the assailants, they were too much the friends of their country to commit an act that might be considered *casus fidei*. The brave Canadians finding all efforts to provoke the animosity of the disguised enemy ineffectual, attacked a member of the holy guard, but his voice was for peace, and he plead "trumpet tongued" that the harmony which had prevailed might not be disorganized; but, instead of moderating their rage, it only tended to add to its fury, when they, without further parley, commenced a general battle, in which we regret to state the corps were nearly torn to pieces; general Washington was captured without having made the slightest resistance, and cast from the heights upon the stones below, from which he was taken breathless; faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. General Bonaparte shared a more dreadful fate, having been decapitated at one blow, and his headless trunk exposed to the fury of the populace. The

last information received relative to gen. Lafayette, represented him as rapidly retreating with the loss of a leg, having given his enemies the only pledge in his power, "leg bail," for his re-appearance to answer any charges that may be brought against him.

We would for the honor of humanity now close this horrid recital, but it is our duty to state, that the ladies who travelled in the suite were treated with an indignity bordering on savage rudeness; their apartments were entered without their consent, and one lady was torn from her bed, stripped of her garments, and turned into the street while she was asleep; and helpless infants who had not learned to lip the endearing words of "father," "mother," were dragged from the arms which encircled them, and crushed to pieces with as little remorse, as though they were a brood of ants!

COM. PORTER with his squadron has at length left Key West. Laborde's squadron at the last advices was lying at Havana.

SICKNESS AT PENSACOLA.—From the Pensacola Gazette extra, of the 3d instant, we are sorry to learn that a fever prevailed there, several cases of which had been pronounced by the physicians to be the yellow fever. That there are numerous cases of fever in that city is certain; but those which terminated fatally are said to have been few. Out of a hundred that have been attacked with fever, it is said that only eight had died. Their names are not given.

WASHINGTON the projector of the Erie canal.—Mr. Jared Sparks, (says the Rochester Daily Advertiser,) has been for some time engaged in examining manuscript letters of general Washington, at Mount Vernon, with a view to their publication. It appears from a letter from him, to the hon. Joseph Story, that shortly after the close of the revolutionary war, Washington, in a letter referred to by Mr. Sparks, predicted that a water communication would be opened through the western part of the state of New York. This letter of Mr. Sparks is published in the last number of the North American Review. At page 8, in the appendix, is the following sentence:

"Soon after war was closed, he (gen. Washington) visited the lakes of New York, and in one of his letters he emphatically predicts, that a water communication would at no distant day be opened through the western part of that state, and enlarges on the benefits that would result from such a work."

NEWSPAPERS. As an evidence of the trifling value of a newspaper in those parts of Europe where they are under government control, we may instance the recent sale of the *Berlin Gazette*, with 11,000 subscribers for 11,000 dollars. In New York, a daily paper, with such a subscription list and a corresponding advertising patronage, would be worth considerable more than \$100,000, and in London might be sold any day for something like 350,000. The *Morning Chronicle* was purchased by its present owner for a little less than \$250,000, and had a circulation of less than 3,000. The annual profit of the *Times*, (which circulates about 6,000), averages between 80 and \$100,000. The secret of this vast difference between Prussia and England, or America, is that the despotic government of the one can suppress every journal in the kingdom instantaneously and with impunity, whilst under the free governments of the other, editors laugh at ministers and fear nothing but the laws.

The population of those portions of Poland which have successively fallen to the share of Russia, is about 20,000,000. To meet the intellectual wants of such a mass of persons, there are but 15 newspapers, eight of which are printed in Warsaw. Our 10 or 12,000,000 are supplied with something like 5 or 600 newspapers.—There is a difference here. [N. F. Enquirer.]

NAVAL Norfolk, Sept. 24. We understand that capt. John Downes is appointed to the command of the *Delaware* ship of the line now fitting out at the Gosport navy yard for the Mediterranean, and lieut. James Ramage, first lieutenant. The *Delaware* will bear the

broad pennant of commodore Crauc, on her arrival at her station.

During the last week the masts and bowsprit of the Delaware have been taken in; feeling some curiosity to know the time necessary for taking in and stepping such ponderous spars, we have made the enquiry, and understand, that, after transporting them to the launching slip and floating them thence to the shears, the time employed in raising and stepping was as follows:

	h.	m.
Bowsprit,	1	16
Fore-mast,		50
Main-mast,	1	15
Mizen-mast,		40
	4	1

We further learn that not the slightest accident occurred during the arduous work. The main mast of the Delaware weighs 21 tons, 16 cwt. 1 qr. and 7 lbs.

The principal labor having thus been overcome, we presume, from the alacrity manifested in all the departments, that the Delaware will soon be ready to make a proud exhibition of naval skill and architecture amongst the combined fleets now collecting in the theatre of her service. [Herald.

It appears that the Natchez experienced the tremendous gales which recently visited the southern coast of America, the gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean seas. In the gale of the 16th ult. she lost her main and mizen top-gallant masts, besides many of her sails and some rigging, and several seamen, who were blown from the yards. The Natchez was thrown upon her beam ends, and whilst in this situation made much water. She was to sail as soon as repaired, for the south side of the island of Cuba.

The French frigate *La Circe*. This beautiful ship, which would not be disparaged by a comparison with any vessel of her class in our navy, has come up from her late anchorage below fort Norfolk, and anchored off Town Point. She is an object of general admiration, and we have heard nautical gentlemen of good judgment, pronounce her to be the neatest vessel in her hull and rigging that they have ever seen at the same anchorage.

On Thursday the officers of the *Circe* visited the navy yard at Gosport, where they received every attention due to their rank, and a salute was fired in honor of their visit. [Vernon Beacon.

AMERICAN CANVASS. We some time since noticed the excellent quality of the duck manufactured by the Phenix mill Company, which is not only cheaper but has been proved by experiment to be much superior to Russian duck. The comparative merit of these two articles has been tested by capt. Austin, late of the ship Panther, and capt. Maey, of the Lewis. The Phenix Mill duck is not at all subject to the usual effects of mildew arising from ordinary exposure, (that is such as would destroy or materially injure Russian duck), but in the case of the Panther, where it escaped this injury, the exposure was one of the worst kind, viz. to steam arising from damaged wheat in the hold. Another excellence in the Phenix mill duck is, that no starch or sizing is used in its manufacture: to give it a false appearance of thickness, nor is its strength wasted by excessive bleaching, as is generally the case with foreign duck. The material used by the Phenix company is the best imported water rotted flax.

We have said this much in reference to the merits of the American canvass, because we view the success of this manufacture as intimately connected with our means of national defence. It is well known that during the last war, when a bolt of American duck could not be had in the country, our national vessels and privateers were forced to supply themselves with the foreign article at \$40 per bolt or \$1 per yard. In the event of another such crisis, we are confident that American duck could be furnished at one third that price, and possessing twice the durability. To insure this result it is only necessary for the government and ship owners to give a preference to the Phenix Mill and other American ducks, if of equal good quality. [Providence American.

DESTITUTE IRISH.—Hordes of Irish to the very nadir of poverty and destitution, continue to pour into the

west of Scotland. According to the *Glasgow Chronicle*, upwards of 12,000 of these wretched creatures had landed on Sunday night, and we hear that on Monday evening a fresh migratory band of 350 was lauded by the Fingal steam packet. Only eighteen pence a head was charged for their passage. When told that it would be some time ere the harvest commenced, and that it was needless for them to expect employment, they coolly answered, that they would labor for any thing, no matter how little, and declared that they could not possibly be worse off than they were in their own country. Beyond question, there is at present too little regular work for the native laborers in the west, and it is painful to think that a portion of the little they have will be wrested from them by these degraded and unhappy aliens. This is a subject which will eventually force itself on the attention of the civil authorities. A gentleman who left Glasgow with one of the coaches yesterday morning, calculated that he had passed from 400 to 500 of these emigrants making towards this city. If they be badly off in the west, they must expect to be far worse here. Here are no cotton mills—no great weaving factories—no public works to afford them a hope of employment. Even at the harvest they have no chance, as the farmers in this and the surrounding counties have been long in the practice of employing highland shepherds, to whom they give a decided preference. Not a few of these already arrived are suffering the greatest hardships, and have become grievous burdens to their countrymen by whom they are sheltered. [Scotsman.

INDIANS. From the *St. Louis Missouri Observer*, of Sept. 5. By the arrival of the *St. Louis and Galena* packet, from the Upper Mississippi, on the 3d inst. we have received the important intelligence that the Winnebagoes had refused to treat with gov. Cass at Green Bay, and that in consequence gov. C. had written to gen. Atkinson, informing him of this fact, and also, that the war club had been passed to the Potawottamies, or in other words, that that tribe, or a part of them, had joined the Winnebagoes in hostility against the United States. Gov. Cass, therefore, committed the further management of these savages to gen. Atkinson, who accordingly left *Prairie du Clien* on the 29th. with his command, consisting of about 600 men, for the Portage on the Oniscosin, where he was to be joined by major Whistler from Green Bay, with a small body of regulars and militia, and 100 Menomonies. Gen. Dodge and maj. Whitesides, of Fever river, also left that place on the 29th with about 140 mounted men, destined for the *English Prairie*, where, it was expected they would fall in with the main force under gen. Atkinson. The Indians were in body to the number of about 300, at the *Four Lakes*, 40 miles from the portage.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From Liverpool papers to the 25th ult.

The duke of Wellington has resumed his post as commander-in-chief of the army, but is excluded from a seat in the cabinet. Thus the chief pillar of the opposition has bowed down to the golden calf.

The new ministerial arrangements were not yet completed. Mr. Canning's will has been opened, and his effects said to be under £20,000. It is also intimated that he died insolvent. A meeting has been held in Liverpool, and measures adopted for the purpose of erecting a statue or pillar to his memory.

The harvest will yield a good crop of wheat, oats and barley.

At the royal naval dinner given in Liverpool, on the 11th ult. to celebrate the birth day of the duke of Clarence, lord high admiral, "the health of the president of the United States" was given as one of the regular toasts. On which admiral Coffin "sincerely thanked the company for the honor they had done to that gentleman. As a native of America and a subject of this country, he hoped the two states would long be united in brotherly union."

For the duke of Clarence's commentary upon this toast, we refer to the appointment of the hon. Frederick de Roos, the gentleman who wrote the very notable book on the U. States, as his flag lieutenant.

FRANCE.

An individual, who came to Paris, as a rich man, and who died last year in a situation bordering on indigence, left a statement of his losses at play, and declared that persons, whom he named, had employed fraudulent means to play against him with the certainty of winning. These two persons, one of whom was formerly a dentist, were put on their trial; and the celebrated M. Comte was summoned as a witness, and gave an explanation of the art, or altered cards, by means of which their frauds had been committed. The court of appeal has confirmed the sentence, by which they are condemned to eighteen months' imprisonment, and a fine.

A great falling off in the orders to the silk manufacturers of Lyons has occurred this year. At the fair of Beaucair, all the merchandize, with the exception of paper hangings, sold at a reduced rate.

SPAIN.

Numerous arrests had taken place in the capital, in consequence of a vast conspiracy discovered by the minister of police, Recasos, the object of which was to create throughout Galicia and Estremadura the same insurrectionary movements as in Catalonia.—Large sums destined to further the explosion, and to maintain the insurgents had also been seized, and it is significantly intimated that the greater part of the coin bore the impress of a foreign power. It had already been openly surmised in the Spanish papers, that the attempts of the Carlists had been secretly encouraged by France, in order to afford her a pretence for continuing her military occupation of the most important fortresses of the country.

PORTUGAL.

It still is in a state of fermentation and the downfall of the constitution is predicted. The princess regent appears to have lost her spirits in her late sickness. It is also stated in the French journals, that, from the language of the ministers, it is to be inferred that the French government will espouse the cause of don Miguel, and co-operate in establishing him on the throne of Portugal, as his legitimate right. There is a rumor that Don Pedro, of Brazil, was expected to arrive at the capital of Portugal, in order to assist in restoring tranquility.

The unsettled state of affairs is still attributed to the dismissal of Saldanah and the plots of the Canarrilla.—The English troops remain in Lisbon and its neighborhood.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

A constitutional charter has at length been adopted by the national assembly, see page 70.

Letters have been received at Napoli, stating that the Greeks who occupied the convent of Megaspileo, have beaten and repulsed 1,500 Arabs, whom Ibrahim Pacha had moved forward thus far; the loss of the barbarians amounts to 400 men, killed or by the dexterity of a hill, where the Greeks had prepared an ambush for them.

The emperor of Russia has ratified the treaty for the pacification of Greece, entered into by Russia, France and England.

At Constantinople the Reis Effendi is said to have declared that the lives of the foreigners at Pera, particularly the English, would not be safe if a treaty had been entered into, which would oppose any obstacles to the operations of the Turkish fleet. "The porte would hardly, however," says the London Sun, "draw down the vengeance of England by such an outrage."

Dreadful fire at Moldavia.—The Austrian Observer of the 11th August, contains an afflicting account of a dreadful fire which has reduced Jasse, the capital of Moldavia, (one of the principalities for which Russia has been contending with the porte through the last half century,) to a heap of ruins. A melancholy interest attaches to the details of this conflagration which has proved hardly less fatal to human life than destructive to property. Fifty dead bodies are stated to have been dug out of the ruins, and while the flames were yet raging, it was found necessary to set all the malefactors, who were confined in the prison, at liberty, as the building in which they were shut up was found to be on fire. These wretches appear to have made an ungrateful return for the merciful consideration which had thrown open the doors of their dungeons. They prepared to pillage that portion of the city which had escaped; the most active exertions of the magistrates and

inhabitants were required to keep them in check. The writer of this sad narrative towards the end of his letter, describes the flames to have again burst out in more than one part of the city. To add to the horror of the scene, a storm raged at the same moment. It would seem that to arrest the progress of the calamity was beyond the power of man, and the letter concludes with the mournful declaration, that "Omnipotence alone can save us from utter destruction."

ALGIERS.

Accounts from the Barbary coast state that great preparations continued to be made at Algiers to receive the French. The number of troops summoned from the interior is estimated from 30,000 to 50,000 men. One of the French vessels, carried into Oran, turns out to be of great value; she was bound to Martinique.

A Swedish ship, laden with ammunition, in attempting to enter Algiers, has been captured by the French blockading squadron, and sent to Toulon.

It is announced that an Algerine corvette has been sunk by an English corvette, which it attempted to search, taking it for a French ship.

BUENOS AYRES.

Rivadavia has resigned the presidency. The following is a copy of his resignation addressed to the constitutional congress of Buenos Ayres.

Upon being called to the first magistracy of the republic by the free suffrages of her representatives. I made a personal sacrifice which I trust I cannot be accused of exaggerating. If, in the career which the public have thus marked out for me, I have not been uniformly successful in overcoming the difficulties which arose before me at every step, I have at least the satisfaction of reflecting that I have used my utmost endeavors to discharge the functions of my office in a manner agreeable to my duty; that, although beset on every side with obstacles, I have been instrumental in effecting measures which my country will ever reflect upon with pride; and that I have above all, in every instance sustained the dignity and honor of the nation. My zeal to devote myself to the service of my country remains unabated, but I have to lament that difficulties of a new description, and which could not have been anticipated, have arisen to convince me that my services in future can be of no public utility, and that no sacrifice on my own part can henceforth redound to the interest of the nation. Under this impression I have no other duty than to resign the office with which I am invested. I therefore renounce the charge which I have heretofore maintained, and resign it into the hands of the national representatives from whom I had, the honor to receive it. I regret that I cannot add to my resignation a satisfactory exposition of the motives which lead me to this step, but comfort myself with the assurance that they will, nevertheless, be understood by the public. Possibly justice may not be done at this moment to the sincerity and disinterestedness of my sentiments, but I rest assured that posterity will duly appreciate them.

About to leave the high station to which the suffrages of the representatives of the nation elevated me, I feel that I owe them my most hearty thanks, not more for the distinguished honor thus conferred upon me, than for the constant and patriotic zeal which they have ever manifested in seconding my feeble efforts for the preservation of the honor and glory of our republic. I beg leave to recommend them to take speedy measures to fill the office which I now leave; they will by so doing accomplish an object imperiously demanded by the state of public affairs, and afford an additional motive of gratitude on my part towards a body of men to whom I have now the honor to offer the assurances of my high consideration and respect.

BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA.

COLOMBIA AND PERU.

Carthagená, Aug. 21. The Liberator sailed from Barranca the 15th, on board the steam boat Santander; and on the 24th he arrived at Mompox. On the 15th he proceeded to Ocaña; where he was to arrive on the 18th. The troops which he ordered from this city to the interior remained at Mompox and Ocaña; he taking with him only his guard of honor.

The executive signed at last, on the 6th, the decree of congress calling the convention for the 2d of March at Ocaña; and the legislature was occupied in discussing the rules for the election of its members.

Santander, was holding the executive power until the arrival of president Bolívar at the capital, which would take place about the 23th of August, provided he left Mompox on the 14th on his route from Carthagena to Bogota.

The disturbances in Guayaquil are calmed. We have accounts from that quarter to the 18th of July, by the Panama post. Gen. Florez had crossed the river Daule, and was to enter Guayaquil.

The congress of Peru was installed on the 14th of June. Mariscal Lamar was elected president of the republic, Salazar Baquiano, vice president. There were several parties, but the strongest was said to be in favor of general Bolívar.

It is said that the constitution of Bolivia is for ever at an end, since even the friends of Bolívar have already declared it to be contrary to all authority.

BRAZIL.

A Rio paper of the 19th of May, contains the address of the chamber of deputies and of the senate to the emperor on the opening of the chambers. They superabound with professions of attachment to his imperial majesty and to the constitution. Their relations with foreign powers are stated to be on a friendly and favorable footing. The address of the deputies is silent as to the situation of the affairs with Buenos Ayres, and the only reference to this subject in that of the senate, is contained in the following sentence:

"The senate appreciates, as it ought, the personal sacrifices to which his imperial majesty has submitted, to direct the public feeling to a resistance of the machinations of the government of Buenos Ayres, and of the proof which he has given of his love of country and of his desire to put an end to the evils of war."

We were quite amused with the laconic replies of his majesty to these addresses. To the former he said, "I am well aware of the manner of thinking of the chamber of deputies;" and to the latter, "I have perfectly understood you."

The marquis of Palma has been appointed minister counsellor of state, in the place of the marquis de Sahara, deceased.

MEXICO.

There has been a serious disturbance at Vera Cruz in consequence of the commander of a regiment of soldiers refusing to obey the orders of his general. The colonel has been ordered to leave the city. The disobedience of the colonel is attributed to party faction, which powerfully prevails in many parts of the republic.

The "declaration" agreed upon by the baron Damas and signior Camacho, provides for a commercial intercourse between France and Mexico on principles of liberal reciprocity. The duties on the tonnage and cargoes of the vessels of the different countries are to be the same, and each is to have, in the ports of the other, all the privileges enjoyed by the most favored nation; only Mexico makes reservations of the special favors she has already granted to her sister republics of the south, and France provides that nothing in "the declaration" shall be so construed as to interfere with the agreement she has made with Hayti. The convention is called "a declaration." If it had been termed a treaty, it would have been regarded by Spain as a formal recognition of Mexican independence.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER OF GREECE.

[ADOPTED AT NAPOLI.]

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity. The Greek nation, met for a third time in a national assembly, proclaims by its legitimate representatives, before God and man, its political existence and independence, and establishes the following fundamental principles to serve as a constitution:

CHAP. 1.—Of religion.

Art. 1. In Greece every man to profess freely his own religion, and obtain for his worship the same protection; but the orthodox religion of the Greek Church is the religion of the state.

CHAP. 2.—Of the state.

3. Greece is one and indivisible.
3. It consists of *eparchates* (provinces.)
4. All those provinces shall be esteemed *eparchates* of Greece which have taken, or shall take up, arms against the despotic government of the Turks.

CHAP. 3.—Of the public law of the Hellenians.

5. The sovereign power resides in the nation; all power emanates from it, and only exists for it.

6. Are Hellenians—1. All the native Greeks who believe in Jesus Christ. 2. Those who, oppressed by the Ottoman yoke, and believing in Jesus Christ, are come, or shall come to Greece, to take up arms or to dwell there. 3. Those who are born abroad, of a Greek father, or those natives and others, and their descendants, naturalized before the publication of the present constitution, and born abroad, who shall come to Greece and take the oaths. 4. Foreigners who come to Greece and are there naturalized.

7. All Hellenians are equal in the eye of the law.

8. Every Hellenian shall be eligible, according to his personal talents, to public employments, both political and military.

9. Foreigners who come to inhabit Greece for a time, or for ever, are equal to the Hellenians before the civil law.

10. The taxes shall be levied from all the inhabitants of the state, with justice, and in proportion to the fortunes of individuals; but no tax can be levied without a law being promulgated, and no law for levying taxes can be published for more than one year.

11. The law guarantees the personal liberty of every individual; no person can be arrested or imprisoned, but according to law.

12. The life, the honor, and the property of all those who are within the bounds of the state, are under the protection of the laws.

13. No order to seek for, or arrest persons, or property, can be given, unless it be founded on sufficient proof, and unless the place of search be pointed out, as well as the persons and things which are to be arrested.

14. In all judicial proceedings every one has a right to demand the cause and the nature of the accusation made against him; to reply to his accusers, and their witnesses, and to bring forward witnesses in his defence; to have counsel, and to require a speedy decision from the court.

15. No person shall be esteemed guilty till he is condemned.

16. No person is to be tried twice for the same offence, nor condemned and deprived of his property without a previous trial. A definitive judgement cannot be appealed from.

17. The government may require private property to be given up for the public good when sufficiently demonstrated, but previous indemnity must be granted.

18. Torture and confiscation are abolished.

19. The law cannot be made retroactive.

20. The Hellenians have a right to form establishments of every description, for science, for philanthropy, for industry and arts, and to select professors for their instruction.

21. In Greece it is not permitted to buy and sell a man; every slave of every nation and of every religion, as soon as he places his foot on the Greek soil, his master can no longer pursue him.

22. No person can decline submitting to his competent judge, nor be prevented from having recourse to him.

23. No person can be detained in prison more than 24 hours without the cause of his arrest being made known to him; nor more than three days without the proceedings against him beginning.

24. The clergy, according to the rules of the Greek church, can take no part in any public employment; the presbyters (minor priests) alone have the right of election.

25. Every one may write to the senate, and state his opinion on any public object.

26. The Hellenians have the right to write and publish freely by the press, or otherwise, their thoughts and opinions, without being subjected to any censorship, but always within the following limits:

1. Not to attack the Christian religion.

2. Not to violate decency.

3. To avoid insults and personal calumny.

27. The Greek government bestows no title of nobility, and no Hellenian can, without the consent of his own government, receive a service, gift, recompense, employment, or title of any description whatever, from any monarch, prince, or foreign state.

23. The epithets illustrious, excellency, &c. shall not be given to any Hellenian within the limits of the state; when the governor shall bear the name of excellency, which shall cease with his functions.

29. No native, nor person naturalized and inhabiting Greece, and enjoying the rights of a citizen, can have recourse to foreign protection; in case he does, he ceases to be a citizen of Greece.

CHAP. 4.—Of Naturalization.

30. The government shall naturalize foreigners, who bring certificates from Greek functionaries, attesting

1. That they have passed three whole years in the country.

2. That during this time they have not been visited by any infamous punishment.

3. That they have acquired within the state landed property of the value of at least 100 dollars.

31. Great actions, and notorious services, during the need of the country, are sufficient claims to naturalization.

32. The government may also naturalize those foreigners who found in Greece remarkable establishments tending to the progress of the sciences, of arts, of commerce, and of industry. It may also abridge the time necessary for naturalization.

33. Those foreigners who have served, or who shall serve in a military capacity in Greece two years, and who have the necessary certificates of service, are by that made Hellenic citizens.

34. A man when naturalized immediately enjoys all the rights of a citizen, but the right of representation shall be regulated by the law of elections which the senate will publish.

35. Every person naturalized shall take the Greek oath.

CHAP. 5.—Of the organization of the government.

36. The sovereign power of the nation is divided into three powers—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial.

37. The legislative power makes laws.

38. The executive power sanctions them, agreeably to article 74, and carries them into execution.

39. The judicial power applies them.

40. The Legislative power belongs in particular to the body of representatives of the people, who will take the name of senate, (*Senat.*)

41. The executive power belongs to one alone, who will take the name of governor, and who has under his orders different secretaries.

42. The judicial power belongs to the tribunals.

[To be continued.]

COM. PORTER AT NEW ORLEANS.

This Mexican officer has certainly forgotten what he is, or supposes that he has some certain imprescriptive right to violate our laws with impunity; and his actions do not appear either worthy of his former character or present condition; and his interpretation of our laws is an assumption that, in other cases, would have met with instant reprobation; we cannot allow this to foreigners. It is our own country that must settle such points. The following reply to his exposition given in the REGISTER of the 15th inst. is copied from the New Orleans Argus of the 31st ult. It will be recollected that Mr. Smith is the U. S. attorney for the district.

Commodore Porter in his remarks in the Louisiana Advertiser, of the 20th instant, in vindication of the recruiting hand-bill, recently circulated in this city, under his name, and in reply to the notice of that document, which, as district attorney of the United States, I felt constrained to take, has fallen into some errors of fact, that, doubtless, it will afford him pleasure to see corrected—the more so, as they have led him to conclusions unjustly impeaching the motives, sentiments and conduct of all the officers of the government, who had contributed towards the arrest and commitment for trial of the seamen in question, and those who had engaged them for the Guerrero.

The following succinct narrative of facts, (that would have been sooner communicated but from circumstances of a domestic nature requiring my entire attention), will sufficiently exhibit the errors referred to, and the gratuitous

nature of the inferences that I must presume to have sprung only from them:

Soon after the Mexican brig of war Guerrero had anchored off the N. E. pass, of the mouth of the river Mississippi, (now several weeks since), very strong rumours were afloat, of recruiting stations being opened in this city, and of the engagement of seamen here for the service of that armed vessel. But still no adequate proof of such facts came to the knowledge of those whose duty, in that event, would have required their interference:—Certainly there are no traces of their having resorted to any undue means, or indulged any unseasonable zeal, or uncourtous suspicions, in order to detect and bring to punishment this rumoured evasion of the laws. At length a certain ship-broker of this city descended to the Balize, and attempted to sound the inspector of the customs, regularly stationed there, as to whether he would suffer about an hundred men (whom he described as foreigners) that had been engaged in New-Orleans to serve on board the Guerrero, to pass without interruption—in sinuating that his complaisance in this respect might be of one or two hundred dollars to his advantage. Getting an unsatisfactory answer from the inspector, the broker chartered, at the Balize, a small schooner, (the Caroline), for the purpose of transporting the seamen in question, by one of the other passes of the river, from New Orleans to the Guerrero; and accordingly, accompanied by the schooner and her owner, on the 5th of August, inst. returned to the city, where she remained till the night of the next day.

About 9 o'clock on that night, (August 6th), the broker put on board the schooner about thirty-five seamen, (a boat load or two of them joined her a few miles below the city)—who all forthwith proceeded down the river, for the purpose of becoming part of the crew of the Guerrero.—The inspector at the Balize, already apprized, by the complimentary application to himself and by the chartering of the schooner there, of the expedition on foot, resolved to intercept it. With that view, with the revenue boat *ordinarily* under his charge, he ascended above all the passes of the river, and until he fell in with the schooner and her new passengers, about 30 leagues below the city, on their way to fulfil their engagement.

Having pursued and seized her, he immediately put her helm about, and on the 8th of August, inst. brought her passengers back to the city for examination. They were then, not "marched like convicts to the custom-house," as they appeared to the vivid imagination of the commodore, but under a guard, scarcely proportioned to their numbers, regularly brought up for examination before one of the judges of the city court of New Orleans, in the absence of the judge of the court of the United States for this district. There, on an investigation, (on the oaths of credible witness,) into facts then first brought to the knowledge of the prosecutor, two of the more conspicuous of the prisoners, (the ship-broker and a boarding house keeper for sailors,) were respectively bound in recognizances in five hundred dollars, with two sureties each, to appear at the next term of the court of the United States for this district, to answer on a charge of retaining seamen in this city, "to enter themselves" on board a foreign vessel of war, to cruise against a power at peace with the United States. The seamen, except nine Colombians, were at the same time committed to prison for want of bail, to answer at the same court, on a charge of engaging in this city, to enter themselves "in the same vessel for the like purpose." The nine Colombians, from the intimate relations of Colombia and Mexico, and from their being engaged in a common cause, were with consent of the prosecutor, viewed as on the footing of Mexicans, and absolutely discharged. On a subsequent day the prisoners were brought up, on *habeas corpus*, before the judge of the parish court of New Orleans, and on motion of their counsel, not "of the district attorney" were as they were entitled to be, enlarged on bail. The amount of the bail, for each of these prisoners, (being all common seamen,) was with consent of the prosecutor, fixed at the sum of one hundred dollars. To have required a greater amount, from men of their condition and means, and degree of misdeemeanor, would, in effect, have been a refusal of bail in a case that was bailable. The recognizances were taken by a respectable officer of experience,

and of the utmost confidence and if it be necessary to test them, may prove to be more than "merely nominal."

The accuracy of the foregoing statement of occurrences at the Balize, is attested by the written memorandum of the inspector at that place, at the foot of his usual periodical report to the collector, and which was not received, or heard of by that officer, before the judicial investigation referred to. The residue appears from matter of record.

It is trusted that it sufficiently establishes:

That the pending prosecutions, instead of having been begun in a spirit of persecution or cruelty, were in some sort, forced upon the now vituperated officers, by a rash and almost avowed disregard of the laws of neutrality, in the accused:

That far from having been since unworthily abandoned, under the imagined influence of an adverse "public opinion" (the murmurs of which have not been heard by them,) they will be followed up, especially against the more conspicuous and intelligent offenders, in the spirit in which they were begun:

That, that spirit, whatever it may be, though unfortunately rebuked in tones sufficiently harsh, by certainly not the most disinterested of censors, will, with those who consider the obligation of the law as independent on "policy," or public opinion," deserve a blush at least for its severity; and that it acknowledges no prejudices that refuse a sympathy for the fortunes of the Mexican republic, and for even the personal achievements of him who now complains, and who, it is confessed with pleasure, is connected by some bright links with the glory of his native country.

JOHN W. SMITH.

New Orleans, August 28, 1827.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

From a London paper of August 5, 1827.

The vice chancellor, on Thursday, in the interminable case, *De Beauvoir v. Rhodes*, gave the counsel in this case a tolerable strong hint of his opinion. After listening patiently to the alternate applications of counsel, his honor called on Mr. Heald "to move something which might be beneficial to some parties." We are glad to find symptoms of reform perceptible in the conduct of all our three judges of the chancery court.

On Wednesday the vice chancellor took the opportunity of observing, generally, on the system of throwing obstacles in the way of the performance of the orders of the court, for the mere purpose of increasing costs. He censured the practice, and stated that, in all cases where such conduct was pursued, he would throw the costs on the party who unnecessarily caused the delay. He would also convey his opinion to the chancellor, and request his lordship to give directions to the masters, when taxing costs, to allow none for supplementary orders.

*Had their transient imprisonment been marked by circumstances of needless rigor? "Two of them" the commodore has been informed died by sickness brought on by their detention. What are their names? When? where? and of what sickness did they die? If the information so published and therefore apparently believed by the commodore were sustained by the fact, it might be deplored as a misfortune, but, *in itself*, could entail no reprehension on the officers concerned, if these were probable cause for their detention, and if unaccompanied by cruelty or neglect towards the prisoners. But the worthy keeper of the prison exhibits no bill of morality. The prisoners committed to his charge were, without exception enlarged, it would be hazarding nothing to say in as good condition as they were received in. A charge against that officer of cruelty or neglect of the health and comfort of his prisoners, there are few bold enough to make and support it by a name. It would be contradicted by the unanimous voice of this community as well as the annual recorded reports of the grand juries and legislative committees. But the inspector who arrested the prisoners at first, (not without difficulty for the vessel attempted to escape,) heard it indistinctly talked among the prisoners, (the truth of which even he does not know,) that two of them, whom he neither saw, nor, otherwise, heard of, had fallen overboard in the chase. Is the possible fate of these unarrested persons, the detention or its effects to which the commodore's informant refers?

In his charge at Salisbury, judge Best said, "there is another part of the law which Mr. Peel has altered, the benefit of clergy. As the law stood, a person who was found guilty of one offence, though charged with the commission of a dozen offences, could not be tried for more than one; but Mr. Peel's bill has altered so unwise a provision, and a separate indictment can be preferred on each, and the guilty person receive the sentence consequent on all. The benefit of clergy could only have been made use of once, and the person who had the advantage of it on one occasion, could not resort to it a second time. The appeal was defeated by putting in what was called a counter plea; but so infrequent was that practice, that during the eleven years in which I have been a judge, I only recollect one occasion where it was made use of. According to the new law, the indictment is to state that the person was tried before, and a certificate from the clerk of the assizes is to be considered sufficient evidence of the fact. I therefore venture to recommend the magistrates of this county, whenever an offender is brought before them, to enquire if he has been indicted before and to take care that a proper certificate of such indictment be forthcoming at his trial."

At the present assizes for Worcester, certain parties were indicted for stealing *two ducks*, but as it came out in evidence that they *killed* the two ducks before they stole them, Mr. Justice Littledale charged the jury to find them *not guilty*, on the ground that in *legal construction* the words "two ducks" must be taken to mean "two *live* ducks;" whereas, it was proved that *these* ducks were *dead*; and the parties were found not guilty accordingly. *Query*: Is not a duck a duck? And if not, what is it? *Query* again: Would the thieves who *stole* the ducks have been *not guilty* of stealing the ducks, supposing they had only *half* killed the ducks before they stole them?

A notorious gang of robbers, on the Windsor road, escaped at the quarter sessions, because the drawing up of the indictment had described a gown and petticoat as the property of a woman instead of a man; this said woman happening to be married, the learned chairman held that it legally belonged to the husband, and on this plea the whole gang were acquitted, much to the annoyance of a worthy magistrate, who declared that he had heard of a wife wearing the breeches, but never before of a husband wearing the petticoat. At the same sessions, an individual, tried on an indictment for sheep-stealing, seemed in a fair way to escape, by his legal defender proving that the animal was not *legally* a sheep, in consequence of not being *come of age*, and the matter was put aside to be gravely argued at a future period. Nothing could exceed the astonishment of the master. The next sheep stolen from him, he vowed he would call a *pig*, and try what the effect of that would be.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Judge Best's charge in favor of pugilism, will be found under that head in another place. At the same point of time judge Garrow was making the following charge against it at Bedford. He said if a quarrel is treasured up, and time be taken to arrange the meeting, and one of the party falls, the offence amounts to murder, and principal, seconds, and by-standers were all guilty. He called on the grand jury to put a stop to the practice of prize fights, which, he regretted to say, had been patronised by men of rank, who sported their sovereigns on the life or death of a fellow creature.

Why are people to be put to £200 expense for the commons' fees and charges alone, on the *renewal* of a bill that had been found to be useful. There are, afterwards, the lords' fees and charges; and all these are independent of lawyer, surveyor, and agents charges for bringing in and conducting such bills. So that even a trifling bill for the renewal of some local act, seldom costs less than £600 or £800, often £1,200. If those bills originated in a "rage" for legislation, any means that would check the prevailing *influenza* on such subjects, would be a national benefit; but when there is too much reason to fear that the parliamentary privilege of charging enormous costs alongside such prodigal fees, and when even *parliamentary clerks act as agents for conducting private bills through their own houses*, or as solicitors to noblemen, &c. is it not to be apprehended that the said privilege of charging heavily, and almost endlessly, in reali-

ty encourages jobbers, attorneys, and surveyors, to be eternally looking out for pretexes to bring in new private bills, or for the renewal of old ones?

As a proof of the way in which judicial forms deal with obvious things, we have an instance at one of the assizes, of a person being obliged to travel all the way from London to prove not only that 'the earl of Liverpool, earl Bathurst, Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Peel, were ministers of state,' but actually to produce the patents under which they had held their offices; and that in the case of a mere trumpety libel in which they happened to be named. Such things seem to be as absurd as if, because an indictment concludes with an averment that the offence charged in it is 'against the peace of our Lord the king, his crown and dignity,' it would be necessary to prove his majesty to be king, or to carry down the crown from the tower, or some person who was present at his coronation. Or if a man be charged with drowning another by throwing him into the Thames, it may be equally necessary to prove the Thames is composed of water, and that water possesses the property of drowning. This may appear to be, and is, excessive absurdity; but we know of no better way of illustrating one absurdity than by opposing to it another.

John Maule, the prisoner tried at Salisbury, was indicted for having, on the 18th of June last, killed one Thomas Strange, by upsetting a coach, on which the said T. Strange was a passenger. The second count described the coach as having been drawn by two geldings and two mares. One objection to the indictment, namely, that it did not state the accident to have occurred on the king's highway, or in a public road, and all the precedents showed that such an averment was necessary, was over-ruled by the chief justice, who observed, that he had little doubt "the precedents would furnish instances of nonsense of all sorts." But it was then objected—it was alleged that the coach was drawn by two mares and two geldings, which allegation had not been supported by proof. This was a trumping objection—two mares and two geldings stated in the indictment, and no one to prove the averment! The chief justice then said, "he feared that the objections were fatal."

TRIUMPH OF ART.

[From the *New York Times*.]

New-London, Nov. 24, 1825.—I took passage on my journey eastward, the 23d inst. at N. York, in the steam boat Washington, capt. Bunker. In her commander I recognised an old acquaintance, whom I recollected with much pleasure. I remember the long agitated question, whether steam boats could be made capable of sea navigation, or so constructed as to traverse our sounds, bays, and coasts, in safety. This question was put to rest by the enterprise and skill of capt. Bunker. In the Fulton, constructed, I am told, with a view to cross the Atlantic, he undertook the navigation of Long Island Sound, an arm of the sea, in which the most severe tempests are often encountered. During a season of no extraordinary moderation, including the two equinoctial gales, capt. B. lost but a single trip. Another doubt remained to be removed. It was supposed impossible to pass the celebrated passage of Hellgate, against the tide, at the strength of the current. This was reserved for capt. Bunker to remove, and I happened to be on board at the time of the novel and interesting experiment, returning southward from New Hampshire. A number of respectable passengers witnessed the performance. It was in the boat Connecticut, built with all the strength to be obtained from the best materials, and most expert and careful workmanship. The machinist (McQueen) was accompanying his engine, to prove its powers, with careful and ingenious assistants, and some of the owners were on board also. The first attempt to pass the point of greatest pressure of the contracted stream was unsuccessful, and the boat was compelled to retreat into an eddy and increase her steam. With renovated power the effort was repeated, every man fixed immovable at his post, the passengers properly stationed in different parts of the boat, the engineers employing their utmost diligence to force the passage. They were again defeated by the supposed resistless stream, and again retreated, racked, strained, and shivering from the contest. After a short pause and fresh preparation, it

was resolved, by the parties concerned, to make a third endeavor, and test the strength of the machinery by the greatest trial it could ever be expected to bear. After a severe struggle in which a weaker vessel would have been disjointed and torn to pieces, the head strong current yielded to the giant power of steam, and the triumph of art over nature was effected. A few moments of greater, breathless anxiety, I scarcely ever witnessed. Mechanical science achieved a victory over elementary force, and overcame an obstacle heretofore deemed in this manner altogether insurmountable. The courage and perseverance of capt. B. were so conspicuous on this occasion, that I can never forget the impressions made on all present. We have since found it as easy to traverse our sea board, navigate the Mississippi, and cross the atlantic, as it was to find America after Columbus had broken the egg.

THE CHEROKEES.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Samuel A. Worcester, missionary to the Cherokees, dated *Brainerd, Cherokee nation, August 9, 1827.*

"You may have seen notices of the fact, that the Cherokees have lately been engaged in the work of framing a constitution for their government; the convention appointed for that purpose met on the fourth of July, and have completed a constitution, which is to come in force after the meeting of the next annual council in October. I was at the place two or three times while they were in session, but heard very little about the constitution. From the specimens which I did hear, I should presume that the work would do much honor to a nation which has so recently begun to frame political institutions. It is written in English only, but it is to be translated into Cherokee, and printed in both languages, whenever their press is in operation, which will probably be within a short time. The printing house is finishing, and the press, with Cherokee and English type, is probably nearly ready for shipping at Boston. A printer is not yet engaged, as far as I know, but ample provision is made for the purpose, and there is good reason to hope, that soon after the press arrives it will be in operation. The laws of the nation, as they were previously to the last annual council, are in print in English, and have been translated into Cherokee, for the purpose of being printed in that language also.

"I had supposed that the design of publishing a newspaper was more extensively known to the public, than it appears to have been from a brief notice of it which I have recently seen in public prints. It is an object which they have had for some some contemplation, and which it is to be hoped they will not fail to carry into effect. If so, the columns of the paper will be filled, doubtless, partly with English and partly with Cherokee print. The missionaries, and at least the religious part of the people, are rejoicing in the anticipation of soon seeing portions of the word of God, hymns, &c. circulating among the people, printed in a language which they can understand, and in a character which very many of them can already read. Hymns in the Cherokee language are much sung, and many will be glad to be saved the trouble of writing hymn books, by being able to procure them in print.

"The English language is spoken by many in the nation, and the knowledge of it is rapidly gaining ground. Some speak the Cherokee but imperfectly, the English being their common language, though they understand the Cherokee when it is spoken. A few do not even understand it. With the body of the people, however, the Cherokee is the only language understood. In their legislative and judicial transactions, generally, though the English language in some sense takes the lead, the laws being written in English, yet what is spoken or read in English has to be interpreted into the Cherokee language, while that which is spoken in Cherokee needs no interpreter.

"Formerly white men, coming into the nation, often took Cherokee wives without any marriage ceremony, like the people with whom they united; and were permitted thus to reside in the nation, their children being accounted Cherokees. Cherokee men, also, though more seldom, took white wives in the same manner, and their children also inherited the name and privileges of Cherokees, though the original right of inheritance was on the

mother's side. Persons of mixed blood now constitute no inconsiderable portion of the people. At present no white man is allowed to take a Cherokee wife without being regularly married, nor to be married to a Cherokee woman without license from the national clerk. White men who have Cherokee families have a right to vote at elections, but are not capable of holding an office. The descendants of Cherokees and whites have a right to all the privileges of citizenship. Intermarriages are still common."

THE RAIL ROAD.

The July number of the "North American Review," contains a review of the proceedings of the citizens of Baltimore in regard to the contemplated rail road to the Ohio river, and of the report of the committee on that subject, as published here in February last. This highly interesting article concludes with the following remarks:

When we regard the situation of Baltimore, as respects the populous and productive empire growing up in her rear, and compared with that of the other great marts on the seaboard, there seems little doubt of her securing, in the event of her completing the proposed road, for the larger portion of the western trade. Her greater proximity, (itself sufficient to turn the scale in her favor, other circumstances being the same), is accompanied by some other obvious advantages. To the perishable articles of western export, such as breadstuffs and other provisions, the climate of New Orleans, her first competitor, is extremely injurious, and to the damage of this merchandise must be added the no inconsiderable danger of life to the trader, in that unwholesome mart. Neither has the conveyance by the rivers, being liable to interruption by both drought and ice, the same certainty or duration as by a rail-road, which may be used at all seasons, and the time of transit computed to an hour. The imports to the west are still carried in wagons across the mountains, instead of ascending those rivers from New Orleans, and the construction of a railway would determine this branch of trade exclusively to that route. From the peculiar nature of the country bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, the dangers of the descending navigation of that river are unlikely to be ever effectually removed, to say nothing of the distance of New Orleans from the ocean, and from Europe.

Nor is it more probable that the western canal of New York will divert any considerable portion of this trade, especially that of the districts lying remote from lake Erie. Besides the disadvantage of the port of New York in point of distance, and the greater cost of shipping and the delay before alluded to, (both of which will be much enhanced by the necessity of four different trans-shipments,) that avenue must be closed by the climate during three or four of those months of the year which are most convenient to the farmer for bringing his produce to market. Even at this moment, the produce from the Susquehanna country bordering close on the canal, is brought by that river to Baltimore in the spring, and several thousand tons of merchandise are landed on her wharves before the canal is released from its icy bonds. This is an important evidence of the preferableness of a ready and early conveyance to market. Neither is it believed, that the Allegany ridge can be pierced with the same advantage, by a canal or railway, at any point, either north or south of that projected by Baltimore. In both directions, the abruptness of the rocky ridge, or its remoteness from tide, or both, are greater than they are near the valley of the Potomac, while to the south, moreover, there is no port of consequence convenient at once to the sea and to the interior. As the effect, in short, of the proposed road will be to replace Baltimore on a level at least, with her rivals as to facility of conveyance, so her advantage in distance must restore to her that preeminence as a depot of produce from the interior, which was one of the chief sources of her original prosperity. When it is remembered that the streams of commerce, like others, are determined in their course by slightest circumstances, it seems highly probable that the tide of the western trade, especially from the middle regions, will, by one of such moment, be turned chiefly in the direction of Baltimore.

Any certain computation of the increase of trade, to which the pending project would give rise, is of course, not to be expected. The estimates of the report do not

appear to be exaggerated, and, indeed, conjecture can hardly approximate very closely the results of opening such an avenue to regions so extensive, populous, and fertile. In the article of grain, alone, the cost of production, including in it the carriage to market, would be so greatly diminished, as probably to establish Baltimore, for an indefinite period, an unrivalled mart for grain.— There would be a proportional increase, from the like cause, of the other usual products of agricultural and manufacturing industry, as hemp, tobacco, flax, flaxseed, animal provision, lard, tallow, whiskey, iron, glass, &c. and cotton, instead of descending to New Orleans, would seek its way in large quantities, by this direct channel, to a seaport more convenient to the European markets.

But it is, perhaps, on the trade in the heavy and bulky products of the soil itself, that the influence of a cheap and practicable road to market, would be the most striking. The districts contiguous to the line of the railway, abound in coal of the best quality, in lime, slate, marble, freestone, marl, gypsum, and timber; but their great weight, and the want of economical communications, have rendered them hitherto of little or no value to the proprietors of the soil. The commerce in these would therefore be rather created than augmented, and that to an extent which may be conjectured from the single fact, that at present the lime used in Washington, is brought from Rhode Island, when there lies an inexhaustible supply of it at her very doors. The value of the fuel abounding in this district would be so much the greater to Maryland, as that state possesses immense stores of iron ore of the most valuable kind, which will long outlast the supply of fuel from the present sources; to say nothing of the impulse which, in the increasing use of steam power, would be given to innumerable other manufactures, in a port convenient for shipping them elsewhere. But to descend to the particulars of this extensive subject, would much exceed our limits.— There is, however, one branch of trade, which, at a small cost, will add materially to the luxury of the table in the interior; we mean in fresh fish and oysters; to commodities of this sort, as well as fresh fruits and vegetables from the interior, the saving of time in conveyance is every thing. By the present slow transport, sea fish and oysters are wholly denied to districts remote from the coast; and as the Chesapeake and its waters abound in these, a new branch of industry, and a great augmentation of their tonnage, would accrue to the nautical population inhabiting the shores of the bay.

A mode of communication of which the celerity may be increased so far beyond that of any other, is especially advantageous in this country, whose population is comparatively sparse, and so many of whose most fertile districts lie extremely remote from the sea. If this circumstance be so important to the trade of England, no part of whose interior lies farther than perhaps a hundred miles from a seaport, of what moment must it be to the vast districts beyond the Ohio, some of which are distant two thousand miles from New Orleans, none of them nearer to an Atlantic port than two hundred and fifty; and the greater part distant more than five hundred? On the height of land between the Ohio and the Atlantic, there lies an extensive district, especially valuable for pasturage, which, being remote from both, is now desert and valueless, when compared with the districts on either side. On these tracts, fertile in vegetable and probably much more so in mineral treasures, the completion of a way to market would operate with immense benefit, and open new fountains of trade at a point comparatively near to the Atlantic ports.

In the western states the combined effect of the abundance of food and of the remoteness of a market, would naturally be the rapid introduction of manufactures; while, on the other hand, any diminution of the expense of getting their agricultural products to market, and, from the like cause of obtaining their supply of foreign fabrics in return, would, it is presumed, as naturally retard the extension of domestic manufacture. As this circumstance would prolong in this country the present extensive importation of British fabrics and other foreign dry goods, so that importation would naturally be made to the port most convenient for distributing them into the interior. In the event, therefore, of the completion of the railway, Baltimore would probably share

largely with New York in that important branch of trade, at present nearly engrossed by the latter; if she did not finally attract the larger portion of it. At any rate, her importance as a mere *depot* of goods to be conveyed to the west, would be very greatly augmented. And as speed and certainty are not less important to the dealer himself, than in the conveyance of his commodities, this route and mode of conveyance, would have the preference in every case, except of mere pleasure. The conveyance of travellers on a route the shortest and most used, would, in the great and increasing intercourse between the east and the west, be of itself a lucrative source of income to the proprietors of the railway, and of profit to the towns on its course, and at its respective terminations.

In counting the cost of such an enterprise as that which the people of Baltimore have embarked in, it is but fair in the computation, to oppose the magnitude of the results to that of the attempt, as the adventurousness of the latter is proportionally justified by the benefits of the former. In this view, the zeal exhibited by Baltimore on this subject, is no more than we should expect from a rational enterprise. On the one hand her importance will be infinitely magnified by success; on the other, it is certain that, without some more practicable and convenient communication with the west, than she now has, the trade of that quarter, which has heretofore conferred on her such extraordinary advantages, will be in a great measure grasped by more enterprising or more fortunate competitors. The necessary investment of capital, will not, perhaps, be greater than what has already been profitably bestowed on the numerous turnpike roads, which she has constructed, into the interior. We find among the directors of the company incorporated for carrying this scheme into effect, the names of some of her most conspicuous inhabitants: men who have large interests at issue, and whose wealth is the accumulation of many years of industry and commercial sagacity. We have reason to believe that the greater part of the stock subscribed, is held by persons who have no purpose of speculation, but who are determined to give the practicableness of the scheme a cautious and thorough investigation, and then to prosecute it to a completion, if within the compass of their means. As a great national work, we shall feel much interest in seeing it brought to a successful termination, and shall probably have occasion to notice hereafter the inquiries which, in the course of the summer, are to be pursued, both at home and abroad, in reference to it.

After witnessing the many triumphs of science in the present age, we confess we are more inclined to confide in speculations reasonable in themselves, and to hope that railroads may add as largely to the facilities of commerce, as canals have done before them. It is certain, at least that if this large enterprise of Baltimore be brought to a happy issue, its benefits will be of the first importance, not to that mart alone, but to the general commerce of the country; and in this latter point of view it highly merits attention from the government of the union.

THROWING THE TEA OVERBOARD.

(From the July number of Flint's Western Monthly Review.)

These reflections occurred to us, in consequence of meeting the other day with a person, and probably the only surviving one, who took a part in throwing the tea overboard from the British ships in Boston harbor,—and, subtly one of the measures which precipitated the revolution. His name is Joshua Wyeth, a relative of the celebrated John Wyeth, of Cambridge, whom every Harvard scholar of the times of the venerable Willard and Tappan so well remembers. He lives in this city, is turned of seventy-five years, appears to be uncommonly cheerful, although it is believed his circumstances are straightened. His simple narrative gave us vivid impressions of the feelings which actuated his fellow townsmen, on the occasion of bringing the tea into Boston harbor. News of the most interesting nature transpired every day. Never was a period so full of rumors and reports, which had not yet acquired the horrible and bloody interest to unfit them for the tea table. The patriots saw that the fair could

not resist the reasoning of the fragrant beverage, with the discussion of the themes of universal interest, and it was determined that they should not be led into such irresistible temptation, and that it should be removed by throwing the tea overboard. It was proposed that young men not much known in town, and not liable to be easily recognized, should lead in the business. Our narrator believes that most of the persons selected for the occasion were apprentices and journeymen; not a few of them, as was the case with himself, living with tory masters. He had but a few hours warning of what was intended to be done. The part which he took in the business, is related as follows, and nearly in his own words:

I labored as a journeyman blacksmith with Western & Gridley, blacksmiths by trade, and Baptists by profession. Western, at the time, was neutral, but afterwards became a tory. Our numbers were between 28 and 30. Of my associates, I only remember the names of Cunningham, Mead, Martin, and Grant. We were met together one evening, talking over the tyranny of the British government, such as the duties, shutting up the port of Boston, the murdering of Mr. Gray's family, sending people to England for trial, and sundry other acts of oppression. Our indignation was increased by having heard of the arrival of the tea ships at this time. We agreed that if the tea was landed, the people could not withstand the temptation and would certainly buy it. We came to a sudden determination to make sure work of it, by throwing it all overboard. We first talked of firing the ships, but we feared the fire would communicate to the town. We then proposed sinking them, but we dropped this project, through fear that we should alarm the town, before we could get through with it. We had observed that very few persons remained on board the three vessels, and we finally concluded that we could take possession of them and discharge the tea into the harbor without danger or opposition. The greatest objection to our plan was, that it would take such a great length of time to carry it through, and render us more liable to detection. We agreed, one and all, that we should go on at the risk of our lives. We proceeded to contrive the mode of accomplishing our business. One of the ships laid at Hancock's wharf, and the others a few paces out in the stream, with their warps made fast to the same wharf. We agreed in order, as much as we might prevent ourselves from being discovered, to wear ragged clothes, and disfigure ourselves as much as possible. We concluded to meet at an old building, at the head of the wharf, and to fall in one after another as if by accident, so as not to excite suspicion. After we had pledged our honor that we would not reveal our secret plan, we separated.

At the appointed time we all met according to agreement. We were dressed to resemble Indians, as much as possible. We had smeared our faces with grease and soot or lampblack. We should not have known each other save by our voices, and we surely resembled devils from the bottomless pit rather than men. We placed our sentry at the head of the wharf, one in the middle and one in the bow of each ship as we took possession. We then proceeded rapidly to business. We boarded the ship which was moored by the wharf, and the leader of our company in a very stern and resolute manner ordered the captain and crew to open the hatchways, and hand us the hoisting tackle and ropes. The captain asked us what we intended to do? The leader told him we were going to unload the ships of tea, and ordered him and the crew below, assuring him, that if they obeyed no harm was intended them. They instantly obeyed without murmurs or threats. Some of our numbers jumped into the hold, and passed the tea-chests to the tackle.

As they were hoisted on deck, others knocked them open with axes, and others rained them to the railing, and discharged their contents overboard. All that were not needed for discharging the tea from the first ship, went on board the others and warped them into the wharf, where the same ceremonies were repeated as at the first ship. While we were unloading the people collected in great numbers about the wharf, to see what was going on. They crowded about so as to be much in our way. We paid no attention to them, nor did they say any thing to us. They evidently wished us success, as none of them gave any information against us. I believe our station-

ing sentries, were to communicate information, in case we were likely to be detected by the civil or military power. They were charged to give us notice in case any known tory came down to the wharf. But our main dependence was on the good will of the people.

We stirred briskly in the business, from the moment we left our dressing-room. We were merry in an under tone, at the idea of making so large a cup of tea for the fishes, but were as still as the eise would admit. No more words were used than were necessary. Our most intimate acquaintances, among the spectators had not the least knowledge of us. I never labored harder in my life, and we were so expeditious, although it was late in the evening when we began we had discharged the whole three cargoes before the dawn of day.

It may be supposed that there was much talk about it next morning. The tories, civil, military and spies, made a great fuss, and called the business divers larid names. Proclamations and rewards, to procure detection, were all to no purpose. We pretended to be as zealous to find out the perpetrators as the rest. We often talked with the tories about it. We were all so close and loyal, that the whole affair remained in Egyptian darkness. We used sometimes, afterwards to meet and talk the affair over, never failing to end by drinking. "The hearty boys of America forever."

MR. BUCKNER'S ADDRESS.

To his constituents, in relation to gen. Jackson's letter to col. Wm. Owens.

To the voters of the eighth congressional district.

The election of a member to congress from this district having closed, I can address you, without incurring the censure of acting from interested motives in relation to it. The political excitement which has prevailed in this district and throughout the state, dictates the propriety of permitting the ebullitions of passion to subside as soon as possible, and not to give additional fuel to the flame. Such was my ardent desire; and I should have contented myself, by returning to you my most grateful acknowledgements for the recent testimony which you have furnished of your unabated confidence, in at least my disposition to serve you faithfully, in the arduous and honorable station to which you have called me, at three successive elections, had it not been for a most extraordinary attempt, made by gen. Andrew Jackson, not only to injure my prospect of election, but to assail the purity of my motives in the course which I pursued during the canvass. You all know what that course has been, and the unprincipled attacks which some of my enemies have made upon me. With them, no fabrications against the administration, (for whose acts they seem disposed to hold me responsible), was too barefaced; no misrepresentation of my political opinions, was too ridiculous to be essayed by men, who seemed determined on success, utterly regardless of the means employed to ensure it. It was in vain that an appeal was made to their candour to take the public speeches made by me, both in congress and before you, with my votes, as the surest test of those opinions. Marked as the victim of their political persecution, the rancour of their hostility towards me appeared to be but increased by the prospect of my success.

Not only the errors, real or supposed, of the present administration of the general government, but even those of the administration of Mr. Adams deceased, were urged, and grossly misrepresented to you, with the intent of operating against my interest. To all true patriots, it must be matter of great regret that such violent party spirit should prevail. I have watched its progress, not only in this state, but in the United States, for several years past, with no small apprehension of the alarming and fatal consequences to which it most inevitably leads, unless the wise and virtuous part of the community shall discontinue, and thereby check its influence. The various public addresses made by me during the summer afforded me opportunities of turning my attention to most of the charges alluded to, to shew the fallacy of some, and the inapplicability of them all, so far as they were intended to operate on me. It was apparent to my enemies, blinded even as they were by party spirit, that their attempt would prove abortive, unless some other expedient could be resorted to with better hopes of success.

One last and violent struggle was to be made. Expressions alleged to have been uttered by me, more than two years since, were ascribed to me, in which I am represented as evincing an utter contempt, both for the people of my district, and for the republican principles on which our government is founded. To those statements, in a few hand-bills, hastily prepared, I gave a most positive and unequivocal denial; and by the testimony of a gentleman of high respectability, disproved them, as far as a negative is susceptible of proof. Before I had time to prepare even that defence, the letter alluded to made its appearance. It contains a slander which was perhaps *not intended for publication*, but for the eye of his friend and correspondent, Wm. Owens, esq. Gen. Jackson in that letter, dated 26th of July last, influenced by motives, which no one of common sense can misunderstand, and which every man of honorable sentiments must condemn as utterly unworthy and contemptible, asserts that circumstances on record at Washington city stamp my allegations with falsehood. Printed copies of this foul and slanderous letter were circulated through my district in every direction, for about a week before the election, at a time when it was known, both by its writer and the individual to whom it was addressed, that I should have no opportunity of making a written reply to it, until after the election was over. What my allegations were, is not stated. Had there been any specification, an opportunity would have been afforded to me of relying upon either a denial or justification. But it best suits the purposes of defamation to deal in general remarks. I hope that I shall be forgiven by you, in the vindication of myself, by following the vulgar example set, and declaring, that the charge, thus made against me, by gen. Jackson, is itself absolutely false. The petition signed "John Harris" was not alleged by me to be genuine. It had been published in many of the papers of the United States, without my procurement or knowledge. The general yielding too much to that impetuosity of feeling and violence of temper, for which he is said to be so remarkable, is thus giving to the petition and circumstances on which it purports to be founded, much greater importance than they would otherwise have. Compared with the main objections against his promotion to the presidency, they are, in my humble judgment, as mole-hills by the side of the Andes. I have not now time, nor would it be a suitable occasion, on which to enter into an examination of them. I have frequently called your attention to many of them, and shall probably do so again. Let then the general bear patiently the scrutiny of the public eye. The conduct, the character, political and moral, as well as the qualifications of an individual aspiring to the highest office within the gift of the people of the United States, will, and ought to be subjects of the most rigid investigation. If the peaceful solitude of his "Hermitage" be so disturbed, whenever he hears that they have been topics of remark, let me assure him that it is destined to be again, and again, the scene of confusion and consternation. Public curiosity has been aroused, and public enquiry is on its march. Nor have they been without their beneficial effects. Almost each week has brought to view additional facts, and thrown new lights on those subjects, calculated to open the eyes of the people and to warn them of the dangerous precipice upon which they tread.

The general's "hard earned reputation," about which he speaks, with such becoming modesty, if it be founded on real merit, is in no danger of being impaired by examination. But if, when the mist of popular prejudice and partiality shall be dissipated, the sober judgment of an enlightened public shall pronounce that his, was a mushroom popularity, gained "without merit," let him not flatter himself that they can add, that it was lost "without a fault." We have heard much of late about a reign of terror, a sedition law, &c. When attempted to be applied to the present administration, such expressions are but scare-crows, used by artful politicians to alarm the ignorant or are the idle phantasms of disordered minds. Our government has never been more ably administered, or upon more republican principles. We hear of the approach of tyranny and oppression, yet who has seen or felt it? But should the greatest political wonder occur, which has ever astonished any age or country—the election of gen. Jackson to the presidency—what

may we not then expect, from what we have already seen? He, a citizen of another state, a candidate for the office of our chief executive magistrate, to say nothing about other means employed to insure his success, makes a direct and unfair attempt to influence the election of a member to congress from this district; and that too at a period, when it was believed to be impossible to counteract its effect on the election. Suppose the president of the United States should thus attempt to use his influence—would there not be one general burst of indignation against him? Were the general elected, would he disdain to do that, as president, which he has so unblushingly done whilst a candidate? One would have supposed that this immaculate patriot, who, with whatever patience and complacency he may listen to propositions of intrigue and corruption “before he would reach the presidential chair by such means, would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay his friends and himself” would have been willing to see at least the Hermitage sink, sooner than he would attempt for his own benefit to influence an election in another state. If whilst his pretensions are before the public, he has not been restrained from the commission of such an outrage; at what will he scruple, in the indulgence of his passions, when he shall have secured the object of his most inordinate ambition? We may hear the voice of servile adulation, and see its rewards profusely lavished, but the manly voice of free inquiry into public measures, the unrestrained expression of public opinion will be stifled, and the merit of an aspirant to office will be tested by his devotion and blind obedience to the orders of the day.

With sentiments of respect, I am your obedient servant, and fellow citizen, RICHARD A. BUCKNER.

A correspondence between the hon. Richard A. Buckner and gen. James Allen.

GREENSBURG, Aug. 9th, 1827.

SIR:—On application to the editor of the Argus, he declared you to be the avowed author of the first publication in that paper, signed “An old fashioned republican.” In that, and subsequent numbers, under the same signature, there are assertions made concerning me, which make it my duty to demand of you an answer, whether you are willing to afford me such satisfaction as is usual among gentlemen. By my friend Mr. Thornton, I expect your answer. Yours, &c.

RICHARD A. BUCKNER.

Gen. James Allen.

GREENSBURG, Aug. 9th, 1827.

SIR:—I received your note by Mr. Thornton, in which you demand of me an answer, “whether I am willing to afford you such satisfaction as is usual among gentlemen.” What my offence has been is not stated, and therefore I am at a loss to tell what the usual satisfaction among gentlemen might be, unless all offences demand the same satisfaction. I have no hostility against you as a man, but I am conscientiously opposed to your political course, and I cannot see any thing in the numbers, to which you allude, which ought to be productive of any serious consequences. I am never opposed to making honorable satisfaction to any gentleman, for any thing I say or do, but should prefer always to exhaust every friendly means of accommodation, before a resort is made to violent and unlawful means. You know the situation in which I am placed, and therefore it would be well to be careful, lest you might incur the censure of being more pressing in your call upon me, than, perhaps, you might be upon others, who have addressed you in terms equally as offensive.

I am entirely unacquainted with the style and etiquette of the duellist, and therefore most frankly acknowledge, that I do not know whether to understand your note to mean a challenge to fight in single combat, as a satisfaction usual among gentlemen or not. When I am instructed in this matter, I will answer you promptly.

Yours, &c.

JAMES ALLEN.

The hon. R. A. Buckner.

P. S. You will answer by my friend James W. Barrett.

J. A.

GREENSBURG, Aug. 9th, 1827.

SIR:—Your note in answer to mine of this date was delivered. Mr. Thornton informs me, that you requested of him to know, whether you might understand it as a call on you for satisfaction, and that he replied you were at liberty so to consider it. Further correspondence, therefore, on that point was unnecessary.

I hope you do not intend to equivocate by pretending to misunderstand me. I do not intend to enter into an argument with you on the subject of your unprovoked attack upon me in a newspaper, at a time when you knew that common prudence would dictate the propriety of forbearance, until the election for congress was over, nor shall I put myself to the trouble of enquiring whether you feel hostility against me as a man. You remark that you cannot see any thing in the numbers alluded to which ought to be productive of serious consequences. Of that you must permit me to form my own opinion: and also to determine whether others have addressed me in terms equally offensive. If I have not been sufficiently explicit and you will assure me that you are willing to afford me an interview, and that no legal advantage shall be taken of me, you shall forthwith be called upon in language which even you shall not have a pretence for misapprehending, or doubting about. Any terms agreed upon by Mr. Thornton with you or your friend will be binding. Yours, &c.

RICH. A. BUCKNER.

Gen. James Allen.

We hereby pledge ourselves that no legal advantage shall be taken of any communication made to us, relative to an affair of honor, by Mr. Richard A. Buckner.

JAMES ALLEN,

JAS. W. BARRETT.

At which time Mr. Barrett, the friend of general Allen, made a proposition to Mr. Thornton, the friend of Mr. Buckner, that a direct challenge should be sent, or that a postscript might be added to Mr. Buckner's second communication—by which it might be made a direct challenge, which he said he was authorized to accept. This remark of Mr. Barrett's authority to accept was in the last conversation, and which was not communicated to Mr. Buckner until Mr. Barrett and Mr. Thornton had separated. Mr. Thornton had previously remarked to Mr. Barrett, (though they differed with respect to the character of Mr. Buckner's first note), that he had informed gen. Allen when enquired of by him, that he was at liberty to consider that note as a challenge; but observed to Mr. Barrett, that he must wait until he could see Mr. Buckner who was in town, to have the challenge dictated as required. Night now coming on, and Mr. Barrett having to go five or six miles home, and to avoid suspicion, it was mutually agreed by Mr. Thornton and himself, that the business, should cease for the night, and that at 10 o'clock in the morning, at a place agreed upon, the challenge should be ready. On the next morning before the hour appointed had arrived for handing the challenge above spoken of, Mr. Barrett and Mr. Thornton met together, not at the place appointed, and mutually regretted what was to take place, and both agreeing in a belief that it was their indispensable duty as friends and relations, to do all in their power towards a friendly adjustment. Mr. Barrett observed to Mr. Thornton, that it was the opinion of the friends of gen. Allen that he had used language harsh and rather insulting in his publication; that in consequence they believed it to be his duty, (so far at least), to make and to offer reparation to Mr. Buckner; and that whether it was received or not by him as satisfactory, it would place him, (Allen), in an attitude the better conscientiously to brave the consequences. Mr. Thornton frankly acknowledged that he thought such an acknowledgement on the part of Allen would be satisfactory, and without delay went to see Mr. Buckner on the subject. In a short time he returned and remarked to Mr. Barrett, that Mr. Buckner would receive such a communication if satisfactory. In consequence of which the following note was offered by gen. Allen and taken by Mr. Buckner as satisfactory.

GREENSBURG, Aug. 10th, 1827.

SIR:—Before the matter progresses any farther between us, I would just remark, that my friends have

suggested to me, that my language, in some of the numbers alluded to, is harsh and insulting. This may be the case, and therefore I feel it my duty, as my friends have pronounced this sentence against me, to acquit my own conscience of any imputation of having done wrong in any respect, and to do justice to you; I state, that any charge which I may have made against you, in any of the numbers alluded to, calculated in the least to impugn your honor or veracity, if any such there be, I disavow; and declare that it was not my intention to offer any personal insult. Where in the first number the words "falsehood and slander" are used, they were in allusion to the quotation from Benton's book, and not against you as the author of the falsehood. This was my meaning. On a re-examination of the numbers I find this construction is not as apparent as I thought it was, and as I intended. I therefore feel it my duty to say, it was not my intention to charge you with any intentional misstatement, or with being the author of it. It was barely to shew, that the part of Benton's book which was read by you, (and for the truth of which you said you did not vouch), was false. I knew you were not the author of it, and therefore, could not be charged with its falsehood; but being used in your speech, I was not, I acknowledge, sufficiently explicit in applying the charge, so as to avoid a construction that it might apply to you. As an honest and honorable man, I feel it my duty to make this statement before the controversy arrives at a point which cannot be changed. Over and above this, I feel it my duty, in obedience to the benign spirit of that religion which I profess, whenever I am convinced that I have done an injury to my neighbor's moral character, or property, to restore to him full satisfaction. If there be any other words harsh and offensive in the numbers, my apology in relation to those words are the same as above stated; and partly, perhaps, to an indulgence too much cherished by the people generally, in the use of public men as public property. I have thus frankly done what I believed to be right, by disavowing all intentions of insult, or injury to your moral character or even to hurt your feelings as a man, a fellow citizen, and a neighbor; and therefore must entertain the belief that you think I acted from honorable motives and not with an intention wantonly to wound your feelings.

JAMES ALLEN.

The above correspondence having taken place between Mr. Buckner and gen. Allen, and some degree of publicity having been given to the fact, that a correspondence had occurred, we request that you will publish it, with the above statement of facts.

ANTHONY THORNTON,
JAMES W. BARRETT.

August 27th, 1827.

The above correspondence was intended for publication in the Argus. The editor is therefore requested to insert it in his next paper.

MR. ISACK'S—LETTER.

Sparta, (Ten.) 5th September, 1827.

Sir: I find in your paper of the 1st inst. a comment upon the matters lately made public by the communications of gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan; and in behalf of my constituents an inquiry therein made of me, for whatever I may know on that subject. As well on account of the relation existing between the people of this district and myself—the frequent mention which I have made during the last two years of the material facts disclosed by those communications, as the allusion made to me in that affair by other prints, I cannot object to the propriety of the inquiry. The names of the persons concerned being already before the public, there remains no considerations of delicacy sufficient to forbid the answer which I have to make to your call.

In the winter of 1824—5 after it was known that Mr. Clay had not received a sufficient number of electoral votes to bring him before the house of representatives as a candidate for president; and before I had heard of any indications being given by him, and his friends, of the course which they ultimately took in the election, I met with Mr. Markley of Pennsylvania, in the lobby of the house of representatives, in the morning a little before the meeting of the house; we were sitting on a sofa on the right wing from the door; Mr. Markley introduced the subject of the approaching presidential election, and spoke en-

couragingly of gen. Jackson's prospects of success, to which I very readily assented. Mr. Markley, however, proceeded further, and with more than ordinary interest and earnestness, (as I thought,) insisted that general Jackson, if elected, ought to appoint Mr. Clay secretary of state, and urged to me the necessity of having the thing so understood; and said that he wished to see Mr. Eaton about it. In answer to that, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay, but told him as for general Jackson I could say nothing. I did not know what his intentions were upon the contingency mentioned, and consequently had no authority to communicate any thing. My object was to let the matter presented by this part of the conversation rest just where I found it; and that the proposition made should neither become of more or less weight from any thing I might say, for I knew nothing that would enable me to incline it either way; and I sought to be so understood. Here the conversation ended. The words used in it I have not attempted to give, but their import was what I have stated.

After the adjournment of the house on the same day, I met with Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania, on the way to our lodgings, about where we passed the enclosure that surrounds the capitol; we walked together about half a mile, taking the pavement on the left side of Pa. avenue. The points on which our conversation turned, I will relate as I now recollect them. Upon our falling in together, Mr. Buchanan let me know that Mr. Markley had been talking with him, and had pressed him for information on the subject of cabinet appointments, in the event of gen. Jackson's election. I soon discovered from Mr. Buchanan's conversation, that the proposition to him had been varied from that made to me in the morning, at least presented in another view. The information which seemed to be sought through Mr. Buchanan, was an assurance to be relied on, that Mr. Adams would not be continued in the state department. We talked about these propositions, and their probable bearings on the election. I expressed the fullest conviction that gen. Jackson would give no assurance as to who would or who would not, be appointed, and that his friends could not say any thing on the subject. Mr. Buchanan suggested that he thought the subject ought to be well considered—That an answer would be expected. These I understood to be his apprehensions

—If nothing was communicated on which Mr. Clay and his friends could rely: That Mr. Adams would have a manifest advantage over general Jackson in the contest; because it had already been rumored, that if elected, gen. Jackson would continue Mr. Adams in his (then) present office, and this would be turned to the account of the latter; on the other hand the election of Mr. Adams would necessarily leave the department of state vacant. And he insisted that the effect of these circumstances ought to be counteracted. That gen. Jackson ought to be informed of these matters; and mentioned Mr. Eaton or myself as most suitable to make the communication to him. I perceived and admitted the effect which these circumstances might have on the event, (if such means were to be used and regarded.) I spoke of the supposition respecting Mr. Adams being continued in the state department as wholly unauthorized by gen. Jackson or his friends, so far as I knew. That as to myself, I was so well apprised of the general's determination to remain silent upon all subjects calculated to give direction to the progress of the election till it was over, that I could not, with propriety lay, the subject before him, but said that if he, (Mr. B.) thought it indispensable, to go himself and talk with Jackson, the same delicacy which would prevent me, would not apply to him. I don't know whether Mr. Buchanan had concluded to go, or not, when our conversation was broken off by our being joined by Mr. Clay, who had overtaken us. We walked together but a short distance after this, till I took leave and crossed the avenue in the direction toward my boarding house, (Mr. Fletcher's,) having went beyond the cross street leading most directly there from the capitol.

My opinion of the character of the answer which general Jackson would give to such a communication if made to him, was formed from an acquaintance with the man and his conduct during the canvass. And I felt willing, or rather yielded, that Mr. Buchanan, who was then, and has ever since been, his friend and efficient supporter, should satisfy himself of the general's

course, by a conversation with him; and I had but little curiosity to know what the result of it was, nor has one word passed between Mr. Buchanan and myself about it from that day to this, that I now remember. I was however told a few days after in very general terms, by Thomas Claiborne, esq. formerly a member of congress from this state, and then at Washington, that Mr. Buchanan had informed the general of some intriguing that was going on, and that, so far as he could, he had put an end to it. From which I took it for granted that the conversation had taken place, and resulted as I anticipated. This is the only definite overture coming within my knowledge, connected with the presidential election, while it was pending before the house of representatives; and these are the material facts in regard to the manner of its communication, to which I was privy.

These conversations, which I have now given, both with Mr. Markley and Mr. Buchanan—and the remarks which follow the latter, is a literal extract from a correct copy of a letter written by me to a friend on the 10th of August last, in answer to one received from him on this subject: since then, I have read Mr. Buchanan's letter of the 8th of the same month, in which I find that he is able satisfactorily to himself, to fix the date of his conversation with gen. Jackson on the 30th of December, 1824, from certain data. I have none that enables me to state the precise time: except for the dates referred to by Mr. B. which I presume are correct, I should have thought it might have been a week or two later—but could not from memory, have fixed upon the exact time with certainty.

I will only add, that when Mr. Clay asked for an investigation of his conduct, upon the matters contained in Mr. Kremer's letter, at an early period of the debate, I made some general remarks in favor of it, and voted for the proposition, both generally and with special instructions throughout. I wished the affair then to have been taken up and traced to its *origin*, by a scrutiny more likely to be effectual, in disclosing the extent and character of the transaction, and the guilt or innocence of the persons implicated, than that which the present investigation affords. After all, it must be admitted that public opinion is the great arbiter here, and *that* is, or will be formed, upon the evidence of facts and circumstances before it. I have no reason to distrust it; not the inclination, much less the ability to direct it.

I have said, that in the conversation with Mr. Markley, I spoke of my own high regard for Mr. Clay, and I now say that I did so with entire sincerity. True, I was the personal and political friend of gen. Jackson, and had throughout the canvass, if not efficiently, at least heartily, supported his election; yet it was known to many of my acquaintances, both in Tennessee and at Washington, that, (at least down to the period of that conversation), next to gen. Jackson I should have preferred Mr. Clay for the presidency. The mortifying change which my opinion of that gentleman soon after underwent, may be of no other avail than to teach me how much I had misunderstood him.

J. C. ISACKS.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON,

Was born at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 20th of Sept. 1737—nearly ninety years ago this day. In 1745, then eight years old, he was taken to the college of English jesuits, at St. Omers, to be educated. Here he remained for six years, and left it to pursue his studies at a college of French jesuits, at Rheims. After staying one year at Rheims, he was sent to the college of Louis Le Grand. After two years he went to Bourges to study the civil law, and after remaining there one year, returned to college, at Paris, where he continued two years, when he went to London, and took apartments, and commenced the study of the law in the temple. He returned to America in 1764. In June 1763, he was married to Mary Darnell. He soon took a part in defence of the colonies against the claims of the mother country, with his pen. In 1770 and '71 he wrote several articles under the signature of "The first citizen," against the right of the government to regulate fees by proclamation, which gained him the applause and thanks of his fellow citizens. In 1771 or '72 in conversation with judge Chase, the latter remarked, "Carroll, we have the better of our opponents—we have completely written them

down."—"and do you think," Carroll replied, "that writing will settle the question between us?" "To be sure," replied Chase, "what else can we resort to?" "The bayonet," was the answer. "Our arguments will only raise the feelings of the people to that pitch, when open war will be looked to as the arbiter of the dispute."

Some years before the commencement of hostilities, Mr. Graves, member of parliament, and brother of the admiral, wrote to Mr. Carroll on the subject of our difficulties, ridiculed the idea of our resistance, and said that six thousand English troops would march from one end of the continent to the other. "So they may," said Carroll in his reply, "but they will be masters of the spot only on which they encamp. They will find naught but enemies before them. If we are beaten in the plains, we will retreat to our mountains, and defy them. Our resources will increase with our difficulties. Necessity will force us to exertion; until, tired of combating, in vain, against a spirit which victory after victory cannot subdue, your armies will evacuate our soil, and your country retire, an immense loser, from the contest. No, sir, we have made up our minds to abide the issue of the approaching struggle; and though much blood may be spilt, we have no doubt of our ultimate success."

When the tea was imported into Annapolis, great excitement prevailed, and Mr. Stewart, the owner, was threatened with personal violence—his friends called on Mr. Carroll to use his influence to protect him—Mr. Carroll said to them, "It will not do, gentlemen, to export the tea to Europe or the W. Indies. Its exportation, contrary to the known regulations of the convention, is an offence for which the people will not be so easily satisfied; and whatever may be my personal esteem for Mr. Stewart, and my wish to prevent violence, it will not be in my power to protect him, unless he consents to pursue a more decisive course of conduct. My advice is, that he set fire to the vessel and burn her, together with the tea she contains, to the water's edge." Mr. Stewart then appeared and assented to the proposition and in a few hours the brigantine Peggy, with her sails set and her colors flying, was enveloped in flames, and the immense crowd then collected, perfectly satisfied. In 1775 he was chosen a member of the first committee of observation, that was established at Annapolis: and the same year he was elected a delegate in the provincial convention. In Feb. 1776, he was appointed a commissioner with Dr. Franklin and judge Chase, to proceed to Canada and induce the inhabitants of that country, to unite with us. His brother, the venerable Catholic archbishop, accompanied them on this important service. He returned from Canada in June, 1776, and on the 12th presented their report. He found the declaration of independence under discussion and the delegates of his state shackled by instructions (given the December previous, and against which he had then contended) "to disavow in the most solemn manner, all design in the colonies of independence." On his return he hastened to Annapolis, to resume his seat and procure, if possible, a withdrawal of these instructions. He and judge Chase labored with so much success, that on the 28th of June the instructions were withdrawn and the delegates authorized to join in a declaration of independence.

On the fourth of July, 1776, he was appointed a delegate to congress, and on the second of August, when this instrument was first signed, he was one of the earliest signers. No man was more willing to sign, and when he subscribed, a member standing by said, "there go a few millions."—No one risqued more property, if so much, as Mr. Carroll, as he was probably the richest man in the United States. Mr. Carroll took his seat on the 18th of July, and was soon placed on the board of war. In the latter part of 1776 he was one of the committee to draft the constitution of Maryland. In December, 1776, he was chosen to the senate under the constitution of that state.—In 1777 he was reappointed a delegate to congress. In 1781 and in 1785 he was re-elected to the senate of Maryland, and in 1783 a senator to the United States.—In 1797 he was again elected to the senate of Maryland, and in 1799 he was appointed one of the commissioners to settle the boundary line between

*Mr. Carroll's cousin and not his brother accompanied him to Canada.

Virginia and Maryland. Mr. Carroll's grandfather emigrated from Ireland, and in 1825 his grand-daughter was married to the marquis of Wellesley, then viceroy of Ireland. And it is a singular circumstance, that one hundred and forty years after the first emigration of her ancestors to America this lady should become vice-queen of the country from which they fled, at the summit of a system, which a more immediate ancestor had risked every thing to destroy; or, in the energetic and poetical language of the bishop of England, "that in the land from which his father's father fled in fear, his daughter's daughter now reigns a queen."

We subjoin the following letter of the president then, secretary of state, which has never been published in any newspaper, (we believe), shewing that the declaration of independence was signed not on the 4th of July, as is generally supposed, but on the 2d of August subsequent:

"To CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton,
Department of state,
WASHINGTON, 24th June, 1824.

SIR—In pursuance of a joint resolution of the two houses of congress, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and by direction of the president of the United States, I have the honor of transmitting to you two *fac simile* copies of the original declaration of independence, engrossed on parchment, conformably to a secret resolution of congress of 19th July, 1776, to be signed by every member of congress, and accordingly signed on the 2d day of August, of the same year. Of this document, unparalleled in the annals of mankind, the original, deposited in this department, exhibits your name as one of the subscribers. The rolls herewith transmitted are copies as exact as the art of engraving can present, of the instrument itself, as well as of the signers to it.

"While performing the duty thus assigned me, permit me to felicitate you, and the country which is reaping the reward of your labors, as well that your land was affixed to this record of glory, as that, after the lapse of near half a century, you survive to receive this tribute of reverence and gratitude, from your children, the present fathers of the land.

"With every sentiment of veneration, I have the honor of subscribing myself your fellow citizen,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
[Salem Register.

GENERAL CHARLES LEE.

When general Lee lived at Philadelphia, after his trial in 1779, he was in the habit of riding frequently on horse back. When he rode he wore *sherry valties* which were not quite as common then, as they have subsequently become. Miss F—s, a Jewish lady, having observed the general with these accoutrements, remarked that "general Lee wore green breeches patched with leather."—The remark, coming to the general's ears, occasioned the following admirable *jeu d'esprit*. [N. Y. M. Courier. Philadelphia, Dec. 20th. 1779.

MADAM: When an officer of the respectable rank I bear is grossly traduced and calumniated, it is incumbent on him to clear up the affair to the world, with as little delay as possible. The spirit of defamation and calumny, (I am sorry to say,) is growing to a prodigious and intolerable height upon this continent. If you had accused me of a design to procrastinate the war, or of holding a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, I could have borne it; this I am used to; and this happened to the great Fabius Maximus. If you had accused me of getting drunk as often as I could get liquor, as two Alexanders the great have been charged with this vice, I should, perhaps, have sat patient under the imputation; or even if you had given the plainest hints, that I had stolen the soldiers' shirts, this I could have put up with, as the great duke of Marlborough would have been an example; or if you had contented yourself with asserting, that I was so abominable a sloven as never to part with my shirt, until my shirt parted with me, the anecdotes of my illustrious namesake of Sweden would have administered some comfort to me. But the calumny you have, in the fertility of your malicious wit, chosen to invent is of so new, so unprecedented, and so hellish a kind, as would make Job himself swear like a Virginia colonel.

Is it possible that the celebrated Miss F—s, a lady who has had every human and divine advantage, who has read, (or, at least might have read,) in the originals, the New and Old Testaments, though I am afraid she too seldom looks even into a translation: I say is it possible that Miss F—s, with every human and divine advantage, who might and ought to have read these two good books, which, (an old Welsh nurse, whose uncle was reckoned the best preacher in Merionethshire, assured me,) enjoy charity and denounce vengeance against slander and evil speaking; is it possible, I again repeat it, that Miss F—s, should, in the face of the day, carry her malignity so far, in the presence of three most respectable personages: (one of the oldest religion in the world, one of the newest; for he is a new-light man; and the other, most probably, of no religion at all, as he is an English sailor;) but I demand it again and again, is it possible that Miss F—s should assert it, in presence of these respectable personages, "that I wore green breeches patched with leather?" to convict you, therefore, of the falsehood of this diabolical slander; to put you to eternal silence, (if you are not past all grace,) and to cover you with a much larger patch of infamy than you have wantonly endeavored to fix on my breeches, I have thought proper, by the advice of three very grave friends, (lawyers and members of congress, of course excellent judges in delicate points of honor,) to send you the said breeches, and, with the consciousness of truth on my side, to submit them to the most severe inspection and scrutiny of you and all those who may have entered into this wicked cabal against my honor and reputation.

I say, I dare you, and your whole junto, to your worst; turn them, examine them, inside and outside, and if you find them to be green breeches patched with leather, and not actually legitimate *sherry valties*, such as his majesty of Poland wears, (who, let me tell you, is a man that has made more fashions than all the knights of the Mischiianza put together, notwithstanding their beauties:) I repeat it, (though I am almost out of breath with repetitions and parentheses,) that if these are proved to be patched green breeches, and not real legitimate *sherry valties*, (which a man of the first *bon ton* might be proud of,) I will submit in silence to all the scurrility which, no doubt, you and your abettors are prepared to pour out against me in the public papers on this important and interesting occasion. But madam! madam! reputation ("common sense, very sensibly, though not very uncommonly observes), is a serious thing. You have already injured me in the tenderest part, and demand satisfaction; and you cannot be ignorant of the laws of duelling, having conversed with so many Irish officers, whose favorite topic it is, particularly in the company of ladies, I insist on the privilege of the injured party, which is, to name his hour and weapons; and as I intend it to be a very serious affair, will not admit of any seconds—in the mean time I am yours, &c.

CHARLES LEE.

Miss F—s, Philadelphia.

P.S. I have communicated the affair only to my confidential friend —, who has mentioned it to no more than seven members of congress, and nineteen women, six of whom are old maids; so that there is no danger of its taking wind upon my side, and I hope you will be equally guarded on your part.

ITEMS.

Slander. A lady in Indiana lately recovered \$1,000 in a suit instituted against James M. Alexander for slander, in charging her with a want of chastity.

The enterprising merchants of Stonington have now three vessels on scaling voyages to the newly discovered islands S. of Cape Horn, viz. brig Alabama packet, and the schs. Albatros and Superior—and 2 others are fitting for the same destination, viz. schs. Eliza Ann, and Penguin.

We copy the following from the Sussex (N. J.) Register. "I undertake to maintain that animal heat originates from food, and is produced to active heat in the heart, and not in the lungs, as physiologists have contended.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES."

Newton, Aug. 28, 1827.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 6—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 6, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 535

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

"POLITICS OF THE DAY." It has been an invariable rule in this paper that, while no obligation has been felt to enter upon new subjects of dispute between different persons or parties, unless, in the opinion of the editors, the public intelligence was to be promoted by it—we have always felt it a duty to give an opposing statement, if right-fully and reasonably offered, to any other published by us, and leave our readers free to judge between them. On this principle it is that we insert the letter of gen. Saunders, of North Carolina, rejecting a statement made by gov. Kent, in a letter from him published in this paper of the 5th ult. We have no part in the affirmation or denial of the fact stated, but regret the manner of the latter; believing that gen. S. might have better maintained his point had he observed a greater degree of moderation.

While on this subject, we shall mention an act of *our own* that we wish to enter an objection against, though no one, as we know of, has complained of it, or possibly may. But we shall not allow it to stand as a precedent. In giving out the copy for the last number, we meant only to have published Mr. Buckner's address to his constituents on account of gen. Jackson's letter to Mr. Owens, which had been inserted—but his correspondence with gen. Allen was annexed, and inadvertently given out with the address, and not afterwards thought of by the senior editor, who did not read that part of the proof of the sheet. To be sure, there is nothing in that correspondence dishonorable to either party, but rather complimentary to the character of both—and our sole object in referring to it is to prevent it from being quoted as a precedent. There are occasions when such correspondence, perhaps, ought to be recorded in this work; but we wish to avoid it in all cases.

"ERRORS EXCEPTED." Some one has favored us with a copy of "Mr. Haile's address, at a public meeting of the voters of Wilkinson county, in the town of Woodville (Mississippi), convened for the purpose of adopting suitable measures to counteract the efforts of the friends of the contemplated woollens bill."

Speaking of the Harrisburg convention, Mr. Haile says—"If their purposes were honest, they would resort to no preconceived plan. Combinations would not be necessary to give strength to the cause." Mr. Haile does not know that a like meeting of merchants, "delegates from the principal Atlantic states," was held at Philadelphia, to oppose the tariff in 1820—and that a little while ago, on the acknowledgment of one of the party, a "combination" had been formed at Washington city—for purposes that will hereafter appear, perhaps, on the vote on the "woollens bill." We hope that Mr. Haile will apply his rule to merchants and politicians, as well as to the usual farmers and manufacturers, represented at Harrisburg—more of the first than of the last having attended the convention.

Mr. Haile also says—"I understand that Mr. Niles, the great enemy of the south, has been referred to, as stating the rate of duty to be paid, would be ninety-two per cent. ad valorem"—as established by the proposed woollens bill. Mr. Haile is right—"Mr. Niles" has been so "referred to"—but carefully or —; he never said any such thing—and, on the contrary, denied the operation of the bill, as so stated by Mr. Cambreling, of New York, and he still believes that its practical effect would chiefly have been to assure the payment of the duties which it was designed by the law of 1824 that woollen goods should pay. But let that pass—for the

*We had written an ugly word here, but have dashed it; and the gentleman who made that reference will see one of the proceeds of his act, which ought, long since, to have been disavowed, in common justice even in an inveterate enemy, much more to a real friend. *Tempera mutantur, et res, &c.*

VOL. IX.—No. 6

present. Mr. Haile shall soon be furnished with other, and, as we think, better information on this subject.

"Mr. Niles, the great enemy of the south!" This is distinction, indeed! But if worthy of this severe and lofty censure, he will be equally entitled to praise—if he shall prove that he has been the great friend, instead of "the great enemy of the south,"—and this he believes may be easily proved, if Mr. Haile and those who think with him, will only look at the following brief statement of facts.

In 1817, the average price of cotton was 26½ cents, and 117,45½ bales of East India cotton were imported into Great Britain; and, the price of cotton advancing to 32 cents in 1818, the quantity of such cotton was increased to 247,604 bales; but as in 1824, the price of cotton being low, only 60,484 bales of the East India article was imported in 1825, and the stock on hand at the end of that year was 81,540.

Late Liverpool price currents shew, that while uplands were selling at 5 7-8d, to 7½, Surat and Bengal would fetch no more than 4½ to 4¾d. Average difference 2d. or 4 cents per lb. less for the East India than for uplands, or nearly 33½ per cent. in favor of the former.

Mr. Haile does not know that a very large part of the British manufactures of coarse cottons are from the East India product; and that if cotton was settled at 18 cents per lb. our own manufactures would use it, paying the duty of three cents per pound upon it, as being a cheaper commodity, though thus taxed. Mr. Haile does not know that it is the British fabric of E. India cotton sent to Mexico and South America, which we are driving out of the markets of those countries with our own manufactures of our own cotton, and that it is morally certain that our success in cotton manufactures causes the use of 100,000 to 150,000 bales more of our own cotton than would be used if these manufactures were not. When the accounts of the import of East India cotton in 1818 was made up at Liverpool, it caused an instant reduction in the price of our cotton equal to the whole present value of it.

Is this to be the "enemy of the south"—seeing also, that such imported cotton goods as lately cost 20 cents per yard, are furnished of our own manufacture at 10 cents per yard?

But we shall send Mr. Haile a copy of the address on behalf of the Harrisburg convention, now in the press and soon to be published, and feel confident that he will revoke his denunciation, if he honors it with a reading.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. John Sergeant and Joseph Hemphill are the opposing candidates for congress from the city of Philadelphia (proper)—the first friendly and the second opposed to the administration. The election takes place next Tuesday.

There are 18 "Adams" and 11 "Jackson" newspapers in Virginia. We protest, in the name of old republican principles, against the use of the terms "Adams-men" and "Jackson-men." The free white people of the United States ought not to be any body's men; and the use of these terms, in our opinion, is derogatory to the dignity of the American character. Cannot some ingenious politician devise some more honorable, as well as descriptive designation of parties, or is the quarrel only about persons?

Matthew Talbot, esq. the candidate for the place of governor of Georgia in opposition to John Forsyth, esq. died on the 17th ult. after a short illness of a fatal disease prevailing in Wilkes county. He was much esteemed, even by those opposed to his election, as being a very worthy and upright man.

The general election in Maryland took place on Monday last, and, in most cases, turned upon the presidential question. The following are the returns so far as received for members of the house of delegates. Those marked* elected.

For the Administration. For gen. Jackson.

	<i>Baltimore city—2.</i>		
Mr. Stricker	3612	Mr. G. H. Steuart*	4079
Tyson	3071	McMahon*	4055
	<i>Baltimore county—4.</i>		
Mr. McCulloh	1454	Mr. Turner*	2442
		Price*	2329
		Showers*	1932
		Ely*	1826
	<i>Annapolis city—2.</i>		
Mr. Wells*	151	Mr. Crabb	141
†Watkins*	143		
	<i>Anne-Arundle county—4.</i>		
Mr. Kent*	997	Mr. Luthicum*	801
Steuart*	981	Sellman*	869

[Five other candidates, whose political character is not stated, were supported, receiving 725, 621, 567, 524, and 328 votes respectively—so that the strength of neither party in this county is shewn in the preceding statement, which also is the case in Montgomery, Talbot, &c.]

	<i>Montgomery county—4.</i>		
Mr. Lee*	808	Mr. Peter*	788
Hughes*	759	Lansdale*	768

[Three other friends of the administration received 757, 737 & 709 votes—and one other Jackson candidate 515.]

	<i>Frederick county.</i>		
Mr. Kemp*	2939	Mr. Thomas*	2946
Barnes	2593	Holtz*	2908
Sappington	2797	Shriver*	2883
Motter	2737	Taney	2306

Several other candidates voted for—highest vote of either 625.

	<i>Harford county—4.</i>		
Mr. Montgomery*	1,123	Mr. Hope*	1,129
Sutton*	1,092	Smithson*	1,117

Five other candidates were voted for. Four of them friends of the administration.

Prince George's county—4.
Messrs. Semmes, Gantt, Beall and Duval elected—all friends of the administration.

	<i>Washington county—4.</i>		
Mr. Foulke	1,579	Mr. Fitzhugh*	2,185
Boyd	1,573	Wolgamot*	2,171
Malott	1,571	Rench*	2,119
Newcomer	1,517	Yates*	1,968

*Caroline county—*Messrs. W. Potter, Wm. Jones, Wm. Orrell and Joseph Douglass, are elected; all administration men.

*Dorchester county—*Messrs. J. F. Williams, George Lake, B. I. Goldsborough and John Douglass are elected—the first three are in favor of the administration, and the latter is in favor of Jackson.

*Kent county—*Messrs. Ringgold, Brown, Comegys and Boon are elected—two administration and two Jackson men.

*Queen Ann's county—*Messrs. J. Tilghman, R. Stevens, J. C. Ruth and Ridgway are elected—the three first are favorable to the administration and the latter is a Jacksonian.

Talbot county. There were 13 candidates voted for in this county, and the trial of strength cannot be regarded as shewn—Messrs. Lloyd, Martin, Banning and Millis are elected—two for the administration and two against. The four gentlemen elected had, together, only 2,281 votes—the nine not elected, 2,483 votes.

The house of delegates consists of 80 members.—Though all the returns are not official, it appears that 50 "friends of the administration" and 30 "Jackson men" have been elected. Alleghany being reported to have returned four friends of the administration.

A meeting of the people of Spottsylvania county and the town of Fredericksburg, in Virginia, opposed to the election of gen. Jackson, was held on the 29th ult. Francis J. Brooke, esq. chairman and col. William F. Gray, secretary, at which a preamble and resolutions were adopted

†Mr. Hobbs, a friend of the administration, received 142 votes.

with the view of holding a general convention of delegates at Richmond in January next to form an electoral ticket, to be composed of persons known to be opposed to the election of the general to the presidency of the United States. The chairman and col. Hugh Mercer were appointed delegates to the convention. This is the first meeting on this subject.

The election for a member of congress in Delaware took place on Tuesday last. Mr. Johns was the candidate supported by the friends of the administration, and opposed by Mr. Bayard. The "Jackson" majority in New Castle county was 369—that in favor of the administration 409 in Kent, and upwards of 400 in Sussex county—so that Mr. Johns is elected by a majority of between 450 and 500 votes. A large majority in the legislature, about as two to one, is friendly to the administration.

BRITISH EAST AND WEST INDIA TRADE. The exports from Great Britain were—

In	To the East Indies.	West Indies.
1814	2,559,033	£7356,546
1826	3,377,133	3,454,492
Gain	2,318,100	Loss 3,902,054

The importation from the West Indies has diminished in nearly exactly the same proportion as the exportation to the East Indies has augmented. Besides, a considerable part of the British exportations to the West Indies is destined to other countries. The value of British merchandise re-exported from the British West India colonies in 1824 was £1,519,350—and in 1825, 1,914,452. Woollens are not exported to the West Indies; but to the East Indies; those exported last year amounted to £1,197,909. In 1814 the white and printed cottons exported to the West Indies amounted to 2,100,846; in 1826 to £734,418.

WEST INDIA TRADE. The Philadelphia Democratic Press, in remarking upon the reasoning of the Philadelphia Gazette about the loss of the West India trade, has this paragraph:

A single fact overthrows his abstract reasoning, and puts his statement into "Pi." We have, since the loss of the West India direct trade, exported more to the West Indies than we did in the corresponding months of the last year, when the trade was open. We speak from authority—the authority of the custom house books.

[We never would suppose that the amount of the trade would be reduced because of the British prohibitions.]

THE CASE OF MORGAN. In a late trial, in Ontario county, N. York, of five of the persons implicated in the conspiracy against William Morgan, in which their counsel admitted abduction, but denied his clients' participation in it, the judge delivered a charge to the jury, which is spoke of in the following terms, by the reporter of the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

"The charge of judge Howell was among the most able efforts of the kind that we have ever heard. It called back recollections of the times when judge Van Ness used to unbosom his luminous and capacious mind to a jury. The proof to establish both the conspiracy and its consummation was, he said, full and conclusive. That Morgan had been unlawfully kidnapped and carried off, was abundantly certain, and that he had been subsequently unlawfully put to death, there was but too much reason to believe. All exertions, praiseworthy in those who had made them, and honorable to the country, had thus far failed to develop the nefarious transaction. Exertion and investigation, however, ought not and would not cease until this abominable crime is exposed, and the perpetrators of it punished. These defendants, continued the judge, if innocent of the offence charged in the indictment, must not suffer for the foul, black deeds of others. Courts are established to protect the innocent and punish the guilty; and it is better that 99 guilty men should escape than one innocent person should suffer. The judge, after briefly strating the evidence, and explaining the law, gave his opinion that the testimony, though abundant to prove abstractly, all that is alleged, did not charge those defendants with the crime. The time of the court, he remarked, had, notwithstanding, been profitably spent in eliciting

ing testimony which must ultimately unravel this horrible mystery."

The sheriff of Niagara county has been dismissed from office by gov. Clinton, in consequence of his participation in the Morgan affair.

THE LATE SALE. The Boston Palladium contains a very affecting account of the loss of the brig Jew, capt. Lovell, a regular trader between Boston and St. Croix. She was met by a gale off the west end of the latter place, and thrown upon her beam ends, and every soul in the cabin, including Mrs. Dorr and a child, Miss Dorr and the cabin boy, perished; the captain was also washed overboard and lost. The vessel, after loss of spars and deck load, righted, and drifted down the coast for several days, when she was discovered, and the remaining passengers and hands were taken off by Spaniards, and carried into a port on the southwest side of Porto Rico, and most humanely treated. The Jew was insured for 6,000 dollars.

THE WEST. The enterprising citizens of the west, not satisfied with covering their lakes and rivers with some of the finest steam boats built in the United States, are resolved that the star spangled banner shall be born upon the bosom of the ocean by vessels built in western cities, which a few years since were the abiding places of the wolf and the bear; thus testifying to the world that the action and energy of a free people are not to be measured, by time or space, and that difficulties deemed as insurmountable sink into insignificance, when opposed to skill and ingenuity. The above interesting fact is derived from the Cincinnati, (O.) Advertiser which states that "in addition to the steam boats at present upon the stocks in that city there are two schooners, one of 120 tons burthen, destined for the coasting and West India trade!" The building of vessels, of moderate burthen as articles of export, will no doubt be a valuable acquisition to the wealth of the inhabitants of that state bordering on the Ohio river, the comparative cheapness of materials, labor and subsistence placing them upon vantage ground in a competition with their brethren on the sea coast. It is also stated in the above named paper, that the steam boat Echo, built last year at Pittsburg, is about being sent to Mexico for the purpose of running between Martinoras and Rigosse, on the Rio del Norte.

The same paper, gives information from a gentleman of great respectability, that four commercial houses in the counties of Muskingum, Knox and Licking, had in July last sent off to the eastern market about 1,600 hogshheads of tobacco, which constituted, however, but a part of that raised during the last season in those three counties. One thousand of them were sent across the mountains, the remainder by the lakes and Erie canal to New York and thence to Baltimore; and this too at a less expense than was incurred for that which was forwarded direct to that city by way of Wheeling. These are important facts. The quality of the Ohio tobacco is such as to command for it a price that repays a very handsomely the grower of the article. It has been stated, that should the present price be reduced 25 per cent, the raising of tobacco would still be a more profitable business in Ohio, than the growing of bread stuffs at the prices which they have sustained for the last seven years.

The numerous printing establishments in the west, have for sometime past been supplied with type manufactured in that section of country, and the proprietors of the foundry at Cincinnati have received an order from South America, for twenty printing presses! This is a gratifying incident whether viewed as an evidence of the progress of the arts, or in its consequences upon a large body of the human race, tilling in the yoke of error, a deliverance from which none can render them sensible of their obligations to mankind and their duty unto God.

WASHINGTON'S WORKS. It is announced that the Washington papers are now ready for the press, and agents are procuring subscriptions. It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of the public to this interesting subject, being assured that every person who can afford the expense will readily embrace an opportunity of possessing themselves of documents which, if possi-

ble, will tend to elevate the father of his country more highly in the bosom of his children.

ADULTERATED COIN. The "Franklin Republican," published at Fort Covington, N. Y. has the following article—

Half dollars. It is the imperative duty of every person who feels interested in the prosperity of his country, to expose every fraud and detect every imposition that has a tendency to injure the interest of the nation. With this end alone in view we would endeavor to call the public mind to the above currency which has obtained a wide circulation, not by its intrinsic value, but by common consent.

From a long residence on the Canada frontier, facts have fallen under my observation, which in all probability, are not within the knowledge of the greater part of the American community. It was with some surprise, but more curiosity, that this coin was observed to be most plenty in the pockets of his majesty's subjects, in 1814 at the close of the last war; and an idea rose in the minds of many, from the known circumstance that there was a bevy of counterfeiters in the vicinity of Brockville U. C. that it might be the emission of these wholesale brokers, which caused an examination of the metal; it was found to contain only about 10 pr. ct. alloy; this being a much smaller premium than these gentlemen are willing to accept for transacting business in their line, the suspicion necessarily passed from them to some more morionied and conscientious institution; and the public, in those times of scarcity of money, were very willing to accept of any thing in the shape of cash as a "circulating medium."

It is within the knowledge of many of our frontier citizens that the British troops were paid off in this coin to a very considerable amount in the years of 1814 and 15, and that since that period many government payments have been made in the same currency. Gold, formerly, was almost the only money made use of in the Canada's for the payment of government contracts. That from the time mentioned there should be a change in the coin made use of, in itself, is not a subject of much surprise, although the measure must be attended with considerable extra trouble and expense; but that British gold should in British payments, be succeeded by American silver of deteriorated value, is certainly rather extraordinary; it may be all fair, and it may not; "something whispers me," as the old rat said, "all is not right, at least there can be no harm in" knowing the truth.

The trade between the Canadas and the states is now, as it ever has been, in favor of the latter, so that if this money has found its way from the states it must have been by some other means than commercial intercourse.

Sensible that our intention is based upon principles of public weal, we deem no apology for this article necessary, although the imputation it contains is one of no ordinary magnitude.

A BATCH OF COUNTERFEITERS. After the conviction of Newbold the counterfeiter, of whom we have made mention, he asserted that a trunk containing 100,000 dollars of counterfeit notes, and a number of counterfeit plates had been placed in his hands by a gang of counterfeiters in Philadelphia, with whom he was connected; that on their apprehension he fled, having concealed the trunk in such a manner that it could never be discovered without his agency, he having first helped himself to \$5,000 of the notes, in attempting to pass which, he was subsequently convicted at Richmond.

Previous to this disclosure, the police of Philadelphia had received intimation that an extensive fraud was about being practised upon the United States bank, by a gang of villains in that city, a part of whom after much diligence were arrested at noon day; they were found in a third story back room of a house in Leech ward, busily engaged in signing, trimming, sorting, &c. three men and two women, were found therein, and one man without hat or coat jumped, from an upper window floor and escaped, literally cutting his way through a glass window.

So complete was the surprise that the whole was taken, except the man before mentioned—the ink still wet on their pens, and 30,000 dollars of spurious United States notes on the table—and 2,000 of good money found on

their persons, together with sundry implements of the trade.

On one of the persons was found two keys, one belonging to a trunk, and the other apparently that of a chamber door, which were found to fit the lock on an upper story room of a tavern in Race street and a trunk therein—but unfortunately the landlord received an order to deliver the trunk to a man, who packed its contents together with some clothing in his own, and departed—this man proved to be Sutton alias Newbold, and after a very strict enquiry being instituted on or about midnight of the 10th ult, the trunk was found at a tavern on the turnpike road, about half way between the city and Bristol, (Sutton having left the city immediately after making the deposit,) and in this famous trunk was found, seven counterfeit plates, principally of banks in the state of N. York, and 125,000 dollars of spurious notes belonging to twenty different banks, near 100,000 of which were of the bank of the United States, 7,000 of Geneva, N. York, 5,000 Norristown, Montgomery county, 1,000 Hartford, 7,000 Newbern, 1,600 Merchant's Bank, New York, 300 Newark Insurance Company, 500 Farmer's Bank of Virginia, 900 Orleans Bank, 400 Manhattan Company, 100 Commercial Bank of Philadelphia, 700 Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Philadelphia. In the same trunk was also found about 50 genuine proof impressions of various bank plates, believed to have been cut out of a book that was stolen from the late Gideon Fairman about two years ago.

The remaining members of this villainous band have been arrested in various parts of the United States, and will receive the just desert of their crimes.

ROADS AND CANALS.—A Nashville merchant has found it convenient to put goods (purchased, we presume, in New York,) on board of a canal boat at Albany, to be taken to Nashville by way of the Erie canal. We remark, too, that mahogany has been brought from Honduras to Pittsburg, by the way of the Mississippi. There are not many political revolutions that affect the condition of a country more directly than the opening of a new route and mode of communication.—This should be one of the first cares of government.

Under the date of Little Rock, (Arkansas,) we find some particulars which show that the general government is not indifferent to this important trust. Contracts have been made for more than a hundred miles of road from that place to Port Gibson. With the aid of the troops, the whole route will be completed by the end of the current year. Measures are taking, also, to survey the route of a road, to be constructed by the troops, from fort Smith on the Arkansas, to fort Towson on Red River; and of one from fort Towson to the northern boundary of Louisiana, and thence to Natchitoches. Indeed the troops are probably already engaged in cutting this last. Contracts have been effected for constructing the remainder of the road from Memphis to Little Rock. The total length of these roads is estimated at 854 miles; they are to be constructed by, and at the expense of, the general government; and traverse millions of acres of the most valuable cotton lands. Independently of their importance, indeed necessity, in a military point of view, they will offer great facilities to emigrants, who have found real difficulty in getting to the spots they have selected for settlement; and they will offer equal advantage to the persons travelling to Texas, and other sections of the Mexican territory. The increased sale of public lands resulting from these improvements, will richly repay their cost to government. [*Ealt. American.*]

PHENOMENON. A curious work has lately appeared, entitled "Chronicles of London Bridge," which is said to contain many curious fragments of ancient literature and history.—Among the rare publications which are thus revived, is a pamphlet of four leaves, commemorating a remarkable flow in the river Thames, at London bridge, bearing the following title:

"A strange wonder or the cities amazement. Being a relation occasioned by a wonderful and unusual accident that happened in the river of Thames, Friday, Feb. 4, 1641. There flowing two tydes at London bridge within the space of an hour and a half, the last coming with such violence and hideous noise, that it not only

affrighted, but even astonished above 500 watermen that stood beholding it on both sides the Thames. Which latter tide rose six foot higher than the former tyde had doue, to the great admiration of all men?"—London, 1641, small quarto.

ST. ANTHONY'S DAY IN LISBON. *From a London paper.*—St. Anthony is the patron of Lisbon, and the 13th of June, the anniversary of his death, is kept there with more punctuality, and more festivity and rejoicing, than any other holiday throughout the year. For weeks previous, the children in the streets erect altars to his memory, placing a little image of the saint on top, and begging of persons passing by a few reals for St. Antonio. On the evening of the 12th, an altar is erected for him in the Praca de St. Paola, with a temporary gallery at the one side, which is occupied by a regimental band, which continues playing airs almost without intermission for 24 hours; the church bells at a certain hour strike up merry peals; skyrockets are seen shooting up in all directions, and bonfires innumerable are blazing all over the city. It would, perhaps, be difficult to find another city in the world, where on any one occasion, such a number of bonfires are burning at once; and if St. Antonio had performed no other miracle than this—purifying Lisbon—he would for that alone deserve immortality. The city has no such purification, from one end of the year to the other, not even from thunder storms and autumnal torrents, as it has on the night of the 12th June. Great crowds of people are in the streets till a late hour listening to the music, amusing themselves with fireworks, and speaking of St. Antonio. St. Antonio is in every one's mouth. "Who is this St. Antonio?" I said to a man who was extolling the magnificence of the scene.—"Why, don't you know St. Antonio?" was the reply. "He is the patron of Lisbon—he performed many miracles; he keeps away the plague, and gets husbands to the raparigas (girls)." "I have been in Samos, Cephalonia, Corfu, and Turkey—the plague is constantly there, but they have not St. Antonio." I was about to mention another country, where they have neither the plague nor St. Antonio; but as it could serve no good purpose to unhinge his faith, even if that had been possible, I made no attempt to undeceive him. The raparigas, I understand, believe firmly in his miraculous power, and put up many a sincere prayer for his friendly intercession. The numbers, certainly, that frequented the churches on the 13th, were much greater than usual; but whether they were invoking St. Antonio or the Virgin, none but themselves know. When their prayers are long in being heard, they make no scruple in treating him with great indignity. The common mode of revenge is, to put a cord round the neck of the image, which is to be had in every toy shop, plunge him into a well, and threaten to drown him outright, if he does not grant their request within a certain period. [What more than this would Ashantee pagans do.]

RED JACKET DEPOSED. *From the Buffalo Emporium.* The following document, from which it will be seen, that the long celebrated chief Red Jacket, has been deposed by his brethren and associates in authority, was handed us by Dr. Jameson, who was present at the time, and who noted in English, the language used, with as much accuracy as a competent knowledge of both languages would permit.

We are informed that depositions of this kind have before occurred; but believe the instance is rare, in which a chief of such eminent talents has been prostrated.

He has been for a long time extremely dissipated, and in every respect morally worthless.

He is about seventy years of age; yet he is remarkably active, retains his mental powers, and to the last will no doubt exert them to prevent any amelioration of his people, by introducing among them the arts of civilized life.

"We, the chiefs of the Seneca tribe, of the Six Nations say to you, Yau-go-ya-wat-haw, (or Red Jacket), that you have a long time disturbed our councils; that you have procured some white men to assist you in sending a great number of false stories, to our father the president of the United States; and induced our people to sign those falsehoods at Tonnawanta as chiefs of our tribe, when

you knew that they were not chiefs; that you have opposed the improvement of our nation, and made divisions and disturbances among our people; that you have abused and insulted our great father the president; that you have not regarded the rules which make the Great Spirit love us; and which make his red children do good to each other; that you have a bad heart, because in a time of great distress, when our people were starving, you took and hid the body of a deer you had killed, when your starving brothers should have shared their portions of it with you; that the last time our father, the president, was fighting against the king, across the great waters, you divided us, you acted against our father, the president, and his officers, and advised with those who were no friends; that you have prevented, and always discouraged our children from going to school, where they could learn, and abused and lied about our people who were willing to learn, and about those, who were offering to instruct them how to worship the Great Spirit in the manner Christians do; that you have always placed yourself before them, who would be instructed, and have done all you could to prevent their going to schools; that you have taken goods to your own use, which were received as annuities, and which belonged to orphan children, and to old people; that for the last ten years you have often said the communications of our great father to his red children were forgeries, made up at New York by those who wanted to buy our lands; that you left your wife, because she joined the Christians, and worshipped the Great Spirit as they do, knowing that she was a good woman; that we have waited for nearly ten years for you to reform, and do better; but are now discouraged, as you declare you never will receive instruction from those who wish to do us good, as our great father advises, and induced others to hold the same language.

"We might say a great many other things, which make you an enemy to the Great Spirit, and also to your own brothers, but we have said enough and now renounce you as a chief, and from this time you are forbid to act as such—all of our nation will hereafter regard you as a private man, and we say to them all, that every one, who shall do as you have done, if a chief, will in like manner, be disowned, and set back where he started from by his brethren.

- Ga-yan-qua-ton, or Young King ✕ his mark.
- Ha-lon-to-wa-nen, or Capt. Pollard ✕ his mark.
- Jish-ja-ga, or Little Billy ✕ his mark.
- Ya-on-yau-go, or Seneca White ✕ his mark.
- Is-nis-har-de, or Jas. Stevenson ✕ his mark.
- Go-non-da-gie, or Destroy Town ✕ his mark.
- Ho-no-ja-cya, or Tall Peter ✕ his mark.
- Yut-wau-nou-ha, or Little Johnson ✕ his mark.

- White Chief ✕ his mark.
- Ha-sen-nia-wall, or White Seneca ✕ his mark.
- Yen-nau-qua, or Dextaten ✕ his mark.
- Ha-ja-on-quist, or Henry Twoguns ✕ his mark.
- Ska-nie-da-a-yo, John Snow ✕ his mark.
- Sa-ta-ga-on-yes, Twenty Canoes ✕ his mark.
- Ha-squi-mu-on, or Jas. Stevenson, jun. ✕ his mark.
- O-qui-yo-sou, or Capt. Strong ✕ his mark.
- Ya-yout-ga-ah, or Capt. Thompson ✕ his mark.
- Geo. Silverheels ✕ his mark.
- Wm. Jones ✕ his mark.
- Jas. Robinson ✕ his mark.
- Blue Eyes ✕ his mark.
- John Pierce ✕ his mark.
- Sa-he-o-qui-au-don-qui, or Little Beard ✕ his mark.
- Barefoot ✕ his mark.
- Lewis Rainy ✕ his mark.
- Capt. Jones ✕ his mark.

Declared at the council house of the Seneca nation, Sept. 15, 1827.

INTERIOR TRADE. The Albany Argus says, the goods of a merchant living at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, were yesterday put on board a canal boat at Albany destined for Nashville, by way of the Erie canal. The example of this merchant will probably induce others to try the same route, and by experience it will be found preferable to any other.

NEW HARMONY. A Mr. Paul Brown has published a sketch of "twelve months in New Harmony"—to the

truth of which he has obtained the certificate of seventeen of the late residents: among these, are Messrs. Joseph and Victor Neef. The narrative professes "to disclose the real views, and the genuine character of Robert Owen, and to unmask his hypocrisy." If this be a true account of the transactions of the place, it must have deserved any other name sooner than that of New Harmony—it must have been a new sort of Harmony.

[Richmond Compiler.]

ALABAMA. *Huntsville, Sept. 7.* This has been the most disastrous season for the agriculturist that has ever been experienced since the settlement of Alabama. The planters have fairly commenced gathering in their cotton, and it is generally supposed that there will not be throughout North Alabama and Tennessee, exceeding one half the usual quantity per acre. South Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are also said to have been literally burnt up by the drought. The early part of the season was favorable for crops of small grain, as also for corn and cotton, but the draught which commenced in the month of June, and which, with few exceptions, has continued with unremitting intensity up to the present time, has blasted the hopes of the planters. There are neighborhoods, where scarcely a bushel of corn per acre will be made, on good land, and it is certain that there will be a scarcity of that indispensable grain. In other neighborhoods, where they have enjoyed seasonable and refreshing showers, the corn is tolerably good and the cotton large and promising, though we understand that the rot has for the first time, made its appearance in the latter. This is a new disease in this part of the country, and how it will affect the present crop is entirely unknown.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA. It appears from a letter of arch deacon Struham, published in the Quebec Gazette, that there are in Upper Canada, 30 clergymen of the established church, and one Lutheran, 58 places where there is regular or occasional service, 45 churches, 51 regular parishes, and 27 places where occasional services are performed. There are also "six ministers of the Independent or Presbyterian order, assuming the appellation of the Presbytery of the two Canadas, but bearing no connection with the Kirk of Scotland;" two ministers and two vacant parishes in communion with the Kirk of Scotland, and from twenty to thirty Methodist ministers. One of the ministers of the church in communion with the Kirk of Scotland has applied to be admitted into the established church.

CANADA. From the following we would infer that the British government regards an insurrection among the inhabitants of this province as a matter not altogether problematical.

We are informed that it is the intention of the government to proceed forthwith in the execution of the measures contemplated, and which received a partial commencement last fall, respecting the fortification of the mountain in the rear of this city, and the erection of such military works as may be judged expedient for its security and protection. The estimate for these works having been sanctioned by the British government, and no obstacle existing to prevent an immediate beginning, Thomas Porteous esq. of Montreal, Edmund Henry esq. of Laprairie, with several officers of the engineers appointed for that purpose, were engaged on Tuesday last, (in the neighborhood and site of the intended operations), in valuing such private property as it will be necessary for the government to take into its possession. Another means of occupation and employment is thus afforded to the industrious mechanics and laborers, and Canada is to be enriched and secured at the expense of others. It shows the value the British government attaches to the occupation of these provinces, and we indulge a hope that the wealth and resources of Great Britain are to be employed for nobler purposes and more exalted views than to give perpetuity in the new world to the dark, illiberal anti-British and anti-social institutions of the feudal ages from which the old world has long shaken itself free.

[Montreal paper.]

BRITISH WARE-HOUSED CORN BILL. From the "National Advocate," addressed to the editor—A London

paper of August 4th, contains the subjoined custom house return of the quantity of grain, flour, &c. released from bond and admitted into Great Britain and Ireland for home consumption, under the warehouse corn bill, passed at the late session of parliament. All grain, flour, &c. not entered before the 1st July last, being prohibited as usual, (excepting the produce of British colonies, which is admitted till May next, under small duties.)

The amount of duties accruing to the British revenue, from this alteration of their corn laws, cannot accurately be stated, at present, the object of the importers of grain being to take it from bond at the lowest rate of duties possible, which can only be done when the markets at home are high. Taking the government averages of the 6th and 15th July as a criterion, when the price of grain was over 62s. per quarter of 8 bushel, and the duty of 20-3 per quarter, or 57 cents per bushel. The whole amount of duties received on all the corn, grain, meal and flour stated in the table, will be over £700,000 sterling, or three millions of dollars.

The British government were induced to this temporary relaxation of their rigorous restrictive system, by the necessities of the numerous population of the kingdom. It has been stated in English papers that the quantity of wheat required by the inhabitants of London alone, between the middle of June and the coming of the new crop, upwards of two millions of bushels, while the quantity of free wheat in the London granaries was said (early in July), to be more than 240,000 bushels. PIKE.

WAREHOUSED CORN.

By the commissioners of his majesty's customs.

An account of the total quantity of corn, grain, meal and flour, distinguishing the produce of his majesty's possessions out of Europe, from the produce of foreign countries, in warehouse on the 1st day of July, 1827—published pursuant to the directions of an act of parliament passed in the 7th and 8th year of the reign of his majesty king George IV, entitled "An act to permit, until the 1st day of May, 1828, certain corn meal and flour, to be entered for home consumption."

Custom house, London, Aug. 2, 1827.

Species of corn, grain, meal and flour.	Quantities in warehouse on the 1st of July, 1827,—or reported inwards to be warehoused on or before that day.		
	Produce of H. M. possessions out of Europe.	Produce of foreign countries.	Total.
	Bushels	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	2,281	1,069,440	5,071,721
Barley	1	1,923,340	1,923,341
Oats		135,843	135,843
Rye		62,791	62,791
Peas		148,601	148,601
Beans		604,246	604,246
Maize, or Indian corn		31,630	31,630
Buckwheat		31,318	31,318
Aggregate of corn and grain admissible to consumption.	Bu. 2,282	Bu. 8,007,209	Bu. 8,009,491
		cwt. qr. lb.	cwt. qr. lb.
Oatmeal		20 0 11	20 0 11
Wheatmeal or flour	cwt. qr. lb. 2046 0 1	81113 0 2	83159 0 13
	or 1169 lbs.	or 46350 1/2 lbs.	or 47519 1/2 lbs.
Aggregate of meal and flour admissible to consumption.	cwt. qr. lb. 2046 0 11	cwt. qr. lb. 81133 0 13	cwt. qr. lb. 8317 90 24

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. Among the private institutions of the British capital for the alleviation of the misfortunes incident to human nature, and many such there are in Great Britain, where also there is much misery to be relieved, is the school for the blind. We do not recol-

lect that we have in this country any similar establishment, though we have infirmaries in which the blind are sometimes restored to sight. The buildings connected with the school for the blind are extensive, and afford separate rooms for labor, eating and lodging; while the grounds around them are laid out for the purpose of exercise and recreation. An American traveller who some few years ago visited this truly benevolent institution, thus speaks of the appearance and employment of its inmates. "These unfortunate creatures appear very cheerful, laughing aloud and conversing upon various subjects, while engaged at their various employments—the females spinning, making sash cord, &c. others at various kinds of needle work, making reticules, pin cushions, &c. the males making mats, rugs, shoes, baskets, &c. Many of the blind, after a few years' tuition, arrive at such perfection, that they leave the institution, and commence business for themselves, and are enabled to make a living. I was really astonished to see them passing from one part of their work shop to another, with nearly the same precision as if they could see; and not less so, on being shown a specimen of the ingenuity of one of the females in a representation of a house, outhouses, parks, ponds, trees, animals, &c. cut in paper with scissors. It was almost too much to believe that one wholly blind could execute it, from the great accuracy in which every part of the work was done. But Providence "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." I examined several pair of shoes made by the blind, which appeared to me perfectly well made. Indeed, so well is work of this kind executed, that noblemen who patronize this excellent charity, go to the blind to have their shoes made.

POWERFUL MICROSCOPE. *Dunstable, (N. H.), Sept. 8.* We have this week been gratified with examining a microscope made by Mr. Ephraim Rand, of Bedford, and which he has been exhibiting in this town. It magnifies objects four hundred thousand times. We believe no instrument has been made in this country, which magnifies objects more than half as many times as this does. A common fly appears to be about fifteen feet in length, and the leg of a grasshopper about twenty feet. Thousands of eyes are perceptible by means of this wonderful instrument in a common fly, and we also perceive an innumerable number of animated beings in liquids. In the smallest grain of a fig, which we can see, we perceive a large number of living creatures.

LAW CASE. *Jonathan Adams and another vs. Providence Washington Insurance Office.*

This was an action brought by the plaintiffs to recover 1900 dollars, upon a policy of insurance made by defendants upon the sloop Express. The action was commenced at the court of common pleas, November term, 1824, tried there November term, 1825, and verdict rendered for the plaintiffs \$1900 and costs, from which defendants appealed. The case turned altogether upon a question of fact as to the sea worthiness of the vessel. The policy was executed in Oct. 1823, to run nine months, the office having previously taken risks upon the same vessel, which was well known in this town. On the 4th of November, as appeared from the evidence, the Express sailed from this port for Charleston, loaded with lime and dry goods. Two of the witnesses testified that on her way to Newport, in going about, they thought she touched upon a rock near the stern. On arriving at Newport she was pumped and found tight, the bilge water being black, and no fresh water in her. The following day she proceeded on her voyage, with a wholesale breeze and moderate swell when off Point Judith. At one o'clock P. M. the vessel sprung a leak towards the stern, and the water gained upon her in spite of pumping. Hailed the steam boat Connecticut and asked to be towed in, but the captain declined doing so, as it would endanger the steam boat. He however sent his boat, and took out the passengers on board the Express. Soon after, the captain of the Express, finding the lime was on fire, and his vessel nearly water-logged, ran the sloop ashore on Judith's Point, where she went to pieces and was totally lost. The defendants upon these facts, which were the material points proved in the case, contended that the vessel had not been lost by the violence of the wind or waves, but must have been unseaworthy

when she left the port, she having been subject to no strain or injury from stress of weather than an ordinary vessel would not have sustained without difficulty. The plaintiffs contended that the vessel had long been known and insured by the defendants—that she was lying at the wharf when they took the risk, was known to be an old vessel, and was taken at a corresponding premium, (the premium note being \$134) that on her passage to Newport she must have received injury in her stern from touching on a rock, which caused a butt to start, and produced the leak when she became exposed to the swell off Point Judith. The case was very fully argued by R. W. Greene and Whipple for the plaintiffs, and Brigham and Hunter for the defendants, and was committed to the jury by the chief justice as a question of fact upon which they were to decide, whether the vessel was seaworthy or not. The jury were out an hour, and returned a verdict of \$2,125 51 for the whole amount insured and interest, deducting the premium note.

[*Proc. Am.*]

GEN. JACKSON being lately invited to a public dinner at Frankfort, Ky. gave the following reply to the invitation of the committee—

Hermitage, near Nashville, Sept. 4, 1827.

GENTLEMEN—Your polite note of invitation "on behalf of a large portion of the citizens of Franklin and Anderson counties," to partake of a public dinner to be given near Frankfort, on the 10th of September, was received yesterday.

The event which your celebration designs to commemorate is worthy the recollection of a people who so largely have participated in the hardships and dangers of that war, of which this is a striking and illustrious incident; and I beg leave to assure you, that nothing but the limited time, between this and the day of your meeting, prevents me from uniting, as most cheerfully I should do, in the festivities which your celebration proposes. Business of importance requires my attention at home; which, from the limited notice afforded, cannot be disposed of, or dispensed with, to enable me to accept the invitation, and arrive at your capital in time. I regret it; but as it is a matter now beyond my control, I beg my fellow citizens of Kentucky, to receive it as my apology and excuse, for being unable to avail myself of the kind and friendly invitation they have presented.

The friendly notice you have been pleased to take of my public and private character, merits my sincere thanks. I beg you to accept them. It is true, that reproach and calumny have opened freely their streams against me. Every thing dear to one at my time of life, who of necessity, must repose for character and a good name, more on the past than the future, and who must look rather to what has been, than what may be, has indeed been violently assailed. Placed before the people, I was not weak enough to presume that the volume of my life would not be opened and ransacked, and every public incident seized upon, that, by possibility, might be used to my disadvantage; yet I did hope, that a liberal and generous feeling on the part of my countrymen would spare me at least those assaults which slander and falsehood might delight to inflict. In that I have been disappointed. Yet have I found a redeeming security in this, that truth was noble, and although for a time her principles might be obscured, in the end her triumph would be but the more complete.

To each of you, individually, I beg leave to tender my sincere thanks, and request you to present them to the citizens whom you represent.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

[*To the committee.*]

The general with his compliments to the committee, offers the following sentiment:

Kentucky—Steadfast in principle and valiant in war.

MISSOURI. *St. Louis, Aug. 16.* Two small boats are now constantly employed in the Fever River trade. They are of small draft of water, and pass over the rapids with great facility. Larger boats continue to ascend as far as the Lower Rapids.

The fear of the Indians at the lead mines has entirely subsided. We are informed by a gentleman from above the nearer they approach St. Louis, the greater appeared, to be the alarm of the people. It is believed by some, the Indians who committed the depredations, and having caused such a great outcry, have gone to Green Bay to hold a treaty with gov. Cass.

EFFECTS OF GAMBLING. *Paris, August 18.*—We have to add the name of another victim to the fatal passion of gaming. Captain Ode had distinguished himself during the wars of Napoleon, and was beloved and respected by all who knew him. He left the army a short time after the arrival of the Bourbons, and went to a small estate he possessed in the south of France, where he remained several years, enjoying peace and comfort. Business called him a few months ago to the capital, and he was prevailed upon by one of his friends, who then held the situation of director in one of the principal insurance offices in Paris, to become a receiver to the company. Large sums of money were continually passing through his hands; but, faithful to his trust, his accounts were kept with the greatest punctuality. It is no later than last week that he was induced to pay a visit to one of the hells in the Palais Royal, and it is stated it was for the first time in his life. He could not resist the temptation, and staked a sum of money, which he lost. He repaired to the same place on the succeeding days, and all his money passed into the hands of the banker. In a letter which he wrote to a friend four days ago, he solicits him to lend a certain amount, or that he will not be able to replace a sum which belongs to the insurance company, that ruin will ensue, and that he will not survive. The letter did not reach his friend, who was absent. The cash account of the receiver was examined, and a deficit of several thousand francs was discovered. The unfortunate man was arrested, and taken before the commissary; when his examination was terminated, he was conveyed back to the apartments he occupied in the Rue de la Paix, for the purpose of having them searched. He opened his desk in the presence of the officers, and hastily seizing two pistols, which were ready cocked, he presented these weapons to their breasts, and told them with a dreadful oath to depart quietly, or he would shoot them. Daring not to oppose him, they departed with the intention of procuring assistance. In the mean time, captain Ode locked his door, and barricaded it inside with chairs and tables. After this, he wrote two short letters, the one addressed to a friend, and the other to his wife, who was residing in the country, and then placing the two pistols to his head, he blew out his brains.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The recent foreign papers received contain little news of importance. The following are a few of the most interesting miscellaneous items.

Sir Gregor McGregor, is in Tottenfields Bridewell, for the want of sureties to keep the peace towards lieutenant Spong, whom he had challenged.

Mr. Barry O'Mera, the surgeon of Napoleon while at St. Helena, has controverted a vast number of statements, made by sir Walter Scott in his life of Napoleon—and gen. Gouraud is about to put himself in communication with the novel-historian, in consequence of the mention made of him in this very impartial work. So there is a fine prospect that this historical novel will be laid upon the shelf with the other productions of sir Walter's genius, to be regarded as an evidence of the fertility of his imagination, and of the obliquity of vision with which he viewed the character and deeds of the most extraordinary man of modern times.

SPAIN.

Spain seems to be devoted by the fates to distraction and misery. Taxes cannot be collected, the soldiery are suffering from all kinds of privations, new recruits have been ordered to be levied, new expenses incurred, and the government is without money and without credit. Insurgency has, in several of the provinces, assumed her most menacing shape, and every thing bespeaks a very speedy convulsion.

The king has very suddenly displaced the general of the police of the kingdom, and also the general of the

police of Madrid. The council of state has demanded the re-establishment of the inquisition.

PORTUGAL

It is again stated that Don Miguel has been or is about to be appointed regent of Portugal, under an obligation to support the constitutional system: a system which is evidently becoming unpopular among the people, and to which an indifference is manifested on the part of the queen and her ministers. The capital is filled with seditious handbills one of which names Saldanah, the dismissed minister, as *first consul*!

TURKEY AND GREECE.

A letter from J. G. Howe, dated Napoli, July 13, gives a deplorable statement of the affairs of Greece. A rage for power has created divisions and bickerings among the chiefs and the government, which threatens a speedy dissolution of all hopes for the salvation of Greece. Colocotroni, whom we were wont to regard as a high souled patriot, is characterised as a sordid wretch, whose progress in avarice and ambition is marked by oppressions allied to the deeds of the bloody and relentless Turk.

The following is a postscript of Dr. Howe's letter: "P. S. The ship Six Brothers arriving at Napoli from New York, I thought it my duty to advise her not to remain, as trouble is brewing; and I came here in her. This moment letters from Napoli inform us that open war has broken out in the place between Grivas, commander of the upper castle, and Pontoumaris, commanding the lower. Grivas is bombarding the place; men, women, and children are killed and wounded every hour; and the English commander lying there has been obliged to threaten in order to save the remaining families: the houses and shops are plundered: a horrid scene of confusion is going on!—I go there in a day or two to try to remove the hospital, and shall write you."

During the above affair, Lieutenant *Washington*, formerly of West Point, who had recently joined the Greek service, was killed by a random shot whilst walking on the beach.

It appears from a letter of Mons. Eynard, the inflexible and generous friend of Greece, that no less a sum than 98,000 dollars was sent by the French committee to the relief of the Greeks, between the 1st of June and the 8th of August.

A letter from Zante, of August 2d, contains an account of the capture of a Turkish frigate of 36 guns, and a galliot by Admiral Cochrane. The frigate was much cut up, and surrendered in ten minutes. The cannonade was heard at Zante at noon, and the next morning the Hellas with her prizes passed near the island, and proceeded towards Clarenza to anchor and fit out the prizes.

The Greeks have gained a victory in the Peloponnesus. Ibrahim Pacha assembled all his forces to attack the citadel of Corinth, and put himself at the head of the Arabs. The Greeks met him near Vostitza, and compelled him to retreat with loss.

Fire at Jasse.—A letter from Jasse, dated the 3d of August, states the wind abated on the night of the 1st of August, and the remaining part of the city was saved from the fury of the flames. A tract of half a league was covered with smoking ruins, and the streets and squares strewed with dead bodies. The principal warehouses, palaces and churches are in ruins. A great portion of the buildings there were of wood, and the streets, in many instances, laid with wood, instead of being paved.

BUENOS AYRES.

Don Vicente Lopez has been elected president of the republic in the place of Rivadavia; Valentine Gomez is the new minister of state, and Col. Dorrigo secretary of war. The above appointments it is stated will tend to conciliate some of the disaffected provinces, and give earnest that the war with Brazil will be prosecuted with vigor.

The *Gaceta Mercantil*, of the 13th July, from a source entitled to the most implicit confidence, states that the divisions composed of the provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes, and Mesiones, has put itself in motion for the purpose of obtaining possession of the towns which are in the hands of the Portuguese, and which of right belong to us. Their force consists of 600 men, with two pieces of artillery and six bargues, which they in-

tend using against an armed lighter, which the royalists have stationed in one of the narrows of the Uruguay.

FOREIGN MONIES, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

General index of the foreign monies, weights and measures referred to in the consular report with comparisons and explanations.—By *Dr. Kelly*.

[FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.]

It should be observed that all the comparisons and explanations of foreign measures are here computed according to the new British imperial standard, which is about 3 per cent. larger than the Winchester measure, or, more nearly 31 gallons, bushels, &c. of the new, answer to 32 of the old. Hence to reduce imperial measure to Winchester, add the thirty-first part to the number of gallons, &c. and for the reverse operation, subtract the thirty-second part. The contrary calculation must of course be observed with regard to prices. But these several proportions can be only stated with perfect accuracy in a regular treatise on Metrology, and as this index is merely intended to give general illustrations, all minute fractions are omitted.

Alberts dollar, a money used in Libau and Riga; worth about 4s. 6d. sterling.

Aqueiro, a corn measure in Portugal, answering to three imperial gallons.

Arroba, a Spanish weight, answering to 25½ lbs. avoirdupois.

Barrel or Tunna, a coin measure in Sweden answering to 4½ imperial bushels. Barrel is also a weight for flour in America and weighs 196 lbs. avoirdupois.

Boisseau, a corn measure in Bordeaux, containing 2½ imperial bushels.

Cent or Centime, the 100th part of a coin. It is of various values, according to the unit.

Charge, a measure at Marseilles, Nice, &c. answering to 4½ imperial bushels.

Chetwert, a corn measure in Russia, which contains 5½ imperial bushels.

Copeck, a Russian money, the 100th part of the rouble.

Dollar, a Spanish coin, and intrinsically worth 4s. 3½d. but is generally valued at 4s. 6d. The paper dollar of exchange in Spain is worth 36d. sterling, and at Leghorn 48d.

Ducat, a gold coin in Holland, of extensive use in the corn trade is worth about 9s. 4d. sterling. There are various other ducats in different countries, in gold, silver and paper.

Fanega, a corn measure in Spain, containing about one bushel 4½ gallons imperial measure; there are, however, different sized fanegas: thus, there are the large, the regular, and the small fanega, which are to each other as 11, 10 and 9, nearly.

Ferrado, a corn measure at Corunna, about 3½ imperial gallons.

Florin, a coin and money of account in various countries. In Holland it is also called the Guilder, and is worth about 21d. sterling. It is divided in Holland into 20 stivers of 16 pfeennings each; but in other countries into 60 Kreuzers, Fls. Gr. means, at Dantzic, Florins and Groschen. The Netherland guilder is divided into 100 cents, and is equal to the florin in exchange.

Franc, a silver coin and money of account in France and other places. It is generally valued at 10 sterling, which is something above its intrinsic value.

Grosche, a money of account in various parts of Germany, and of different values; 2½ generally make the six dollar.

Grote, half of a Dutch stiver, and at Hamburgh half the sol or shilling.

Guilder, also called *gulden*, a money of Holland. See florin. The gold guilder is much used in the corn trade, and reckoned worth 28 stivers, or about 30d sterling.

Guilder current, a money of the Netherlands, seven of which equal six guilders of exchange.

Halster, a coin measure in the Netherlands, answering to about 6½ gallons imperial measure.

Uctolive, the principal corn measure of France, answering to 2½ imperial bushels.

Killo, a corn measure in Turkey, containing about 7½ imperial gallons.

Kilogramme, the principal weight in France, answering to 2 lb. 3 oz. 4 dr. avoirdupois.

Kreutzer or *Creutzer*, a small coin and money of account in Germany and other northern nations. In Austria it is at present worth about 7d. sterling.

Last, a large measure for corn in Holland, Germany, &c. varying from 10 to 12 imperial quarters.

Livre, an imaginary money of France and several other countries. It is generally considered of the same value as the franc. In Italy it is called the lira, and is mostly divided into 100 centimes.

Lof, a corn measure in Libau and Riga, containing about 17-8 bushel imperial measure.

Malter, a corn measure in many parts of Germany; at Frankfort it answers to four imperial bushels.

Maravedi, a small money of account in Spain, 34 of which make the real or rial.

Metze, a corn measure in Fiume and Trieste, answering to 1½ imperial bushel nearly.

Milrea, a money of account and exchange in Portugal, worth about 5s. 8d. sterling.

Mina, a corn measure in Genoa, equal to about 3 bushels 3 galls imperial measure.

Mudde, a corn measure in Holland, answering formerly to 3½ English bushels; but in the new system of the Netherlands the mudde is reckoned the same as the hectolitre.

Paolo, a money of Italy, worth about 5d. sterling.

Peseta, a Spanish silver coin, one-fifth of the hard dollar.

Pezza, the dollar of exchange at Leghorn; worth about 4s. sterling.

Quintal Metrique, a French weight of 100 kilogrammes, answering to 220½ lbs. avoirdupois, or 2 cwt. less 3½ lbs.

Quintal, a Spanish weight of arrobas, or 100 Castilian pounds, answering to about 101½ lbs. avoirdupois. It is also a corn measure at Bordeaux, containing about 2 imperial bushels.

Real, a Spanish money of different values. The real Vellon is the most common, and is worth about 2½d. sterling; 20 such reals make the hard dollar.

Rixdollar, or *Thaler*, a coin and money of account in most northern nations. It is of different value and variously divided.

Rouble, a money of Russia, which has varied considerably in value, viz. from 3s. 2d. down to 9d. sterling; 10d. is its present price.

Rubbio, a corn measure in Ancona, answering to nearly an imperial quarter.

Sacco, a corn measure of Leghorn, containing about 2 imperial bushels.

Scudo, an Italian coin, worth about 4s. 4d. sterling.

Setier, a corn measure in France, answering to about 1½ imperial bushel.

Sheffel, a corn measure at Dantzic, answering to about 1½ imperial bushel. It varies, however, in several parts of Germany.

Skilling, a division of the rix dollar. In Sweden it is the 48th part, and is divided into 12 rundestecken.

Soma, a corn measure in the Venitian states, answering to 2½ imperial bushels.

Stajo, a corn measure in Italy, of various dimensions. In Friuli and Trieste it answers to about 2½ imperial bushels.

Stiver, a money of Holland, worth nearly 1d. sterling. It is 1-20th of the florin or guilder, and is divided into 16 pfennings, or 12 deniers.

CHANGES OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE

Gradual change of the earth's surface produced by running water.

If a small lake or extensive mill-pond, with very uneven bottom, were suddenly emptied by a sluice or opening in its lowest part, a vast number of pits or pools, of various size and shape, would be left among the inequalities of the bottom. But supposing rain to continue falling, or frequently to recur, a remarkable change would soon be effected; each pool, by running over at its lowest part, and sending out a streamlet, either into another lower pool or into a channel leading directly to the sluice or opening, would be wearing away the part or side over which the water was running, so that the branch or channel would become gradually deeper, and the wa-

ter in the pool would consequently become shallower; while at the same time the bottom would be filling up with the sand or mud washed down by the rain from the elevations around; and these two operations being continued, the pool would at last disappear altogether. This operation going on in every pool through the whole of the emptied mill-pond, the bottom would at last exhibit only a varied and undulated surface of dry land, with a beautiful arrangement of ramifying channels, all sloping with a precision unattainable by art, to the general mouth or estuary. The reason that in the supposed case, and in every other, a water course soon becomes so singularly uniform as to dimension and descent is, that any pits or hollows in it are soon filled up by the sand and mud carried along the stream, and deposited where the current is slack; while any elevations are worn away by the action of the more rapid current which accompanies shallowness, until throughout the whole line only a uniform and gradual slope remains.

The present kingdom of Bohemia, for instance, is the bottom of one of the great lakes which once covered Europe. It is a basin or amphitheatre, formed by circular ridges of mountains, and the only gate or opening to it is that remarkable one by which the water escapes from it, and which has evidently been gradually cut or formed by the action of a running stream. As the bottom became uncovered by the sinking of the water, and by the formation of a regular sloping channel from every part, the former lake was converted into a fine and fertile country, a fit habitation for man; and the continued drain from it is the beautiful river which we now call the Elbe.

In Switzerland, even now many of the valleys which were formerly lakes, have the opening for the exit of water so narrow, that, as happened in one of them a few years ago, a mass of snow or ice falling into it, converts the valley once more into a lake. On the occasion alluded to, the accumulation of water within was very rapid; and although, from the danger foreseen to the country below if the impediment should suddenly give way, every means was tried to remove it gradually, the attempt had not succeeded when the frightful burst took place, and involved all below in common ruin.

The magnificent Danube is the drain of a chain of basins or lakes, which must at one time have discharged or run over one into another, but the continued stream cutting a passage at last low enough to empty them all, they are now regions of fertility, occupied by civilized man, instead of the fishes which held them formerly. The lake of Geneva, for instance, although confined by granite rock, is cutting and lowering its outlet, and the surface has fallen considerably within the period of accurate observation and records, and the wearing of the neighboring mountains, brought down by the winter torrents, are filling up its bed. If the town of Geneva last long enough, its inhabitants will have to speak of the river in the neighboring valley, instead of the picturesque lake which now fills it. Already several other towns and villages, which were close upon the lake a century ago, have fields and gardens appearing between them and the shore.

The immense continent of Australasia, or New Holland (larger than Europe), is supposed by some to have been formed at a different time from what is called the old world; so different and peculiar are many of its animal and vegetable productions; and the idea of a later formation receives some countenance from the immense tracts of marshy or imperfectly drained land which have been discovered in the interior, into which rivers flow, but which seem not yet to have worn down or formed a sufficient outlet or discharging channel towards the ocean.

(*Arnott's Elements of Physics*.)

DUTIES OF POSTMASTERS.

In a circular recently issued by the vigilant officer at the head of the general post office department, communicating the post office act, passed at the last session of congress, we observe the following injunctions, which we publish for general information.

"The strict attention of postmasters is invited to the following duties:

1. Report every failure of a mail carrier, with the cause which produced it, if known.
2. Repair mail bags that are unsound, though it should detain the mail.

3. When packets are mis-sent from a distribution office, first inform the postmaster of such office, and if the error be not corrected, report him to the postmaster general.

4. When a loss of a letter mailed, which contains money, occurs, report it without delay, with all the circumstances connected with the loss, none of which, or the loss, should be published. A publication is sure to prevent a detection of the perpetrator.

5. Care should be taken that the name of an office at which a letter is mailed, should be plainly written or stamped on it.

6. Be careful to return, on the routes by which they were received, all mail bags of every description not in use. There is great want of attention to this duty, which subjects the department to embarrassment and loss.

7. Although instructions have repeatedly been given not to enclose any communications in quarterly returns, except such as relate to the returns, yet, resignations, applications for blanks, and letters of importance are often so enclosed, and the consequences is that they are not opened until weeks, and sometimes months, after they are received at the general post office. As all returns are directed to be made at the close of each quarter, if postmasters would reflect, they would see that, to open and examine more than six thousand returns, require many weeks. How, then, can they expect a speedy answer to any communication enclosed in a quarterly return.

8. All applications for blanks at this office, should be directed, *general post office*, care of Joseph Burrows.

9. Personal attention to the duties of his office, by every postmaster, is indispensable.

10. Printers often complain of the miscarriage of their papers when they have never been deposited in a post office, were badly put up, or mis-directed. Postmasters are held responsible for such failures, unless they show the fault is with the printers. This may be easily done, by any postmaster at whose office the papers are mailed.

Procure from the printer a list of the packets he sends—arrange this list alphabetically, and compare the packets deposited, with it.

If the packets are insecurely put up, they should be returned to the printing office—if not deposited, or mis-directed, a comparison with the list will detect the error.

11. Where an individual places his frank upon a packet of greater weight than the law authorizes, the excess should be charged. This is often omitted. Many articles, such as the cuttings of grape vines, fruit trees, &c. are sent in the mail, which should be excluded from it. All such abuses must be corrected, or they will increase to the injury of the public.

12. Every carrier of the mail who becomes intoxicated, having the mail in charge, should be dismissed by any postmaster at whose office he calls, and another one employed, at the expense of the contractor, of which he should be immediately advised.

Postmasters at the end of routes should see that the carriers are sworn, and that they be specially charged not to carry, out of the mail, letters, opened or sealed, in violation of the law.

13. The energetic co-operation of every postmaster, and contractor, is earnestly requested. Each one should consider himself so far identified with the department, as to participate in the elevation of its character, and his increasing efforts should be directed to so desirable an object. The postmaster general acknowledges with a high degree of satisfaction, the efficiency of many thousands of those who are connected with him in the discharge of arduous and responsible duties, and he confidently expects a continuance of their exertions."

SIoux AND CHIPPEWAYS.

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Republican.

INDIAN AGENCY, ST. PETERS, AUG. 13th, 1827.

The public should on all subjects of interest be correctly informed, and as the first impressions are generally the most lively, and apt, in many cases, to be the most lasting, and to prevent too hasty a decision on certain recent transactions at this post, which have, I perceive, been but partially touched on in some recent extracts from letters published in the papers of your city.

I have taken the liberty to give you, at this time, a fair and candid statement of the whole affair, as it occurred and progressed, in relation to the unfortunate affair, of the 28th of May last. On the 24th of May some thirty of the Leach and Sandy Lake Chippeways arrived on a visit to this agency, intending to remain no longer than to receive my instructions, transact their usual business, and smoke the pipe of peace with such of the Sioux bands as might arrive by the mean time. Several chiefs and their bands, arrived on the 28th, and after my council with them, and the usual routine of business was transacted, they departed, leaving but a few of their young men behind. About 8 o'clock at night, and but a few moments after tattoo had done beating, nine of the Sioux attacked one of the Chippeway lodges (encamped in front of my house and directly under the guns of Fort Snelling), and wounded eight of them severely, two having since died of their wounds. In consequence of this wanton and cowardly conduct on the part of the Sioux, I immediately notified their chiefs that they must, and should without loss of time, produce all those who were engaged in this unprecedented outrage on humanity, and unpardonable insult to my flag. They, accordingly, on the following morning, sent in one, accompanied by an old man, who delivered himself up as a sacrifice in the place of his son, but was discharged immediately; and during this day by measures adopted by the commanding officer of this station, colonel Snelling with a detachment of troops under the immediate command of major Fowle, thirty Indians were taken, and nine out of this number, pointed out by one of their own people as being of the offending party. They were accordingly secured until the 29th, when the Chippeways were permitted to take all of them, if they desired—but their magnanimity induced them to select only two, whom they considered to be the most guilty, marched them a few hundred yards from the fort, and shot them. The day previous to this, however, one of the war chiefs informed me that most of the young men that had been selected, were not guilty, and that, if I would wait he could go to the Little Rapids a day and a half march from this post, that he would bring down four men whom he knew to be guilty, and deliver them to the Chippeways himself. I remarked to him that he might do so, but he must return at the time appointed, which was the morning of the 30th. He left, and shortly after the appointed hour, returned with two of them only, who were immediately delivered up by the Sioux in person to the Chippeways, with the particular request that they might be received and executed in the same manner and on the same spot that the other two had been the day previous—which request, after some little hesitation on the part of the Chippeways, was acceded to, and carried into effect by them. Thus ended this truly interesting scene. The prompt and decisive measures adopted in relation thereto, has had the best possible effect on both tribes—and it is firmly believed, that a similar breach of the peace will never occur again at this post. I have the honor to be, your ob't. servant.

LAW TALIAFERRO,

Indian agent, St. Peters.

FROM THE WEST.

SWEET LAKE, JULY 8, 1827.

Shortly after writing to you last year I took my departure for the Black Foot country much against my will, but I could not make a party for any other route. We took a northerly direction about fifty miles, where we crossed Snake river, or the south fork of Columbia, at the forks of Henry's and Lewis's; at this place we were daily harrassed by the Blackfeet: from thence we went up Henry's or north fork which bears north of east thirty miles and crossed a large rugged mountain which separates the two forks; from thence east up the other fork to its source, which heads on the top of the great chain of Rocky Mountains which separates the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific. At or near this place heads the Luchkadee or California Sticking fork, Yellow Stone south fork of Maswri and Henry's fork, all those head at one angular point: that of the Yellow Stone has a large fresh water lake near its head on the very top of the mountain, which is about one hundred by forty miles in diameter, and as clear as crystal. On the south border of this lake is a number of hot and boiling springs,

some of water and others of most beautiful fine clay, resembling a mush pot, and throwing particles to the immense height of from twenty to thirty feet.—The clay is of a white, and of a pink color, and the water appears fathomless, as it appears to be entirely hollow underneath. There is also a number of places where pure sulphur is sent forth in abundance. One of our men visited one of these whilst taking his recreation—there at an instant the earth began a tremendous trembling, and he with difficulty made his escape, when an explosion took place resembling that of thunder. During our stay in that quarter I heard it every day. From this place by a circuitous route to the north west we returned. Two others and myself pushed on in advance for the purpose of accumulating a few more beaver, and in the act of passing through a narrow confine in the mountain, we were met plump in the face by a large party of Blackfeet Indians, who not knowing our number fled into the mountain in confusion: we retired to a small grove of willows; here we made every preparation for battle—after which finding our enemy as much alarmed as ourselves we mounted our horses, which were heavily loaded, and took the back retreat. The Indians raised a tremendous yell, showered down from the mountain top, and almost cut off our retreat.—We here put whip to our horses and they pursued us in close quarters until we reached the plains, when we left them behind. On this trip one man was closely fired on by a party of Blackfeet; several others were closely pursued.

On this trip I lost one horse by accident, and the last spring two by the Utaws, who killed three for the purpose of eating them, one of which was a favorite buffalo horse. This loss cannot be computed at less than four hundred and fifty dollars. A few days previous to my arrival at this place, a party of about 120 Blackfeet approached the camp and killed a Snake Indian and his squaw. The alarm was immediately given and the Snakes, Utaws and whites sallied forth for battle—the enemy fled to the mountain to a small concavity thickly grown with small timber surrounded by open ground. In this engagement the squaws were busily engaged in throwing up batteries and dragging off the dead. There were only six whites engaged in this battle, who immediately advanced within pistol shot and you may be assured that almost every shot counted one. The loss of the Snakes was three killed and the same number wounded; that of the whites, one wounded and two narrowly made their escape; that of the Utaws was none, though they gained great applause for their bravery. The loss of the enemy is not known—six were found dead on the ground; a great number besides were carried off on horses. To-morrow I depart for the west. [Phil. Gaz.]

“TRIAL FOR CONSPIRACY.”

IN THE MAYOR'S COURT, PHILADELPHIA:

Commonwealth

vs.

Jas. M. Moore, and 24 other
journeymen tailors.

Conspiracy to injure Robb
& Winebrener, &c.

This interesting controversy came on before judge Reel, on Wednesday last, the 19th. So much anxiety had been excited, that a large concourse attended the trial, even throughout the tedious examination of testimony, and the crowd was increased when the arguments of counsel commenced. John Wurts and Joseph R. Ingersoll, esqrs. were retained for the prosecution; William B. Reed and David P. Brown, esqrs. for defendants.

The indictment contained 8 counts, charging the defendants with conspiring to demand high wages; with conspiring to compel Robb and Winebrener to re-employ five discharged journeymen; with conspiring to injure, obstruct and impoverish Robb and Winebrener in their lawful calling; and with conspiring to injure and oppress certain persons employed to do business for Robb and Winebrener.

The case of the prosecution was nearly thus. In the early part of August last, five journeymen tailors, in the employ of Messrs. Robb and Winebrener, merchant tailors of this city, disagreed with their employers in relation to the wages to be allowed for making *pungee* riding habits, and demanded a sum additional to the usual fixed prices. Messrs. Robb and Winebrener re-

fused to allow the increase, and the five journeymen left the shop 'on a strike.' These five, it seems, were members of a certain society called the 'Journeymen Tailor's Society,' having a constitution and fixed peremptory rules for the government of all its members. A special meeting of the association was now called, at the request of several members, by the president, at which it was resolved, after the five dismissed journeymen had stated their case, that the rest of Robb and Winebrener's men should *strike*, that they would 'scab the shop.' Accordingly, the next day, the remainder of the journeymen in their employ, fourteen in number, acting upon this resolution, left their attic workshop, and came down stairs with their unfinished work under their arms, and told Robb and Winebrener, that unless they would re-employ the dismissed five, all the rest of their journeymen would *strike*. Mr. Winebrener replied, 'finish the work, men, which you have now in hand, and then, if you wish to go, who shall say nay?' The journeymen replied, 'No.' Winebrener then said, 'it would not suit to re-engage those five on the terms they demanded.' The journeymen one and all, threw their half done work on the counter, and left the shop. In this predicament, Robb and Winebrener, left with no assistance but apprentices, determined to send what work they had to different master tailors to be done. To counteract this intention, the 'Journeymen Tailor's Society' had their agents hovering about the shop from early in the morning till late at night; one of them with a telescope, eyeing the garret story where the men worked, watching every new journeyman that went in, and every person that took out work to be done; dogging them to the places where they took it, and then persuading or threatening the master tailors to whom the work was sent, out of the notion of doing it. One garment was sent to Mahon & Co. they gave it to their apprentice to do; all the journeymen came down stairs, work in hand, and told Mahon & Co. that they would not work while the boy was at the garment, and that they would 'strike' if the garment was not sent out of the shop. To keep their men, Mahon & Co. directed their apprentice to go elsewhere and work at it. Another garment was sent to Mr. Jewell; one of the defendants went to him, and told him it would be to his interest not to do it. Mr. Jewell resolved, however, to have the garment made; but when he sent it up stairs, his workmen refused to make it at any price.—Another was given to another master tailor; other defendants went to him, tried to get him to send back the work, and told him, first, it was ungenerous to them, the journeymen, and next, it would be to his interest not to make it, for if Robb and Winebrener could get no work done, their business would be broken up, all their custom would be divided among the other master tailors, and he would get a fair share of it. This argument was unsuccessful, however.

Several essays were made by the prosecution to prove certain union, rules and bye laws of the society, obligatory upon other persons than the members. It did not appear that any part of the written laws of the society contained such rules, but several hard regulations were imposed, by different journeymen, as 'rules of honor,' 'laws of the pitcher' &c. It appeared that the society had a fund, raised by the contribution of members; that this fund was not directed to charitable uses, a heavy penalty being affixed to any one who should dare to propose a charitable distribution of it; but that it was kept as a fund to support journeymen out of employment in consequence of 'a strike for wages.'

The testimony of the *defendants* went to impair the standing of some of the opposite witnesses; to disprove or invalidate the heart of their evidence; to show that no joint undertaking or confederacy existed between the defendants; that their resolution not to work for Robb and Winebrener, was within their reasonable province to determine; that the original five who struck, were right in demanding additional wages for making the *pungee* riding habit; that it was usual for journeymen to leave their employers when and in as unanimous a manner as they pleased; that no article existed in the constitution of the society, or any rule in their by laws or resolutions, to force men into their association; or to levy fines out of any but their own members; that the journeymen who 'stood guard' in the vicinity of Robb & Winebrener's

shop, were innocently and leisurely employed, doing no harm; that Robb & Winebrenner were the real conspirators, and generally, that all the defendants were merely exercising the rights of free citizens, acting in defence of their interests and private affairs, and innocent of the alleged crime of conspiracy.

The testimony closed on Friday morning. At 3½ P. M. Mr. Wurts, on the part of the prosecution, commenced a five hours remarkably close argument to the jury, pungent and lucid. On Saturday morning, Mr. D. P. Brown summoned up on behalf of the defendants. This gentleman occupied the attention of the court and jury for four hours in a witty and figurative display.

At 4 P. M. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll took the floor, in conclusion on the part of the prosecution, and delivered an address two hours and a half in length, in which he displayed, with great effect, his peculiar power of blending the brilliant and eloquent with the argumentative.

Judge Reed gave his charge to the jury in the evening. At 8 they retired from the court house, and were confined in session until Sunday noon, when they agreed upon their verdict and separated.

On Monday morning the verdict was given in. All the defendants but Fulse, GUILTY on the third count of the indictment, viz: *Conspiring to compel Robb and Winebrenner to re-employ the five discharged journeymen by unlawful means*—NOT GUILTY as to the other counts. [U. S. Gaz.]

REVOLUTIONARY EVENTS.

The following has been published in the Baltimore papers, in consequence of the notice of "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," inserted in the last Register.

In the biography of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, taken from the Salem Register of the 20th September, wherein is portrayed his just and eminent services from the commencement to the termination of our revolutionary contest, and whose subsequent and distinguished course has rendered him a blessing to his country, and placed him in a rank and estimation not to be surpassed by the renowned sages of the world: he stands now the beloved friend and father of the American people, loaded with honor, age, and goodness of heart.—There is, however, one circumstance connected with the burning of the tea at Annapolis that should not be forgotten, and in which a highly respected and valued friend of Mr. Carroll's participated; the late Dr. Chas. Alexander Warfield, of Anne Arundel county, who but a short time before had obtained professional honors in the university of Pennsylvania, and had been appointed major of battalion, upon hearing of the arrival of the brig *Peggy "Stewart"* at Annapolis loaded with tea, and which vessel belonged to Mr. Anthony Stewart (a Scotch merchant) put himself at the head of the "*Whig Club*," of which he was a distinguished member, and marched to Annapolis with a determination to burn vessel and cargo.

When this party arrived opposite the state-house the late judge Chase met them and harranged them (he had been employed as a lawyer by Mr. Stewart). Doctor Warfield finding that he was likely to make some impression upon the minds of his company, interrupted him by observing, that Chase had by former patriotic speeches made to the "*Whig Club*" inflamed the whole country, and now wished to get off by his own light; and pronounced it submission or cowardice in any member of the club to stop short of their object; and called upon the men to follow him, that he would himself set fire to the vessel and cargo; but it is stated upon the best authority that the doctor carried in his hand the chunk of fire in company with Stewart whom he made to kindle it. When the party first entered the city and was passing on, they met Stewart, who was bold in opposition, and threatened them with the vengeance of his king and government; but his threats seemed only to increase their determination; they erected a gallows directly in front of his house, by way of intimidation; they gave him his choice, either to swing by the halter, or to go with them on board and put fire to his own vessel; he chose the latter, and in a few moments the whole cargo, with the ship's tackle and apparel were in flames; shortly after Mr. Stewart left the country. This act decided the course Mary-

land was to pursue, and had an extensive influence upon public opinion:

The writer of this was in company with judge Chase and Dr. Warfield a few years before their death, and heard them conversing upon the above subject. When Mr. Chase remarked in a jocular manner: "*If we had not succeeded doctor in the revolutionary contest, both of us would have been hung: You for burning the ship load of tea, and I for declaring I owed no allegiance to the king, and signing the declaration of independence!*" There were other movements and occurrences attending this early expression of a revolutionary spirit. Our departed friend but a short time before he marched to the city of Annapolis to fire the tea, was parading his battalion in Anne Arundel county, in the vicinity of Mr. Carroll's residence, when he took upon himself the privilege of printing some labels with the following inscription: "*Liberty and Independence, or death in pursuit of it.*"—and placed one on the hat of each man in the company; many of the older neighbors who were present were struck with astonishment, and endeavoured to have them taken down; for the idea of independence at that time had entered the minds of but few men. The venerable Mr. Carroll the elder, and father to the present patriarch, rode up to the father of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield and exclaimed "*My God Mr. Warfield, what does your son Charles mean, does he know that he has committed treason against his king, and may be prosecuted for a rebel?*"—The father replied with much animation and patriotism, we acknowledge no king; the king is a traitor to us, and a period has arrived when we must either tamely submit to be slaves, or struggle gloriously for "*liberty and independence.*" The king has become our enemy and we must be his; my son Charles knows what he is about—"*liberty and independence, or death in pursuit of it*" is his motto, it is mine, and soon must be the sentiment of every man in our country. The mighty words, "*treason against the king*" sounded from one end of the hattalion line to the other, and in a few moments not a label was to be seen in the hats of any of the men, except Dr. Warfield and a Mr. James Connor, late of Baltimore county, who were too stern and undaunted to be intimidated by words, and they wore their labels to their homes. Thus those venerable patriots moved alternately between hope and fear, until they accomplished the great object of their labors.

The father of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield had purchased, just before the war had commenced, two English convicts, they were both of them gun-smiths, one of them had been (as he stated) foreman in a gun factory in England. He purchased the materials and had made by those two young men two thousand stand of arms and bayonets complete, for the use of the state of Maryland, at a time when there was no arms with which to defend ourselves, and for which he was paid in continental money, at such a depreciation as to be scarcely worth any thing, the value of which was not more than sufficient to purchase a horse for his son Doct. Walter Warfield, late of Lexington, Kentucky, who was surgeon in the army, to ride to camp; and such was his patriotism, he never complained, or has any of his heirs ever applied to their country for further remuneration for those arms which at that time so largely contributed to make us independent. He was honest, and could not reconcile it to his conscience to pay his debts, necessarily contracted for the materials for making those arms, in the depreciated currency he was compelled to receive, and when the war was over he was sued for those very debts, and his estate ruined thereby.

A. C.

GEN. SAUNDER'S LETTER.

SALISBURY, SEPT. 17th, 1827.

Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay.

GENTLEMEN.—I have but this moment seen the note of Messrs. Gales & Son, in which they refuse to publish my reply to gov. Kent. I would most willingly decline any further notice of the matter, but that I prefer others should judge of my "language" besides those *chasteland squeamish editors*. I must ask you to do me the justice they refuse. Very respectfully,

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Messrs. Gales & Son: I am no longer a subscriber for the National Intelligencer, and am indebted to a friend

for the sight of that, and of your paper of the 27th ult. in which I find an "extract of a letter from his excellency Joseph Kent, governor of Maryland to a gentleman of Frankfort, Kentucky." My absence from home and a desire to hear from gentlemen with whom I had lived in the winter of 1825, and others with whom I had corresponded freely upon the subject of the then pending election, has delayed my notice of this extraordinary letter.

The same inducement, I presume, which influenced his "excellency" to write the letter, induced its translation into the columns of the Intelligencer, and to those of the *Raleigh Register*. It is indeed illustrative of the "politics of the day," and of the political system, which seems to be the governing maxim with those who respond to the wishes of their great magician, the honorable the secretary of state—

"My author and dispose: what thou bid'st,
"Unargued I obey."

The maxim is practised to perfection, from his "excellency the governor of Maryland" down to the lowest minion of the obsequious tribe of subsidized presses "by authority." The signal proof of daring and determined servility, evidenced by this "extract," the bold and unblushing falsehood it avows as to my conduct and language, shows his "excellency" a worthy favorite of his master; and the readiness with which it is copied into certain prints, evince their greedy subserviency to his will.

I know the position in which I stand, and that of the personage whose word I have to confront. But I am not the first victim selected by the parasites of the day, to divert public reprehension from their high patron, nor is gov. Kent the first man who is indebted to his *station* for a little brief consequence. I am charged from this "high source" of having been "decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to gen. Jackson, and not ten minutes" before the late election by the house of representatives, to have approached him, (gov. Kent), "with an anxious countenance, discovering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words: "I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for gen. Jackson." His excellency must indeed have relaxed from the cares of office for the perusal of "the Merry Wives of Windsor," or "the School for Scandal," "The Arabian Knight's Entertainment," or some other work of fiction. It is to be recollected this "anxious countenance," this "deep concern," this "emphatic language," occurred more than two years since, on the eve of an important election, to a man occupying a different side of the house from myself, with whom I was not intimate, who had been opposed to my friends in politics, and one who I had always viewed as concealing under a plausible exterior, the secret, but deadly enmity of a viper. On an occasion, and by a man of this kind, my manner and words are professed to be remembered with accuracy, and reported with precision. The affirmative charge rests upon the *ipse dixit* of this pliant governor alone.* I meet it, therefore, as it ought to be met, with the *lie direct*.

From the commencement of the late presidential contest, to its termination I harbored but one feeling, and expressed but one language, a preference for William H. Crawford, and the most positive hostility to John Q. Adams. I might, *Messrs. Editors*, call upon you to bear testimony to the truth of this declaration. You cannot have forgotten the early expression of my opinions in hostility to Mr. Adams.† These opinions not only ex-

*He refers to a statement made by his friend Mr. F. Johnson to the house of representatives. There was so much of the *baucille* in Mr. Johnson's speech, and delivered so disjointed, that there was no collecting a fact from what he did say. If he made the statement, I did not hear it; but I have no doubt, if made, it was on the authority of gov. Kent.

†Early in the presidential canvass, the editors of the "Register" refused to insert the famous "political horse race," as reflecting upon Mr. Adams for his supposed countenance of the alien and sedition laws. I then published several numbers over the signature of *Burke*, in which it was my object to prove there was stronger grounds to support this supposition than the editors imagined. That Mr. Adams was elected by the same legislature of Massachusetts who passed upon Mr. Mad-

pressed my opposition to Mr. Adams, but a preference for any other man of political honesty. I could here give the testimony of those members of congress with whom I boarded in the winter of 1825, the letters I then wrote to my friends in this state, avowing my determination to vote for gen. Jackson with a majority of the delegation from the state, as our second choice, and not from any fear of consequences—all evincing but one conduct and one language, and that directly in opposition to the assertion and certificate of governor Kent. I do not deem it necessary to rely upon testimony at this time to repel so notorious a libel. As a politician, my course has been any other than equivocal, and my language at all times free from doubt. I have not the most faint recollection of seeing governor Kent on the day of election, and certain I am, I felt neither alarm or any great concern at the result. I was well satisfied as governor Kent, though *particeps criminis*, that the vote of general Van Rensselaer was the pivot on which the first ballot was to turn. It was known that Scott and Cook had resolved to vote for Mr. Adams—that colonel Mitchell also, by a kind of suicidal morality, (probably of governor Kent's teaching), and upon whom the vote of Maryland depended, would first vote for Mr. Adams, afterwards for general Jackson. It was with general Van Rensselaer to decide the vote of New York, and to elect Mr. Adams. He had asserted to a friend most positively that he would not vote for Mr. A. Yet Mr. Clay had whispered some of his flattering unctious into his ear, the danger and responsibility of a protracted ballot, and the sly and insidious Webster appealed to his federal feelings. The appeal was not in vain. Those with whom I had the honor to act, had scarcely a hope for the success of their candidate, and from the course which things had taken, felt but little concern. It is possible I may have inquired from some of the known supporters of Mr. Adams, if they intended to elect him on the first ballot, and save us the necessity of electing gen. J. If so, no one could have been so obtuse as to misconceive my object, much less to have tortured it into the "emphatic" exclamation ascribed to me by this certifying governor.

I shall now take leave of this matter, as I have neither time or inclination to engage in a controversy with even a governor of a respectable state. I have never denounced Mr. Clay for voting for Mr. Adams. That was a matter which belonged to the country, and not to me. I endeavored, in my representative capacity, to bring to light some of the improper purposes to which he had sought to apply the patronage of the administration. This is the head and front of my offence. This is the lever with which he and others seek to uphold those now in authority, and he who shall dare to expose to public view the hand that administers the poison, may expect to meet with the vilest detraction. I have not the vanity to suppose that the secret malignity of governor Kent seeks to destroy the character of one in my humble sphere, but to administer to the morbid appetite of his exalted friend, to save those with whom he acted from the day of account and retribution. Such is the united effort of those who seek to maintain the prime minister as the main prop to the present administration, and who consider dislike to him as deserving certain destruction. Wicked and unhappy men! who seek their private safety, in opposing public good. Weak and silly men! who vainly imagine that they shall pass for the nation, and the nation for a faction: that they shall be judged in the right and every one who opposes them in the wrong. But I leave them and him, by whom I have been thus forced before the public, to the judgment of those on whom they would impose.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Salisbury, Aug. 20, 1827.

son's report of '90—condemning that report, and approving of those obnoxious laws. That from the session of 1803, when he first took his seat in the senate of the United States, up to the session of 1807, he uniformly voted with the federal party, thereby evincing his fidelity to the principles of those by whom he had been elected. That his report of the bill for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and his celebrated report in Mr. Senator Smith's case, were the first acts of his conversion, by which he became, a *transformed* republican.

MR. EATON TO THE PUBLIC.

From the Nashville Republican, Sept. 18.

What I shall submit to the consideration of the public, demands of me no apology. Should any think otherwise, I tender to them Mr. Clay's dinner speech, delivered at Lexington in July last, with the references that have been made to me, both by General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan. Thus situated, it is neither needful nor proper to remain silent: I shall therefore speak the things that I know, from a conviction, that the references which have been made, render it proper for me to do so.

First, to an adjustment on my own account with Mr. Clay; who, in his speech delivered at Lexington, uses towards me this language.

"Before the election, an attempt was made, by an abusive letter, published in the *Columbian Observer*, at Philadelphia, a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton, the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail my motives, and to deter me in the exercise of my duty."

The language employed in this sentence, is arranged with so great art and caution, as to make it susceptible of doubtful intention. The meaning which the speaker intended should attach, and which, with nine readers out of ten, will obtain, is, that the *Columbian Observer* was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail his (Mr. Clay's) motives, and to deter him in the exercise of his duty. With this construction, I take leave to say, it is misrepresentation—it is untrue. This paper was assisted, though not sustained by me for any purpose; and far less with a view to *assail motives*, or to deter any one in the exercise of his duty.

The return made of me by the editors of the *Columbian Observer*, as one of their creditors, has been a fruitful theme of exulting remark to Mr. Clay's editors and friends. I little expected to see him at so small a business; and still less that he would have hazarded an assertion before the public, when he was wanting in proof to support that assertion. A single paper, to be sure, at Philadelphia, the *Democratic Press* had asserted it. But Mr. Clay should have recollected, that as he was decrying the force of newspaper testimony, as authority applicable to his own case, delicacy, and a regard for consistency should have restrained his willingness to insist on it, as a rule conclusive towards others. Like himself, though, I can now express my satisfaction at having the matter presented in some tangible form, and by "a responsible accuser;" and, that he may be spared all further disquietude on the subject, he shall be afforded the history of the transaction, precise and accurate as it took place, with leave to make of it hereafter whatever use he can.

To the editors of that paper, and at their request, I did lend a sum of money; at that time, before, nor after, was there an agreement, or understanding, expressed or otherwise, as to any political course which they should pursue. More than a year preceding this circumstance, and before I ever knew Messrs. Simpson & Conrad the editors, had that paper been warily and zealously in the cause of General Jackson.—It was my own money, not the public's; and I have yet to learn, wherein there is either culpability or criminality in lending money to the respectable editor of a newspaper, greater than to any other individual in society, unless as a stipend to induce to a course not sanctioned by his preference or judgement. The character of those editors is sufficient to turn aside the imputation of opinions thus controlled—while a recollection that for eighteen months or more they had labored in support of Andrew Jackson, altogether forbids it.

But, again: In advertising to this transaction—to my mind a very innocent and unoffending one—why was it necessary for Mr. Clay to throw around me, for description sake, so many far fetched and high sound-

ing expletives? Mr. Eaton, of the Senate—(there being in that body none other bearing a name, or even a similar name,) would as it appears to me, be altogether sufficient, if description of person was alone the end and object designed to be attained; but this was not the object, and hence the lofty addenda, "the colleague—the friend and the biographer of General Jackson." What, then, was it? An attempt at deception—a matter of special pleading, by which it was expected, a conclusion in the public mind would be arrived at, that General Jackson was the shelterer of this paper, intended and sustained for the avowed purpose to *assail Mr. Clay's motives, and to deter him in the exercise of his duty*. To this obviously designed intentment, I apply a positive denial of its truth. General Jackson was in Tennessee, and knew no more of the loan made to those gentlemen, than Mr. Clay did; nor did he know of it, until during last winter, when—on the supposition, I suppose, that it might be used as a good *set off* to the changes and breakings of the Secretary, in his *By Authority* corps—it became matter of remark and censure in those columns which were friendly to Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Before this period, I had not spoken of it; nor until this time, detailed the particulars. I do so now, lest, under the authority of the name which brings forward the accusation, suspicions may arise, and a character and consequence be given to the transaction, greater than it merits. In presenting myself before the public on a subject which so lately has produced some excitement, and much inquiry and remark, I have felt it proper to speak thus far of matters which essentially pertain to myself; and with that portion of the subject I am now done.

In connection with this speech, are also other matters which have been presented to the consideration of the country; and about which I have been referred to, both by General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan. With references thus made, to remain silent and reserved, amidst the general interest which prevails, by many might be considered improper. I shall present therefore, my understanding of things as they were at the time, and as they are still retained upon my recollection.

Between the statement of General Jackson and that submitted by Mr. Buchanan, I can perceive some differences; but they are principally verbal, and not material.—Those which do obtain, appear to me rather facts themselves: substantially, there is accord. Mr. Buchanan alleges, that, on approaching General Jackson, he did not come from Mr. Clay. It is not asserted that he did; General Jackson states, his opinion at the time was, that Mr. Buchanan had come from Mr. Clay or some of his friends; but this is given merely as matter of impression—nothing more. By the showing of Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Buchanan, it now appears, that Mr. Markley was the negotiator. A difference as to the date—the period of time at which the conversation took place, may exist; for Mr. Buchanan places it on the 30th of December. It may be, however, that he intends this as the period of his conversation with Mr. Markley; if it be in reference to his interview with General Jackson, then, agreeably to my recollection, it is a mistake. I cannot precisely, and to a day, declare the time when Mr. B. came to see and converse with me; but I do recollect it to have been during that week, on the Saturday of which the reported meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends took place, and when the determination was taken to support Mr. Adams. I feel quite satisfied, that the meeting to which I allude, was on Saturday the 22d of January. Early in that week, (Tuesday or Wednesday evening,) Mr. Buchanna visited me. It was on the pavement, and in front of my own residence, where we conversed together. A statement of our conversation, concisely drawn, was given to General Green, editor of the *United States Telegraph*, at his request, in August 1826—more than a year ago—it is as follows:

"In January, 1825, a few days before it had been

known that Mr. Clay and his friends had declared in favor of Mr. Adams, I was called upon by Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania. He said, it was pretty well understood, that overtures were making by the friends of Adams, on the subject of cabinet appointments: That Jackson should fight them with their own weapons. He said, the opinion was, that Jackson would retain Adams, and that it was doing him injury.—That the General should state whom he would make Secretary of State, and desired that I would name it to him. My reply was, that I was satisfied General Jackson would say nothing on the subject. Mr. Buchanan then remarked: "Well, if he will merely say, he will not retain Mr. Adams, that will answer." I replied, I was satisfied, General Jackson would neither say, who should, or who should not be Secretary of State—but that he, (Mr. B.) knew him well, and might talk with him as well as I could.—Mr. Buchanan then said, that on the next day, before the General went to the House, he would call. He did so, as I afterwards understood."

In this application and interview, I felt that Mr. Buchanan was acting on the ground of anxious solicitude for the success of General Jackson, and from a desire that nothing of stratagem and management should interpose to prevent the election of one, for whom he felt more than common interest. I considered, in his zeal, he felt it to be right to defend the citadel against unlooked for assaults, and believed, consequently, that the enemy should be met with their own weapons. He may have intended to present this as the idea and opinion of others, not his own. Such, indeed, may have been the case, though I cannot say I so understood him at the time.

I take occasion to repeat, that the conversation, as here given, at the request of the editor of the United States Telegraph, was afforded him in August, 1826 while he was on a visit to Tennessee. I mention this fact, because, the statement being in his possession, he will be enabled to say, if the one he has, and that which is here submitted, be not the same. By this circumstance, thus fortunately existing, I may find safety from some of those charges which a kindly editor has already taken occasion to surmise and insinuate.—The ungenerous and illiberal effort is made to excite prejudice; to forestal the public, and to awaken suspicions, through the allegation, that an attempt would be made "to discredit Mr. Buchanan, by arraying Major Eaton and others against him," before the public. On so idle an errand, and so hopeless an effort I should exceedingly regret the necessity of being obliged to proceed; and yet, were it necessary to maintain myself on any of the demands of truth, I should certainly venture, regardless of the sayings and prophecies of any one. Between Mr. Buchanan's statement, my own, and that of Gen. Jackson, heretofore published, I can, as already remarked, discern no essential or material difference. True, before I had read and particularly examined, what had been stated, I believed differences were to be found, though that opinion no longer remains. If there be those who desire to urge that any such do exist, and that the submitted averments are in fact untrue, I shall be free and cheerful to concede, that the mistakes are those which proceed from error of recollection, and from no other cause. I have known Mr. Buchanan too long, to place any statement of his which might be discrepant with my own, under the head of intentional error, or ascribe it to any other circumstance than inaccuracy of recollection.

I might here rest my remarks, and forbear to say more on the subject, but being in possession of some facts, which may not be considered immaterial—the tendency of which may be, to exhibit matters more fully to public consideration, I shall not conclude this presentation, without submitting them also. I have already said, that a meeting was held on the 22d of January; previous to which time, the opinions of Mr. Clay and his friends were but little known—conjecture alone pointed out what probably their course would be. On the succeeding Monday, the opinion

prevailed, that they had taken their ground; and in a few days afterwards Mr. Clay's military chieftain letter, as it has been styled, was written to Judge Brooke, of Virginia, of whom he speaks as a particular friend. In that letter, he mentions his difficult, "highly critical" situation—the interrogation to his conscience, and the course he had resolved to pursue. Thus, to a particular friend, on the 28th of January, and not earlier, was a declaration made of the course he had concluded to take. Why the necessity of a silence so long, and so rigidly preserved?

This Saturday evening meeting, and the course which had been resolved upon, formed generally on Monday the subject of conversation. The Senate having adjourned, General Jackson and myself were passing from the capitol, being yet within the enclosure, and near to a flight of steps leading to the avenue, when Mr. Clay, coming diagonally on our route, from the House of Representatives, passed very near, and without speaking. He was proceeding down the flight of steps in front of the building, and we were in the act of descending, when some person coming up, accosted us. At that moment, Mr. Clay, turning round, observed, "how are you to day, General?" with a manner somewhat embarrassed, as though he had just then discovered him.—The salutation was returned, and Mr. Clay passed on. Immediately afterwards, General Jackson remarked to me, that Mr. C. seemed disposed to pass him without speaking—my answer was, "as he has concluded to vote against you, General, I suppose he is solicitous for no further intercourse;" we dropped the subject. I had never before perceived Mr. Clay thus distant with General Jackson, having been previously quite the reverse; and well knowing, from our near proximity at passing, that it was altogether improbable he should not have observed us. I looked to this coyness on his part, as a circumstance corroborative of what had been the reports of the day—a determination taken to support Mr. Adams.

Previous to the announcement of this meeting on Saturday, I had not distrusted the result of the election. As regarded the course Kentucky would take even conceding the force of Mr. Clay's influence, I felt there was security in these considerations. That, so far from there being any thing of good, there had been an unfriendly understanding very lately subsisting between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay: That Mr. Adams was not the choice of Kentucky—had not been thought of nor voted for there; and of all the persons presented to the public, would probably have received the most inconsiderable suffrage in that state. That Mr. Crittenden, who stood at the head of the electoral list for Mr. Clay, and whose opinions of the preference and choice of Kentucky, I hence inferred, might have weight, had written to a friend of mine at Washington, that Kentucky preferred Jackson, and wished him to succeed against Adams. But, beside all this, the Legislature of the state had sent forth their instructions, (or request) on this subject, declaring what was to be considered the sense of the people; and I, well remembering the warm and ancient contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Pope, on the subject of a disregard of instructions, had not supposed that the former would venture to place at nought his previous open avowals on this important political point. These were the grounds of my opinions, and of my conclusions, and they were removed, only when I understood that this meeting had been held, and the vote of Kentucky determined upon.

There were other considerations of inference and of argument. The state of N. York was thought to be dependent for the course she would pursue, on the vote of a single individual. Thus situated it could not be known to absolute certainty, though conjecturally it was, what finally her course would be. Maryland it was believed, would at least on the first ballot, be on the side of Mr. Adams. These two, with the six New England states, were all, which with any thing of certainty could be counted on. Five were yet want-

ed. Louisiana and Illinois it was believed would be in favor of the same course; though as it was in opposition to the preference indicated by the electoral colleges at home, it was asserted, that the members from those states, would not march in that direction, except in the event, that thereby the election of Mr. Adams would be rendered secure and certain. Report having urged strongly, that, on the second ballot, Maryland would secede and vote for General Jackson, it was therefore indispensably important to bring matters to a close. The whole affair then rested with Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri. Under this state of things was it, and after that it had been ascertained, that Jackson, would make no disclosure, as to his cabinet, that the meeting of the 22nd of January took place. Those who attended it, being participants in what was done, have never yet declared the particulars. I have though in my possession a communication from a gentleman, formerly of Congress, (not from this state) and heretofore the friend of Mr. Clay. He gives the reason why he is no longer that friend. To a letter which was lately written to him by me, this is his reply.

"The bargain of 1825, between Messrs. Adams and Clay I remember well was freely spoken of by many members of Congress, although I had no personal knowledge of any fact, which would warrant the belief, that the contract existed: besides the high estimation in which I then held Mr. Clay, forbade my suspicions on any accusations not supported by positive proof; that proof was not afforded me, and I held him guiltless:—Yet there were some circumstances of unfavorable appearance, and which as the friend of Mr. Clay I was sorry had existence. The circumstances to which I allude were the continued silence and lengthy reserve of Mr. Clay's friends, in publishing or letting it be known, how they would vote; and the fact that the Kentucky delegation who voted for Mr. A. had a meeting to determine upon their course, as I was informed by one of them: at which it was said to me, that upon the question being proposed to Mr. Clay for whom shall we vote, he answered in substance, "that in case General Jackson should be elected he believed the administration with its weight would be opposed to him, to prostrate him: that should Mr. A. be elected he felt satisfied it would not be so; but that he hoped no personal considerations for him would induce them to act contrary to their desire." Upon these circumstances I have often remarked, that the first was not in character of Kentuckians, and that the last was the strongest appeal which could be made to a man's friends, and the heaviest requisition: which could be levied on their attachment. Until a very short time since I had not been convinced that the bargain had been made as executed, and I even now regret that I am constrained to admit it; but believing it, I shall leave nothing undone which can be honourably performed to defeat the Coalition."

Anthony's oration over the dead body of Cesar has been greatly admired for manner, artfulness, and concealment of intended purpose; but this of Mr. Clay is quite a match for it: so pointed; and yet so modest; so retiring, and so evidently concealing its real intentions. Gentlemen you are my friends, and as such we have met. Let me not ask you to neglect your duty, or sacrifice yourselves for me: I ask nothing at your hands;—but of one thing you may rest assured—if Jackson is elected I shall be prostrate; but if Mr. Adams shall be chosen, "he felt satisfied it would not be so." In the one case, there was danger to his prospects, in the other there would be none; nor was this given as an opinion formed, or belief entertained—it is of stronger import—he was satisfied there would be none. The speech had its effect, the long agony was over, and the determination taken to move together. Thus was the whole machinery ready to operate, provided defection could be kept from its parts. And until this were effected, Mr. Clay's course was but matter of conjecture. If judgement and sound deliberation, prompted him to adopt the preference he did, certainly it does not follow, that duty demanded

of him this grave and formal exercise of his influence, whereby to have controlled the opinions and votes of others. Resting on this ground of decision merely, apart from any other, and future consideration, such active zeal was forbidden by the situation in which he himself had very lately stood, and more especially from the personal relation which he, and Mr. Adams had recently occupied towards each other.

The course adopted by Mr. Clay, in reference to this election, and the circumstances attending it at the time, were then as now the subject of free and censurable remark. The final consummation though, did not for a time take place. Many, incredulous to mere assertion, and anxious to maintain their former favorable opinions, were willing and disposed, to defer all credence until after the Inauguration, and when it should with certainty be ascertained, whether Mr. Clay would be appointed to the first situation in the Cabinet. The nomination came! It was submitted to the Senate,—a vote taken, and contrary to what before, I believe, had ever happened, in reference to a Cabinet Appointment, a large number of that body (one third) were found in opposition to it. Besides those there were others, unfriendly to the confirmation, but who yielded their assent on the ground, that the President was amenable to the country, for a correct administration of its affairs; and that the immemorial usage of the Senate, had conceded him the right to select his Cabinet agreeably to his own wishes. It was said, if the Senate shall refuse their assent, and future mishaps arise, a strong defence to the Executive would be afforded and the President be enabled to say —the Senate opposed me, and denied a right heretofore never withheld,—the right of obtaining that assistance in which I had confidence, and which, it was my desire and object to procure. That the nomination though, was silently voted on, and nothing said respecting it, is not correct. A Senator in his place, addressed the chair—opposed a confirmation and presented the reasons, of his objections, which were entirely in reference to Mr. Clay's course and conduct on the Presidential election. I shall not use his name nor attempt to quote his remarks, although the injunction of secrecy has been long since removed, I well remember tho', that the name of this Senator, and what he had done, and what said, were spoken of at the time publicly; and I well remember too, that no reply to him, was made or attempted, or committee of enquiry asked for. After he had taken his seat, the nomination was voted on, and carried, and the appointment confirmed. I know not what friend or member, afforded Mr. Clay the information that his nomination was not objected to in the Senate; But I do know, that he made an incorrect report.

If after a perusal of what is here written, there shall be any, disposed to maintain, that a statement, simply, of Mr. Buchanan's conversation, is all that was necessary, or proper to be presented; and that I should have gone no farther, this is my answer. It is a public matter, and one about which the country has manifested deep solicitude: it was right thence to speak what I know. But besides this, Mr. Clay without regard to others' feelings, or concern for the injustice he might be doing, has undertaken to hold me before the public, by representing, that I had sustained a paper for the avowed object of assailing his motives, and deterring him in the exercise of his duty, for thus it seems to be read: a noble vocation indeed! Why do this? I had not interfered to interrupt Mr. Clay's repose;—I had written no letter to Mr. Carter Beverly; and far as he then had knowledge, had spoken nothing of, or concerning him. No reasonable man then, can look to me as a volunteer in this business, or as having gone farther, than even, justice to myself demanded.

JOHN H. EATON.

Franklin, Ten. Sept. 12, 1827.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 7—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 13, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 639

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ Mechanical necessity has led to a proceeding that we would have avoided—a publication of the Address on behalf of the General Convention at Harrisburg, before issuing the pamphlet ordered to be printed; but the occupation of our type in matter to fill *four sheets and an half* like the *Register*, and the inability to procure additional workmen in our emergency, left no alternative, unless to delay the pamphlet a week longer than by this arrangement it will be. The affair is unimportant to the public; but we feel it right to offer this explanation to the members of the late convention.

The "Appendix" makes nearly *fifty* pages of facts, and figures—opinions and arguments, divided into chapters—as follows: 1, general population table as taken at the several censuses; 2, tabular views of the foreign commerce of United States from 1791 to 1826; 3, progress of population; 4, details of the imports and exports of the United States to and from all nations for 1826; 5, the same to and from Great Britain, with comparative views; 6, revenue of the United States, as derived from the customs, and contrasted statements of goods imported; 7, general essay on production and consumption, interspersed with facts, propositions, and arguments, with frequent references to authorities, and a large collection of curious collateral items, foreign and domestic; 8, on scientific power and manual labor and effects of protection, with comparisons of production and subsistence, and statements of the cost of articles in Europe and the United States, and of the progress of navigation; 9, the internal trade, or commerce between the several states—this chapter makes, of itself, 12 or 13 pages, and is a laborious collection of things, showing the rapidly increasing importance of this *incalculably* valuable business of the nation, intermixed with arguments and explanatory remarks; 10, a general view of the operation and effect of the auction system, exhibiting its reduction of the public revenue and injury to our merchants and others; 11, exposition and examination of the British prohibitory and restrictive laws, with tabular statements, official facts, comparative views, and numerous references to authority; 12, some particular notices of the operation of protection on the prosperity of the United States, especially in its happy effects upon commerce and navigation, the growing of grain and wool, and the planting of cotton and sugar—the generally increased value of property, and greatly enlarged consumption of American cotton, with statements concerning the cost of articles before and since the tariff of 1824; 13, numerous items relative to sheep and wool and woollens; 14, the same as to cotton and its manufactures; 15, the same in respect to iron; 16, the same concerning hides and skins and manufactures of leather; 17, the same as to the product of tobacco and sugar; 18, the same of lead and its manufactures; 19, an essay on the linen manufacture; 20, a collection of opinions and proceedings on the propriety, necessity and constitutionality of protecting the domestic industry, as engaged in agriculture, manufactures and commerce; and an extensive miscellaneous department, or general gathering of depository items and facts, relating to other subjects, or tending to support the various matters urged upon the consideration of the reader.

From this summary notice some idea may be entertained of the amount of *patience* bestowed on this work, and particularly when it is recollected that nearly all the matter was collected specially for it; there being no official statements as to the chief things of interest desired to be shewn for the public instruction. The writer and compiler is somewhat familiar with statistical subjects, and as prompt and industrious, perhaps, as any other person in the pursuit of facts—yet the whole may be said to have cost him an average of eight or nine hours daily employment at the desk for the space of two months—and yet many particulars which cost him hours of zealous search or anxious reflection, will be esteemed like the exploit of Columbus with his egg, which any body might cause to stand firmly upon

its small end, being shewn how it was done. But others will give full credit to the industry with which every enquiry has been pursued which presented itself as useful to demonstrate the wisdom, as well as the *necessity*, of the policy which we recommend and support.

In justice to this address and its *appendix* the whole should have been laid aside for two or three months, and then to be carefully examined, item by item, and each again compared with all the rest. The importance of the subjects spoken of would seem to demand this—for the leading object has been to furnish a general *text book* for the use of all parties, friends or opponents. How nearly this object has been obtained, the public will determine; and if some few errors should appear (as they probably must, because of the countless references made), though much care has been exerted to prevent them, we hope they will be tolerated, under an assurance that no desire has been entertained to distort, or even embellish the truth—if for no other reason, than that it would be injurious to the great cause of domestic industry. We earnestly, but respectfully, invite the *careful reading* and liberal criticism of all persons, and especially hope that our southern brethren will *examine* what we have stated. If so, we flatter ourselves that many will believe with us, that there is a full and perfect *community of interest* between the extreme south and west and the distant east, the sea-washed coast and the vast region that is drained by the "Father of Waters."

For this exertion which has materially injured the private business of the writer and not a little exhausted his strength, he neither has, nor expects to receive, one cent as a pecuniary compensation, nor has he personally one dollar at stake in the success of any other establishment than his own little affair in the REGISTER. In addition, he has subjected himself to a *personal* persecution—the fervency and indiscrimination of *new party* politics having been strangely brought to bear upon old questions of principle—and rude and injurious denunciations are superadded to the former prejudices or honest mistakes, with which this work had to contend. It is hard to combat and resist all these, often involving differences with old friends impressed with new and special notions suited to a changed state of the times—but how much harder is it to bear with the cold indifference and withering apathy of those more immediately interested in the prevalence of our opinions—the growers of grain and wool, and the manufacturers generally! But the writer has held these opinions for thirty years and more—while yet an apprentice lad, he supported them in several juvenile essays published in the Philadelphia newspapers, and he cannot give them up to temporary purposes—to *renunciation* NEVER. But, when he recollects that for many years, this work stood *alone* as the steady and zealous advocate of what has been since called the "American system," and that now more than one hundred and fifty newspapers in the north, east or west, give a general support to it—that even in the states south of the Potomac, where only one voice was heard a little while ago,* we have as much talent and nearly as many of the respectable journals on our side, as those opposed to us—there is encouragement to hope for better dispositions and better times. He *really* believes that no classes of persons are more benefitted by the protection of domestic industry, as contended for in this work, than the *cotton* and *sugar* planters. He feels confident that our own factories of the former cause the consumption of 100,000 or 150,000†

*In that excellent gazette, the "Winchester Republican". The ability and firmness with which its highly respectable editor has supported our principles, deserves far more than this small tribute to his merit.

†Not more by our own manufacture, than because that the British are *compelled* to use more of our cotton to enter into *competition* with us in the markets of Mexico and

bales more of our cotton, than would otherwise have a market, except at prices closely approximated to the cheap product of the *East Indies*; and is certain that the reduction of public revenue caused by the cultivation of sugar in Louisiana would not, could not, be borne, if the people of the states consuming perhaps, three-fourths of it, had not established manufactures to make a market at home, in lieu of the foreign one which has been denied them, by the prohibitions and restrictions of Europe. He has oftentimes said, and says so still, with renewed assurance of the truth of what he says—that his southern fellow citizens will yet be the most decided and resolute friends of a protecting tariff. On the day of the date of the address, (October 10), he was fifty years old. If it shall please the AUTHOR of ALL THINGS to permit him to attain the age of three score years, he will not then be called "the great enemy of the south," or abused as one that desires to "plunder" any of his fellow men.

The following comes very opportunely to support what is said of changes of opinion in the south. About 350 of the people of Opelousas, Louisiana, lately assembled for the purpose of expressing their opinions on the politics of the day. William Garrard a distinguished citizen and a soldier of the revolution, was called to the chair, and a committee of twenty-four gentlemen appointed to draft an address to the people—the concluding paragraph of which is annexed; but we disclaim all participation in the purely political part of it:

"The people of this state will maturely reflect on these things. They will ask themselves whether it is politic or prudent to abandon an administration which ensures us the assistance of the general government, in connecting our numerous water-courses by means of canals, thus reclaiming our inundated grounds, and adding, beyond the compass of calculation, to the prosperity, health, and happiness of the whole community! Whether it is wise or just, to withdraw their support from faithful and long tried public servants, who foster and protect a system which creates a home demand for two hundred thousand bales of our cotton, and which directly gives to the sugar planters, annually, a protection equal to nearly one million and a half of dollars? Whether we will, in fact, repulse the hand that sustains us? And all this to gratify a romantic feeling of gratitude, elicited by mere military success, for the purpose of raising to power a set of men, whose fundamental principles are, "let every thing alone;" let the states dig their own canals, for the constitution forbids the interference of the general government. Let commerce alone, buy where you can buy the cheapest. Let the West India planter bring his sugar into the country free of duty, by which the consumer will be supplied at four cents a pound, or less; and let the sugar planter of Louisiana, who, relying on the implied faith of the nation—has incurred heavy responsibilities—unable to contend against the price of the West India labor and the superiority of that climate, sink into bankruptcy and ruin."

We shall leave the subject for this time. We do not fear the accusations heaped upon us, and many are of a character that we cannot descend to notice. The new parties to this war against the protecting system, whatever may be their "combinations" concerning it, will not succeed—and the principles supported in the first act passed under the present constitution in 1789, for raising a revenue, and "encouraging domestic manufactures," will be established—for "truth is mighty and will prevail."

The pamphlet will be finished next week, and forwarded as ordered, to the full amount of the funds provided for paper and print. The writer has exerted himself to fulfil the expectations of his friends, but seriously fears that many will be disappointed. He has no pretensions to taste in composition, and moderate claims indeed, even to grammatical accuracy—and a degree of responsibility has been thrown upon him such as he never before encountered. It has never entered into his mind, that success will depend on his production; but he believes that a want of discretion therein might materially injure the cause. And further—he is about to be placed

South-America, or lose the whole trade in coarse cotton goods. And still they use as much of the cheap cotton of India, as they suppose this competition can possibly bear,

as a mark for any one to shoot at, that pleases—not only with profitable and manly argument, but with satire, re-proof and severity, and foul and filthy imprecations of motives. Errors, if any there are, will be magnified, and the most trifling inadvertencies be raised up into mountains, because of the public excitement on the great subjects considered. Hence the extraordinary care and intense application that have been exerted, as to the expostitions and arguments brought forward into the appendix, compared with several chapters of which, the address itself is like the work of an evening, for labor expended.

We have, perhaps, already said too much—yet there are several other things which we have a strong desire to mention. We shall refrain. A candid perusal is asked, and we say to our opponents—"strike, but hear."

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. The result of the Maryland elections of members of the house of delegates stands thus—

	Administration.	Jackson.
Annapolis city,	2	0
Baltimore city,	0	2
Baltimore county,	0	4
Harford,	2	2
Anne Arundel,	2	2
Montgomery,	2	2
Frederick,	1	3
Washington,	0	4
Alleghany,	4	0
Charles,	4	0
St. Mary's,	4	0
Calvert,	3	1
Prince Georges,	4	0
Cecil,	0	4
Kent,	2	2
Talbot,	2	2
Queen Ann's,	3	1
Caroline,	4	0
Dorchester,	5	1
Somerset,	4	0
Worcester,	3	1
—	—	—
	49	31

It is impossible to present a statistical view of the votes given in the several counties, as shewing the strength of the different parties, because of the numerous candidates in some of them, over the number that might be elected; and in certain others, the question was not fairly tested for different reasons.

The following are given as the correct returns of Delaware, for a member of congress in place of Mr. McLane, appointed a senator of the U. S.

	Administration—JOHNS	Jackson—BAYARD.
New Castle county maj.	—	369
Kent	409	—
Sussex	355	—
—	—	—
	764	369
	369	—
Majority for Mr. Johns	395	—

Dr. Young, one of the representatives elect in congress from Kentucky, died on the 19th ult.

It will be recollected that there was a tie last October in that part of the city of Philadelphia which forms a congressional district, between Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Horn. A new election was held last Tuesday, Mr. Sergeant being opposed by Mr. Hemphill, the Jackson candidate. The result was, for Mr. Sergeant 2702, for Mr. Hemphill 2546—majority for Mr. Sergeant 156. The opposing candidates were certainly two of the strongest and ablest men that could have been put up by the different parties—both of honorable standing, and highly esteemed.

"REGULATION OF THE PRESS."—The following are extracts from late London papers on the despotic and cowardly act of the French government in re-establishing the censorship of the press—

The London Morning Chronicle, says:—

"There can be but one opinion with respect to the impolicy of the step taken by the French government. It amounts to a confession that its measures cannot bear the light, and by extinguishing opposition, it deprives itself of

every means of justification; for while the public will lend a greedy ear even to calumny against public functionaries, they will refuse to give them credit for the good they may do."

The same paper says—"The writers of most of the private communications from France, are remarkably circumspect on the subject of politics, as if apprehensive of interference from the police. It is a fact within our own knowledge, that several persons who expressed their opinions rather freely on the state of things in France, not suspecting that their letters would be opened, had received an intimation from authority, to desist from the use of such language under penalty of being sent to the coast under a guard of soldiers."

The Courier mentions the same subject in the following terms:

"The principle of this measure goes completely to fetter the expression of public opinion in France; what its justicial operation may be, must depend upon the discretion and temper of the persons appointed to superintend its execution. Nor can we discover the precise motive for such a decree at the present moment. We are not very inattentive readers of the Paris journals, and we confess we never discover in them any of that inflammatory or seditious writing which would seem to call for so vigilant a control over their labors. Besides, there have been sufficient proofs of late that the ordinary tribunals of the country possess an adequate power to punish any serious transgressions of the press. A government must either be very weak, or the people over whom it rules, very prone to disaffection, when it is considered necessary to resort to a censorship. But it is a gross error to suppose that an expedient like this can meet either emergency. A government gains no accession of strength by betraying its fears; and a discontented people are not likely to grow satisfied under the pressure of fresh grievances."

NAVAL. At the latest dates, the frigates Constitution and Java, and sloops Warren, Lexington, and Ontario, with the schooner Porpoise, the whole of our squadron in the Mediterranean, were in the Archipelago to protect our commerce and navigation; all well—pirates abounding. We have also heard of the Macedonian, at Rio Janeiro, and Boston, at Monte Video—and of the Brandywine and Vincennes at Callao, zealously employed to defend American property in the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The West India squadron is busily engaged for the same purpose.

GAMING!—The bodies of four persons who had committed suicide, because of losses by gaming, were lying in the morgue, (or general bone house of Paris) at one time, to be taken away by their friends. It appears that each of these had very deliberately killed himself—having lost all, both money and honor.

We find in the London papers, says the New-York "Commercial Advertiser", appalling accounts of the number, extent, and rapid multiplication of gambling houses in London, and the king's ministers are loudly called upon either to enforce the existing laws, or, if they are inadequate to the suppression of the evil, to enact new ones. The proprietor of the Pandemonium in James-street is now raising a grand edifice, the estimated expense of which is £72,000, and it is stated that, to the disgrace of twelve hundred individuals, comprising some of the first names among the nobility and gentry, so many have been found to subscribe each a sum of £50 towards erecting such a structure.

The gaming-houses at Paris. On Monday, the tenders for farming the gaming-houses were decided at the Hotel de Ville. At one o'clock the prefect of the Seine entered the audience-room accompanied by the secretary-general, and seated himself at the table with several members of the general council of the department and of the prefecture. The secretary-general read the new regulations, by which the gaming-houses in the rue St. Andre des Arts, as being situated in a quarter much inhabited by youth, was suppressed. There will be, for the future, ten days in each year, during which the gaming-houses will be closed without exception. In several of

them, an hour of play is to be abridged. No person can be admitted into any of them without being introduced; and none of the entertainments they used to give in these houses will henceforth be allowed. The petitions, with tenders were five. Papers, with corresponding numbers, having been placed in an urn, were drawn out by one of the members of the general council. The prefect then read the tenders, in succession, as the corresponding numbers were announced. They were as follows:—

M. Perrier (the younger)	6,037,300 francs.
M. Darelouis	6,051,500
M. Calmolet	6,025,500
M. Benazet	6,055,100
M. Bordier	6,026,000

The decision, was of course, in favour of M. Benazet, whose tender was the highest. The present contractors, who have yet five months of their term to run are paying 6,526,500 francs. The reduction amounts to 471,400 francs, or a sum of 6,055,100 francs. The city will pay over to the treasury 5,500,000 francs.

Beyond all doubt nothing can be more deplorable than to record the official existence of these establishments, disavowed as they are by religion, morals and humanity; denounced every year in the senate, and yet every year consecrated by a legislative vote, as a fatal necessity—as a palliative of greater evils. This sad and unsatisfactory excuse is in like manner, urged for other scandals which are allowed to exist without grieving us, by seeing them ostensibly clothed with the sanction of authority. It is in this point of view that we lament the publicity given to this decision of the tenders for the gaming-houses. That this publicity results from the delicacy of the chief magistrate and principal inhabitants of the capital, we feel it our duty to acknowledge. But it is precisely because we respect their delicacy—that we sincerely grieve they should be obliged to afford their assistance and presence at a proceeding, the immorality of which cannot but offend their consciences. The improvements in the new regulations attest the care taken by the count de Chabrol to diminish the evil which it is not in his power wholly to extirpate; and we have a right to conclude that of all the sacrifices required from the administration of this office, there is none more painful, none from which he does not more earnestly wish to be delivered.

[Journal des Debats.]

BRITISH EXCISE. An account has been printed, by order of the house of commons, of the quantities of articles on which duties of excise in Great Britain were paid in the years 1790 and 1826. The first article in the list is the amount of sales of estates (by auction) charged with duties in the two years. In 1790 it was £1,561,205 4s. 7d.; in 1826, it was £3,218,265 14s. Of furniture, in the first year, £1,046,501; in the last, £2,898,901 17s. 8d. The quantity of strong beer which has paid duty has increased from 4,568,594 to 6,802,232 barrels. Table beer has increased three-fold; but, on the other hand, small beer, at least beer which is small in the eyes of the excise, has become extinct. If we compare the table and small beer of 1790 with the table beer of 1826, there is a decrease from 19½ to 18½ hundred thousand barrels. Malt has increased from 24,721,734 to 30,062,352 bushels. Home spirits, from 4,423,876 to 7,393,549 gallons.—Printed calicoes, from 14,492,459 to 25,336,387 yards. Soap, from 42 to 96 millions lbs. The same comparison can only be made for Ireland on two articles—wines, which have doubled in quantity, increasing from 3,438,079 to 6,837,408 gallons; and malt, which has decreased almost to a half, from 4,697,200 to 2,400,066 Irish bushels. The amount of sales of estates charged with duties in Ireland in 1826, was only £73,510 3s. 4d.; of furniture £186,073 16s. Except the article of spirits, the amount of goods charged with duties of excise in Ireland is extremely small.

SQUIRRELS. The Lawrenceburg, Indiana paper, states that the country is over-run with black and grey squirrels, proceeding south and crossing the Ohio river in multitudes—many were killed with clubs and stones thrown among them.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE

ON BEHALF OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF AGRICULTURISTS AND MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS FRIENDLY TO THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES, ASSEMBLED AT HARRISBURG, 30TH JULY, 1827.

[PREFATORY REMARKS.]

In the preceding journal it is stated that Messrs. Niles, of Maryland, Hopkins, of New York, Ewing, of Ohio, China, of Kentucky, Sprague, of Massachusetts, Patterson, of Pennsylvania, Edgington, of Virginia, Naudain, of Delaware, and Paine, of Vermont, were appointed a committee to draft an address to the people of the United States, in behalf of the general convention assembled at Harrisburg, on the recommendation of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts.

When the committee was raised, it was expected that the address would be forthwith prepared, and laid before the convention for its approbation; but after free and frequent communications between the members of the committee, it became manifest that the duty assigned them could not be performed in a satisfactory manner during the probable period to which the sittings of the convention would be extended; and besides, the various papers or documents, reports of other committees, and a copy of the intended memorial to congress, were not acted upon until a very late hour, and, of course, not in possession to guide or instruct this committee. And, as these things were considered, and the subject in general examined, their views became more and more expanded, as to the plan of the address and the matters which ought to be set forth before the people—and it was agreed that the important statistical facts and useful information which had been elicited in the various public discussions and proceedings, and friendly communications between the members, should be, as far as possible, preserved, and other like or corroborative facts be collected and published for general instruction, to shew the principle and practical operation of the protection afforded to the domestic industry of the country. With this conclusion, it was rendered certain that several weeks of calm consideration and earnest research, would be necessary to give effect to the designs of the committee; and hence they offered the brief report inserted in the journal, and asked time to prepare the address, as is stated in the resolutions which accompanied that report.

The committee then further considered the subject at large, and seemed generally agreed as to the manner of the address, and charged the chairman with the task of collecting, arranging and preparing the matter, though he himself would gladly have yielded up that honor to more than one of his distinguished colleagues, and with entire confidence in their better ability to accomplish the wishes of the convention, and follow the instruction of the committee. The chairman then found himself placed in a highly responsible situation, for, though the harmony of design in the address might be preserved, it was not practicable to obtain the advice and assistance of the other members, dispersed in eight different states. It was with no small degree of anxiety, approaching to fear, that the chairman proceeded to the performance of the duty assigned, and it is with much diffidence that he now presents the results of his labors to the people, in the name of the committee and on behalf of the convention. He has been beset with difficulties from the beginning, which no other than a writer on statistics can at all appreciate; for, except as to the boundaries of our country, the numberings of the people at the several censuses, and the amount of our tonnage with statements of

exports and imports, there is little of an official or national character to appeal to, when one would speak of the resources or the wants of our country—Hence the dispersed condition of facts, and the liability to error—hence, the perpetually enlarging views and constant suggestion of new matter, the interlocking of things with things, supported by and supporting one another—altogether sufficient to intimidate almost any man, zealous to sustain principles approved, and resolute in searching after truth, which has been aimed at, though it would be presumptuous to suppose that, in making more than ten thousand references, mistakes as to facts, or clerical errors, have not been committed, in a first general collection like that now offered to the public—which is also diffusive and desultory, and would have required much additional time to have been digested and prepared, in the manner best suited to exhibit the force of the numerous items which bear upon the great matter under consideration—to wit, the necessity and expediency of protecting the domestic industry; and more undisturbed reflection than it has been within the power of the chairman of the committee to bestow, perpetually called off to other and personal concerns, irresistibly demanding attention.

One word upon the manner of preparing the work. It was thought expedient to throw into the address (properly so called), only general arguments in favor of the measures recommended by the convention, leaving the facts, or practical statements which might support them, to be referred to in an appendix: by this proceeding, the first is divested of the tediousness of detail, and the last may be used for the simple support of propositions advanced—to the relief of the reader, and, perhaps, a better understanding of the subjects offered to the reason of the people.

So far, by way of explanation, the writer in justice to the convention, his particular colleagues and himself, has thought it proper to go. Earnest investigation is invited, and there is no desire to avert liberal criticism, either on facts or opinions—feeling conscious that they are honestly presented, and being blessed with a disposition to acknowledge wrong when informed of error, with that frankness and courtesy which should exist among gentlemen, zealous for the good of their country, though radically differing as to the best means of promoting the general welfare.

ADDRESS.

THE ever-restless thirst for knowledge in man, leads him to measurements of the volumes of waters discharged by the rivers, to the weighing, as it were in a balance, the Alps and the Andes, to an establishment of the courses of the planets, and a determination of the eccentric ranges of comets through the immensity of space, as though he would gauge space itself, and reduce it to human ideas of the extent of matter—and yet the study of himself, the ascertainment of those qualities given to render himself and his fellow men happy, are fatally neglected, and the capacities of the human race, to walk erect, the image of God, are chiefly given up to the warm visions of speculators, or cold calculations of tyrants and masters: to the former, to indulge some pretty theory, or beautiful notion, fitted to other conditions and circumstances of society—and to the last, that it may be counted how many must be slaughtered to win a battle in the field, or how great burthens man can bear and still exist to labor, and groan out “a weary life of servitude and shame.” Practical effects are less regarded by those philosophers than the pleasantries of fancy; and tyrants measure men by a common standard like Procrustes, and with a simple view to ascertain the uses which can be made of them, to forward ambition, gratify lust, feed prodigality, or administer to the cravings of avarice.

Now and then, an enlightened ruler appears, and exerts himself to ameliorate the condition of his people, to make his slaves more comfortable; but the imposition of new burthens always treads upon the heels of improvement, and it remains a matter of doubt, in numerous cases, whether good or evil predominates as, what is called, civilization proceeds.

But man, in this republic, is placed under different circumstances. It is the genius of our institutions that he should stand erect, cast his eyes towards the sun, and acknowledge no sovereign but the DREAD SOVEREIGN of universal nature—the AUTHOR and PRESERVER of all things. Under HIM, and HIM only, he ordains and establishes rules for himself; and improvements of his condition are followed by unalloyed benefits. His accumulations of private wealth pass into the public treasury with his own consent, and he is not a simple pioneer for the happiness of others. It is true, that he often does, or suffers wrong to be done, that he is blinded by prejudice or whirled away by party, and led into acts by his feelings that reason would forbid—still his aim is private prosperity and public honor, an exaltation of his own character, and an advancement of the power and glory of his country.

The manner best suited to accomplish these original and supreme purposes of all civil associations, is a fair and proper subject for discussion “at the bar of the public reason;” and, as the human mind is instructed, it follows that persons may differ in opinion and still be friends—and a disposition to ascertain truth is encouraged. Thus proceeding, the majority will respect the wishes of the minority, and possess a spirit of conciliation; and the latter more cheerfully accept the decisions of that which must be the governing principle under every republican system; and controversies on questions, when conducted with a rightful forbearance and mutual respect, are always calculated to improve the judgment and amend the heart.

To collect facts, compare ideas, reconcile conflicting opinions, and investigate the fitness of their adaptation to existing circumstances—taking things as they are and not as we would that they were, to repeal laws found defective or injurious, and enact others rendered necessary by changes of condition, we elect or appoint congress and assemblymen, reserving to ourselves a general right of instruction as to their proceedings, in such manner as we think most expedient to give effect to our will—and this is an unalienable power vested in every free people. To cause the more convenient and certain operation of this power, we have specially reserved uncontrolled authority, in ourselves, to assemble together, in large or small bodies, or through delegates charged with the execution of our will, and of conferring and consulting with one another, without the fear of reproach or apprehension of responsibility, further than our own actions, when assembled, may incur, through the force of public opinion—and this broad principle, at once the origin and the fruit of republicanism, is one that only tyrants will deny or the madness of party reject. On this proud base it was, that delegates selected in a majority of the states assembled at Harrisburg, in the central state of Pennsylvania, to deliberate upon such measures as should appear most expedient to give a new impulse to the prosperity of the United States, and defend the industry of the people against the restrictive and prohibitory acts of foreign governments, and the injurious and fraudulent proceedings of their subjects. Nothing was transacted in a corner—the whole acts of the convention are before the public—the results of the experience of practical men, chiefly agriculturists, are developed, and a respectful petition to congress was agreed upon, setting forth and submit-

ting to the national legislature the wants and the wishes, as they believed, of a large majority of the American people. The convention offers no plea of justification for its assemblage—the members could not dishonor the character of citizens by supposing that any was required of them. The meeting was held for well-known and freely avowed purposes, and exhibited a splendid triumph of principle over party, and of a signal regard for measures, not men. And the moderation and temper of all will shew the belief of the members of that convention, in the verity of the saying, that “truth is a victor without violence.”

In the want of a home department, in which as in our own “plummet-found” Mississippi, rolling the congregated waters of millions of supplies to a common reservoir, might be found collected the multitudinous facts necessary to a correct understanding of the internal affairs of our country, and a wise legislation concerning them—in the general deficiency of knowledge in political economical subjects, and of the desire to obtain it from the absence of professorships in our superior schools, to lead the mind of youth to contemplate and add up the sum of production and consumption, and investigate the wants of this nation and its means of supply—it is to be regretted the convention had not remained in session a considerable time, that the dispersed and important facts in the possession of as respectable a body of practical men as ever was assembled, might have been fully gathered and preserved for public instruction: but the sparse items mutually communicated, and in part retained, may act like “a little leaven” and “leaven the whole lump,” if liberally received and rightfully used.

It was the great united and allied interest of agriculture and manufactures, in their actual effect upon the state of society, that the convention was charged to consider—with more immediate regard, however, to the growth and manufacture of wool; and for the purpose of really obtaining that degree of protection which is seemingly extended by existing laws, but actually denied, or rendered only partially effective, by the counteraction of foreigners, and in the ingenuity and ability with which they violate the principle supposed to be established, for the protection of American farmers, manufacturers and merchants. It is believed that more than eighty millions of dollars are embarked in the wool business, at the present time—and many millions more would have been invested, but for the rapid and ruinous depreciation of value in the capital so employed. We think that there is no other country in which so great an interest as this would have been so much neglected. But this neglect arises in part from an ill-founded spirit of jealousy, built upon sectional feelings, and in part from peculiar opinions; some of which are antiquated, some very new, and others having more regard to things as they should be than to things as they exist. Great mistakes have been caused by the last, and they are defended, because that European writers on political economy, like other manufacturers, have sent forth their products for foreign use. Adam Smith, for example, presents many sound propositions and matters of deep interest, though not, perhaps, always defensible; and his countrymen, with the peculiar adroitness of merchants, recommend his doctrines for our adoption, but will not permit them to influence their own actions. They restrict trade in every way that it will bear—their whole legislation is directed to their own peculiar advantage, and we do not blame them for that; but they desire others to open their ports unreservedly, and practice the principle of “free trade,” alleging that commerce is best left to its own regulation!—and supplies of foreign bread are refused to their own people, though often half-stated

because of the unnatural price of provisions. The chapter on British restrictions and prohibitions in the appendix will, no doubt, receive the attentive consideration of the reader, and sustain all that we have said—and more.

But the principle of protecting the domestic industry has been adopted in most nations, and exists wherever a prosperous people are found. Without it, misery must prevail, and no more than a grade of happiness beyond that which pertains to savage life can be expected—men being clothed in skins and having their homes as if in dens and caverns.—There are natural causes of soil, climate and condition, why these things should be, as well as many accidental or artificial circumstances that bear upon them; and also something which may be called a value in human life that must be respected. This is the cost of subsistence, and forbids "freedom of trade." There is no speculation in the proposition. It is a fact, that a man in France may be as well subsisted for one half less than a man in England, that a Spaniard does live on food upon which an Englishman would nearly perish, and that an East Indian would starve out a Spaniard on the same supplies. We speak of persons performing labor, or, in other words, producing value. It is impossible then, that these parties can freely exchange commodities.—The operation of natural causes or determinate habits, would enrich the one and beggar the other; both these are beyond the ordinary powers of legislation—and hence restrictive laws. Further, if the annual taxes or rents and rates on a parcel of land in England, capable of yielding one hundred bushels of wheat, be as much in amount as the cost of the fee of a like parcel of land in America, but equally adapted to the growth of barley, the first cannot supply the last with bread and receive beer in full exchange. He must make some substitute for himself, or use water only; for, while the highly taxed Englishman, by a certain number of days' work, could do no more than make a bare living, the lightly taxed American would become rich by like applications of his industry. A free laborer may be hired in the East Indies for less money than it often costs an American laborer for his drinks and tobacco—and the clothing of persons in the United States costs, many times as much per head as in the south of Italy.

Such are among the values of human life—and they cannot be suddenly changed without fearful revolutions or dangerous exertions of power, unless through an alteration of the laws of nature. It is also certain that nations which have nothing to sell, cannot purchase; or that the fewer their commodities, the greater must be a real and distressing "balance of trade" against them, if they indulge their propensities or gratify their fancy. The miserable Indian barter his robes of fur for whiskey and looking glasses—and perishes in the snow-storm. The British, by the aid of scientific power, gathered to themselves, as it were, a command over the labour and the wealth of the world. The bowels of the towering Andes, or the bleak summits of Caucasus, were searched to find whatever might minister to their navigation and commerce, in the purchase of their manufactures; and the profits made enabled them to obtain mighty herds of Russian, Prussian and German slaves to fight for them—to suffer death for them; and a girl at Manchester, by the application of her little strength, could buy the carcasses of half a dozen of these degraded human beings. The moral and political degradation which has long existed in Spain and Portugal, was caused by the "freedom of trade," which ruined the manufacturers. The plenty that prevails in France, rests upon the Napoleon system, forbidding as other nations forbid, restricting as other nations restrict, and yield-

ing to no other what that other will not yield unto France. This is all equitable. But Britain, less liberal, presses the sale of her goods upon those of whom she will not buy. She will not accept bread and meat, though offered at half the price of her own, in exchange for her calicoes!—yet Britons talk about "free trade," and advise us to "let commerce alone!"

However common it is at the present time, (and we exceedingly regret it,) to draw "geographical lines," we would avoid them; but it is difficult, if not impossible, to render due force to certain important facts without them; parts of this Union being very differently circumstanced, though not possessed of opposing interests, if rightly understood. The grain growing, manufacturing and commercial states contain 5,836,700 of the people—the other, the planting states, only 2,028,000. The whole exports of the products of the U States, last year, to Great Britain, was \$20,413,216—of which \$18,604,094 was in cotton and tobacco; leaving for all the rest only \$1,809,112. In the same time, the imports from Great Britain were valued at \$26,131,969; the proportion of which consumed in the first named class of states, according to gross population in both parts, was \$17,000,000, and in the other class, \$9,000,000. No argument is required to shew, that, of itself and in itself, this trade cannot be supported by the northern and western states; and that, if it were not for their manufactures and navigation, by which they are enabled to obtain some of the cotton and tobacco of the southern, to exchange with Great Britain, assisted by their enterprize and industry in trading with other nations, they would have been compelled to relinquish it years ago, when the British ports were closed against their bread-stuffs and meats, lumber, fish, and nearly every thing else which they have to sell, or become as Indians, who kill deer, which should supply them with food, merely to obtain skins, that they may get beads, which they can do very well without, or might themselves make substitutes for, if they needs must have ornaments in their noses and ears!

We hope to be excused for this brief and mild reference to parts of the United States, or any other that necessity shall impose upon us for the demonstration of facts which ought to be known and understood—though we might quote high precedents to justify direct appeals to sectional interests and feelings, fatal to the harmony, and detrimental to the welfare of all the people of this republic. We are not aware that such interests or feelings have influence over our minds, nor can we discover any need of them to either party in determining the merits of the great questions at issue. It is evident to us, and we trust it will be made appear so to others, that prejudice has had more to do in these things than reason, and that there is as much of a community of interest between the cotton and sugar planters of the south and the manufacturers of the east, as there is between the growers of grain and the makers of iron within the state of Pennsylvania—supplying, subsisting and supporting one another, through the medium of many thousand channels, diffusing substantial benefits, and perpetually adding to the common stock of the national prosperity and individual wealth.

It hath, of late, become fashionable with a certain set of politicians, to deny power to the general government of these United States, to perform the natural operation of protecting the national industry, as practised by nearly every other civilized nation under heaven, as indispensable to the preservation of its own existence! But this power in the general government has been exerted from the beginning, and the first act passed under the present constitu-

tion for raising a revenue, and dated July 4, 1789, runs thus:

"Whereas, it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported," &c.

By subsequent acts of legislation, (the expediency of some of which were severely questioned, but the power to enact them was not denied,) the commerce and navigation of the United States have been protected to the utmost extent to which protection might go. Heavy discriminating duties on imports and tonnage were levied—the coasting trade prohibited to foreigners—reciprocity was always demanded, and restriction met with restriction at every step. When France, not long ago, assessed a duty of 18 dollars per ton on our vessels, we assessed a duty of 18 dollars per ton on the vessels of France; when Britain excluded our vessels from her West India ports, we, by an almost unanimous act of congress, excluded the entry of British vessels from those colonies into our ports—aye, and the whole people would have risen, as if spontaneously, to support by arms the reciprocity claimed and protection afforded. We proceeded further—we established a navy for the avowed "protection of commerce." We will, and do, protect it at the cannon's mouth; we have squadrons of ships for that express purpose in the West Indies, Mediterranean, South Atlantic and Pacific oceans—and that it may be protected, about two millions of dollars are annually drawn from the public treasury. Let it not be pretended, as by superficial observers and idle declaimers it sometimes is, that commerce pays the revenue—it is consumption that pays every cent of it; or, that goods would not be imported, were not our navigation protected. British merchants, as a matter of business, would gladly purchase the exclusion of our flag from the sea, and the transport of the commodities over which it now floats, for many millions a year, and supply us with goods as plentifully as we are supplied at present—if the destruction of that important branch of our industry would permit us to pay for them! A silly person once observed to Mr. Jefferson how great was the amount of revenue paid by the city of New York; and he said, "remove the custom-house across the Hudson, and the city of Jersey will pay it."

But what American heart is not warmed when the result of this decisive protection of commerce and navigation is presented to view—which has raised up our tonnage to be second only to that of Great Britain—which has caused the starry-banner to be displayed, with honor, from the burning line to the icy barriers of the north and south—which has demonstrated the momentous truth, a truth worth all the sophisms of the old and new schools of amalgamated economists, that protection, or even prohibition, has no necessary relation to the cost of articles to the consumer, seeing the proud fact is, that we excel all nations, in the celerity, certainty, and cheapness of our transportations; the foreign, through protection, and the coasting, by prohibition—of which there is irresistible proof in the appendix, to which we appeal. The domestic competition, as in all other cases it will, nullified the solemn and terrible predictions of those who, in times past, spoke of "taxing the many for the benefit of the few." Shall we rather take lessons from opinion than experience? Shall theories, exploded by practice, be preferred by a thinking people?

It is admitted that the power to "regulate commerce" is granted. How shall it be shewn that ships may be excluded, and their cargoes received? If Great Britain and France prohibit the use of our vessels in their ports and exclude our products, how

is it possible that, in prohibiting the use of British and French ships in our ports, we may not exclude cargoes of British and French goods? The constitution of the United States was made for the farmers, manufacturers and mechanics; not for the merchants, the last being only a small portion of the whole. If there is power to protect property in ships and their cargoes, there must be power to protect property vested in lands and workshops. If the interests, or business, of one class of persons may be protected under the guns of our national vessels of war, and in the most distant seas—the interests of other classes, quietly seated at home, on the "mountains of Vermont or in the swamps of the Patuxco,"² may certainly claim the same paternal care of the general government!

But we have adverted to this subject of protection, not because we thought it worthy, in itself, of remark, or needed authorities to support the general principle of it. They are abundant, and some of them may be found in the appendix. Washington and Franklin, Jefferson and Hamilton, Madison and Monroe are all on our side—and we have other names that will compare with those of any of the new interpreters of the constitution! But we took up this matter for the purpose of bringing out some important facts bearing upon the general subject before us, which we think claim, and will receive, the sober consideration of our fellow citizens.

It is exceedingly to be regretted that, from circumstances, local or temporary, matters of a sectional character should have been introduced into discussions on the principle of protection, and that some appear disposed to deny unto others what may not only not be injurious, but what shall not be manifestly advantageous to themselves. This is repugnant to the first rules of the constitution, in which compromises and concessions abound—and these must exist in every society, in every family, if peace and prosperity are expected to endure in them. We shall not do more than allude to these things—being indisposed to rally to our support any aid not to be derived from the justice of our cause, or bring into this contest other disputed questions of right. There is no disagreeing interest in the people of the United States involved in this matter.—We defy the evidence of those injuries, to any other branch of industry, which prejudice and passion have imputed to the encouragement of domestic manufactures; and the people are happily getting into a frame of mind to reject declamation and ask for proof. We offer experience in opposition to theory—practice against speculation. A large majority of the people of this country, are as if they had no foreign market for their productions, and must have a home one. Without it, the farmer must make his clothes, the taylor his shoes, the blacksmith turn carpenter, and the mason make watches, or do without the things respectively desired.—But, by different pursuits, not only a greater degree of perfection is obtained, but the profits of all parties are enhanced, by the interchange of commodities. The agricultural commodities of the middle and western states, such as grain and its manufactures, have their chief market, for the surpluses raised, in the eastern states, and some of their mineral productions, partly manufactured, pass east and south. The south supplies all with cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, and receives manufactures in payment for these articles—and thus an internal commerce is carried on compared with which the foreign trade is of no great importance, except in cotton only, unless so far as it serves to regulate, as it is regulated

² Dr. Cooper, in his late speech at Columbia. The numerous manufacturing establishments on the Patuxco, and the great water-power of that stream, one would suppose, were irreconcilable with the idea of swamps.

by, the internal trade. The statistical tables from the treasury department, in which are collected all the items, great and small, of the foreign trade, exhibit large amounts, and we see and understand them; but were such tables published of the home trade, the aggregate would exceed five hundred, instead of the fifty millions of dollars. Few persons have ever thought upon this subject, much less ventured to calculate it. And yet it is every man's concern—a business that belongs to the heart and home of all persons. On the White mountains of New Hampshire we find the sugar of Louisiana, and in the plains beyond the Mississippi the cotton cloths of Rhode Island are domesticated—the products of the bowels of the land in Pennsylvania and Virginia, supply the workshops or give fuel to the furnaces and factories of New York—wool from Ohio finds a market at Boston—lead from Missouri and Illinois seeks all our cities, and the cotton of South Carolina is met with every where. All these, working together, constitute the prosperity and power of the United States; and we earnestly recommend our readers to the article on “internal trade” in the appendix. There is much in it that will surprise the most of them, as we ourselves confess that we have been, in considering the facts collected.

The diversity of opinion that we have entertained since the expediency of protecting manufactures was first broadly broached, soon after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain—introduced by the wrongs and violences of the government of that country, and rendered necessary by our own wants displayed during the continuance of the contest by embargo, non-intercourse, and finally, by arms, had its original formation at a distant period. Persons do not shake off the prejudices of education and the force of habit, with a change of the form of their government—with the transfer of allegiance from one power to that of another. These have duration long after the political ties are sundered by which those prejudices or habits were formed. In all old governments, some certain set of notions prevail in ecclesiastical as well as civil affairs, which become constitutional, and acquire the force of determinate principles, the right of them being hardly questioned. Nothing else than some great act of oppression can bring them into doubt, and reformation of abuses proceeds slowly. Europe has been deluged with blood, and the rivers of Asia choaked with carcasses of the slain, because of religious opinions—and secular revolutions have proceeded to the extent of wholly changing the principles of governments—but still the nations remained: “the dog returned to his vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire”—revolution failing to produce reformation. Hence it is, that great communities of men, enlightened and deeply thinking on many subjects, adopt others, the policy of their governments, either in religion or politics, as things not to be enquired into. Thus in many parts of Germany, and even in Switzerland, the birth place of Tell and the theatre of his glory, men are hired for soldiers with the same requisitions and under the same circumstances, that Mexican mountaineers hire mules for the bearing of burthens, and without greater discretion in the first than there remains to the last; except that the former assault and murder those who never wronged them or their country, at the command of a master, and the latter are merely taxed animals, contributing in proportion to their natural strength—each being equally machines. And, though at times, as in Spain, not long ago, liberal ideas may seem to prevail—yet the people of that country regretted the absent despotism of absolute monarchy, and sighed for a restoration of the “holy inquisition.” Such is prejudice—the force of habit, and power of education.

Though the point of these remarks applies less to our own country, than to any other that ever was governed by a king, because of the early spread of knowledge and diffusion of correct ideas of the rights of man—still, to a certain extent, it is applicable, though fifty-one years have passed since the declaration of independence; for some feel as though they were not wholly relieved of allegiance to the king of Great Britain. The body is emancipated by a single struggle, but generations appear necessary to emancipate the mind. Witness the slow progress which a practical understanding of the republican system makes in the new governments of the south. Indeed, it may be said of ourselves, that we had not formed a national character anterior to the late war.

Chatham, the illustrious Chatham, the great friend of political rights, had no idea of permitting a feeling of independence to grow up in this country—no willingness that our fathers should ascertain their own strength: and for these reasons it was, that “America should not be allowed to manufacture a hob-nail,” with his approbation. By this severe and selfish policy, he intended to keep us hitherto to the ear of England's king. This was the grand principle on which the “mother country” acted. The governors and judges, and soldiers and clergy, and all others sent hither in the pay or under the patronage of the king, were instructed to encourage us in hewing wood and cultivating the earth, and in sending all our raw products “home”—and to discourage the establishment of workshops, or the manufacture of any thing which could be supplied by importations. One can hardly believe to what an extent the aristocracy of that day carried the British policy. It is less than twenty years since, that the last of the race died in Maryland, a foolish old man, who yet continued to ship his tobacco to a factor in England, as before the revolution, and to receive from thence supplies of the most trifling articles for his family use—such as tea, sugar, coffee, pepper, mustard, and all farming utensils and articles of clothing, packed up and forwarded as they had been at the period of the first settlements in the state. And the force of this policy may well be esteemed, when it induced such a man as Thomas Jefferson, who had passed through all the trials of the revolutionary war, and witnessed the sufferings of his brethren for the want of such supplies as domestic manufactures would have furnished, to give an opinion, in 1785, that our “workshops should be kept in Europe.” But after that, he frequently recommended the establishment of them at home; and, in 1816, when the necessity of protecting them began to be examined, he wrote his famous letter to Benjamin Austin, the whole of which is inserted in the appendix—saying, that he who now was “against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us to a dependence on that [any foreign] nation, or be clothed in skins, and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns”—adding, “I am proud to say that I am not one of these.”

But had foreign nations, and especially Great Britain and France, continued to treat us with tolerable decency in the reception of our products and a liberal exchange of commodities, extending to us also the courtesies that belonged to us as an independent nation—it is very possible that Mr. Jefferson, and tens of thousands of others friendly to the protection of domestic industry, would have retained their old opinions all the days of their lives. But his opinions were changed by causes like those which had brought about the American revolution; and renewed acts of oppression and violence assured him that the work was incomplete, unless “the manufacturer, being placed by the side of the agriculturist, might wrest the weapon of distress from the foreign hand, which had so long wantonly wielded it.”

There was another cause which had a powerful effect to prevent the establishment of manufactures, and lead the judgment of the people captive. That was our eager desire after commerce and navigation, and the full employment and fair profits on labor that they afforded, because of certain peculiar, but temporary, circumstances under which we were placed.

We inherited from England a love of them, and, because they furnished "a nursery for seamen" to man her fleets, she did not much discourage us in them. And we had hardly become settled down under a regular government, before the French revolution broke out, and opened a way for the fullest gratification of our desires to be merchants and navigators. In the disordered state of things which followed that awful and mighty event, our ports became places of deposit for the supply of many nations, and our ships the carriers of all sorts of commodities to them: Our exports rose from 19 millions in 1791, to 67 millions in 1798, and reached the enormous amount of 108 millions in 1807. In the first six years of our government we exported about as large an average amount of staple articles as in the last six years, cotton excepted—which was unimportant in the earliest period, and, indeed, of no great value until the year 1798. [See the large table of exports in the appendix.]

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

	Tobacco—hdhs.	Flour—bbls.	Rice—tierces.	Beef & Pork bbls.
1791,	101,272	619,681	99,980	90,552
1792,	112,428	824,464	141,762	113,736
1793,	59,947	1,074,639	134,611	113,669
1794,	76,326	846,010	116,486	150,303
1795,	61,050	637,369	138,526	184,342
1796,	69,018	725,194	131,039	166,402
	480,541	4,777,357	762,454	817,009
1821,	66,836	1,056,119	88,221	183,474
1822,	82,169	827,865	87,089	165,982
1823,	99,009	766,702	101,365	116,947
1824,	77,883	996,702	113,229	133,303
1825,	75,984	813,906	97,015	173,734
1826,	64,098	857,820	111,063	161,880
	466,001	5,309,114	567,982	885,300

But after 1807, because of the British orders in council and French decrees, these nations being jealous of our prosperity, or resolved to make us take a part in their quarrel, our commercial prosperity was arrested by the embargo and other restrictive measures—and the exports, which amounted to 108 millions in that year, were valued at only 22 millions in 1808, foreign and domestic articles included. They reached 61 millions in 1811, and then came the war of 1812—but in 1817 and 1818, the British ports being open to our flour, and the export of cotton being heavy, they rose to 181 millions for these two years; and the next two following, the British ports being shut, they fell to 140 millions—21 millions of the diminution being in the value of vegetable food only.

During the restrictive measures of 1808, and following years, the idea of extending manufactures began to prevail; the war of 1812, shewed the necessity of them, and much capital was vested in certain establishments. Peace followed early in 1815, commerce revived and the farmers, as well as the planters, flourished again; vast quantities of rival manufactures were imported, and our factories fretted out a weary life for a little while, and then many were stopped and their owners ruined. Soon after this, the British ports were shut, and capital vested

in lands depreciated not less than 60 or 70 per cent—and one wide calamity was spread over all the states north of the Potomac and Ohio. Partial relief came by the meagre and reluctant tariff of 1824, and the home market measurably supplied the want of a foreign one; and it was hoped that the principle of protection had been fully acknowledged. But the law of 1824, being defective in several essential particulars, has been counteracted by the policy, ingenuity and frauds of foreigners, assisted by our auctions and credits allowed on the payment of duties; the 30 per cent. intended for the protection of the woolen manufactures, hardly operates as more than 10 per cent. upon the real foreign value of such articles imported "to order;" and this extensive interest, for a year or two past, has been, and, now is, standing on the verge of destruction. Sheep are hardly worth the rearing, and cloths have been sold for less than their stock cost the American makers of them.

But, out of the triumphant success which has attended some branches of manufacture, great good has arisen, not only on account of profits gained to the country, but in changes of public opinion; the body of the merchants being now satisfied that manufactures increase instead of diminish foreign commerce; adding much to our tonnage, and swelling the amount of our exports! The dreams of speculators, too, as to their effect on the public revenue, have not been realized—for that also has increased, and, as we believe, because of the tariff—for persons will purchase more freely of the luxuries or comforts of life as their means are extended; and a manufacturing village of five hundred individuals, consumes more taxed articles than an agricultural population of two thousand. The east may now be said to have joined the middle and west in opinion—but the south still holds back. The necessity of shaking off old prejudices has not yet appeared to the people of this part of the United States, and the continued reception of their cotton abroad, with the consumption of their sugar at home, (the foreign being virtually excluded, so far as the home supply extends,) places them out of those difficulties which their brethren of the grain-growing states encounter; and they do not appreciate the importance of the home market as they ought. There is a trite saying, that "seeing is believing, but feeling is the naked truth." We would that they should believe without feeling! But the tobacco of Virginia pays a duty of 66 cents per pound in Great Britain, and the probability is that, even of this great staple of that state, less is consumed in that country than is used at home. Unfortunately however, while foreign commerce is so much attended to, we have to grope about, each one for himself, to ascertain the many times more deeply interesting things which belong to the home trade. The time will come when the planters shall feel as the farmers do feel; when they will find no more *favor* in British eyes than the growers of wheat. And, if the use of their cotton was prohibited in a foreign country, would the people of South Carolina be willing to receive and consume the cotton goods manufactured in that country? Can they purchase of those who will not buy any thing of them? Bread is as much a material that enters into the value of manufactures as cotton? Baltimore exports nearly 200,000 barrels of flour annually to the states east of the Hudson, with large quantities of Indian corn, whiskey, &c. the whole greater in value than her domestic exports to all foreign places; and there is no doubt that Virginia sends to Baltimore and places further north and east, a much greater value in coal, flour, tobacco, &c. than is that of her exports to all the rest of the world. To Great Britain, the whole, or very nearly the whole of her products exported for consumption, is 14,000

lbs. of tobacco" valued at \$1,160,000, according to the treasury tables of the last year. It is nothing to the cotton planters that nearly one fourth of their whole crop has its market at home.† with one half of their rice, the whole of their sugar, and three fourths of the naval stores and lumber of North Carolina? Will any one believe that the domestic demand for cotton has no effect on the price, seeing that its manufactures go into the foreign exports of our country—and that cotton yarn and coarse cotton goods are cheaper in the United States than in England? Is competition "the soul of trade," specially denied its effect on this solitary article? No—no; were all the cotton mills of this country suddenly destroyed by fire, the price of cotton would be at least one cent less per lb. than its present low rate, and muslins, now selling for 12½ cents, would advance to 25 cents. Let the skilful in figures calculate the effect of this reduction on the whole quantity of cotton produced in the south. It will amount to three millions a year—or twice the sum which is paid for revenue, (we cannot say protection, for it is not), on all the woollen goods imported, for which protection, in reality, is asked. On reference to the appendix, these things will fully appear.

What injury hath attached itself to the progress and prosperity of manufactures? We mean in practice, not in theory, being the representatives of practical men.

†Except some cotton for a year or two past. It is probable that the flour and coal sent to Baltimore, New York and Boston, and other ports, may produce a greater value to Virginia than all her domestic products exported to foreign places! An extensive and intelligent dealer in coal at Baltimore, calculates the supply of this place, from Virginia, at 600,000 bushels; and, as it costs about 18 cents per bushel at Richmond, the value is \$1,080,000. We have no information on the probable amount received at N. Y. and ports further east—but suppose it must amount to a great deal more than is consumed at Baltimore.

The British official returns of 1825, shew the consumption of only 14,510,551 lbs. of tobacco, equal to 32,000 lbs. of 1,200 lbs. each—but perhaps, for evasions of the duty, 14,000 lbs. may be allowed. On the 12,000 lbs. which costs in our country less than 1,000,000 dollars, the British raised a revenue of 9,570,000 dollars!—the duty being 66 cents per lb.

‡The latest general statement of the importation of cotton into Great Britain that we can lay our hands upon at the present moment, is one made out last year, shewing the business of the six preceding years. The whole imports of 1825 were 820,929 bales, as follows:

United States	423,248
Brazils	193,942
East Indies	60,484
Egypt	111,023
West Indies, &c.	32,232

820,929

In 1822 not a single bale of Egyptian cotton was received in Great Britain, and in 1823, only 2,538 bales—in 1825, 111,023 bales. This cotton ranks with that of New Orleans as to quality and price, or, indeed, is rather better. The East India ranges at from 1½d. to 2d. cheaper than common uplands, and is almost exclusively used for the manufacture of such coarse goods as are manufactured at our own mills; and directly interferes with our product to the whole amount used in Great Britain, especially when American cotton bears a liberal price; and THEN ITS IMPORTATION IS GREATLY INCREASED. But for the protection afforded, a large quantity of the cotton cloths consumed in the United States would be of British manufactures of their own East India cotton!

Actual sales at Liverpool, during the week ending Aug. 25, 1827, were—Roweds 5 7-8d. to 7½—Surat and Bengal 4½d. to 4½.

The stock of cotton in all the British ports, was estimated as follows, at the latest accounts from Liverpool:

American	bales	278,020
Brazilian		75,550
Egyptian		53,640
East Indian		81,540
West Indian, &c.		11,320

500,070

Should we indulge ourselves in bringing up the past prophecies of darmlists, to compare them with the results calculated by the deeply-thinking men on the other side, how would the fantastic imagos of fancy stand beside the substantialities of truth! But we wish not to offend—to make any appear ridiculous. This, however, we shall say—that the prophecies of the enemies of the system have entirely failed, whilst the calculations of its friends have been more than realized. The progress of manufactures in the United States cannot have had effects upon the public morals, public virtue or public revenue—upon private conduct, private happiness, or private profit, so long as our political institutions remain as they are, so long as land is plenty and labor in demand; so long as taxation, tythes and poor rates shall not send the worthy and industrious superfluous to bed. And to calculate results here by results in Great Britain, is precisely as absurd as it would be to measure the energies and efforts of a free people by those of a nation of slaves. We do not mean to regard the British as personal slaves; but that they are politically so, because of the burthens imposed upon them, and which they must pay, we think will not be disputed—and taxes are collected and tythes gathered at the point of the sword. When such is the state of things with us, and every productive adult male is required to pay \$100 a year for the support of government, then may manufacturers become the degraded things which they are in England; but, if *Colquhoun* is to be relied upon, even those are more virtuous and better provided for than the agriculturalists, both crimes and paupers being far less numerous in the manufacturing than in the agricultural counties.*

What harm hath the much abused tariff of 1824 rendered to any of the people of the United States? Has one barrel of flour, one bushel of corn, one gallon of whiskey, one pound of tobacco or rice, one piece of timber, or ought else that we have for export, not been exported because of it—one pound less of cotton required of the planters, or one less of sugar consumed? Has our tonnage declined, or our seamen been less employed? Has the price of any article been enhanced to the consumer, because of the additional duty laid by the tariff for the purposes of protection? We say no to all these sweeping questions, and to each of the parts of the first, and demand a reason why clamorous denunciations of the tariff should be indulged as they are. But it is vain that we invite our opponents to meet us with their facts. The grievances talked about are not reducible to demonstration by figures, and the most of what we have heard upon the subject, except in the language of melancholy prophecy, may be understood by this doggerel—

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell,
 "The reason why I cannot tell;
 "But this I know, and that full well,
 "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell."

The people of our country are not prepared to accept the like of this in place of argument. Prejudices will give way; and the spirit of party having exhausted itself, our fellow-citizens will demand some reason for such dislikes. They will not be so unjust as to hate what is not shewn to harm them. It is not in the American character to hate without reason; it is better fitted to love without cause, being generous and disposed to judge favorably of men and things.

On the other hand, the benefits of the protecting system which we proclaim, being substantial, seek the severest scrutiny and perpetually gather strength by investigation. Try it, prove it, test it as you please—its

*The criminal offences charged are as 40 to 100, and number of paupers as 1 to 2, in favor of the manufacturing districts.

†It is a fact worthy of high consideration indeed, and which should not escape the observation of any one, that our own manufacture of cotton is chiefly added to the general use of our own production—because that a large part of such coarse goods as we make are made in England out of the inferior material of the East Indies. Some years ago, when American cotton was high, the writer of this saw a large quantity of East India cotton in one of our manufactures, and was informed that the duty of three cents per pound could be advantageously paid upon it, when American cotton was, as he thinks, 18 or 20 cents per lb. [Repeated, to be remembered.]

advantages only are shewn; and like fine gold, the acids neither diminish or disfigure them. And, while we set forth the thousand benefits of protection to commerce and navigation and manufactures, and of agriculture through them, we ask one ease, a tangible case, one that we can grapple with, from our opponents, of a generally disadvantageous description, to be arrayed against the benefits which we extol. Let them assume the affirmative of the questions that we have just asked! If there is any one, they have easy access to it—the statistics concerning foreign commerce being abundant and in the hands of every man. Let us see the oppression of the “monopolies,” that they speak of so fluently. Let them bring forward their cases of “extortion,” and confirm their oft told tale about the “picking of the pockets of the many for the benefit of the few.” Can these things be, and nobody know them? Shall facts so important to be ascertained, rest alone on declamation? Shall such imposing national interests be combatted only with blind prejudice or honest mistake, the madness of party or the want of reflection? We offer numerous facts to the people, and earnestly invite the most rigid examination of them. We shew practical results from past transactions—they offer chiefly wild and frightful visions of the future. The people are called upon to hew down the good tree and lose its fruits, though yet only in the vigor of its growth, because an “evil eye” hath been cast upon it by some foreign magician and dealer in old clothes.* May we prefer the dogmas of those who have studied man and philosophy in the closet, to the experience of others who have mixed with society and examined him for themselves? A herd of these closet-philosophers is less valuable than he who shall cause two blades of grass to grow where only one was formerly produced.

With these general remarks, imperfect and brief when compared with the solid foundations or vast range of the subjects referred to, we shall proceed to mention some of the points of the protecting system and encouragement of manufactures, the triple-sisters of internal improvement and natural allies of the greater interests of agriculture,—confidently appealing to the various statements and facts offered in the appendix for ample support of all that we shall say; only soliciting a disposition in the reader to seek for truth, believing that he will certainly find it.

The combined operations of agriculture and manufactures have invariably caused an increase of population in every nation and state, or part of a nation or state, using commerce as the handmaid of both. And, as population is the origin of national power and wealth, it should be the first consideration of a statesman, unless the extent of country is small and the people already overflowing. By these operations knowledge is extended, the comforts of life increased, and moral, as well as natural strength, advanced. On the other hand, when a country is purely agricultural, and especially if possessed by planters, the population must be sparse, and the want of concentration materially obstructs the progress of knowledge, and acquisition of physical and moral power. The first abounds with small freeholds, begetting a spirit of independence and exalting the character of man, as lord of the soil. Habits of industry and frugality are encouraged, because the profits of them are immediately felt by large numbers of the people in their own persons. Early marriages take place in consequence, for large families are rather desired than feared. Education is of easy access to all, for school-houses abound, and children become profitable at an early age—idleness, the parent vice, being disreputable. As wealth accumulates, roads and bridges and canals are projected and constructed, and new factories established, for capital is plentiful—and one new business begets another in geometrical proportion, causing a general reduction in the price of commodities, through increased perfection in the arts of producing them. All these things necessarily take place in lightly taxed and liberally governed nations, being agricultural, manufacturing and commercial. But in the reverse, the population must be thuly

scattered, wealth is acquired slowly because of the sluggish circulation of money, schools are few and far between, social intercourse is difficult and information not easily obtained—internal improvements are not made, unless partially, because of the want of condensed power in men and money to make them, these being dissipated by spreading over a wide surface; and perhaps the most of all is this disadvantage, that a few are very rich and the many very poor—some well informed persons, and numerous adults, male and female, who cannot read and write. We ask those who have knowledge in these matters and are willing to speak of them, whether or not these things are so. A purely agricultural region of country, cannot abound in a wholesome, happy and numerous population; but when joined to and aided by other pursuits, agriculturalists are, perhaps, at once the best and the happiest of all classes of society—“the peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue.”

The protection of domestic industry has not only built up the commerce and navigation of the United States, but continues to increase both—it adds to the public revenue, by furnishing the means of purchasing taxed commodities—it has reduced the cost of articles, by exciting the domestic competition—it has probably added 50 per cent. to the internal and coasting trade within the last five years—it has opened new markets for flour, and grain, equal to the whole foreign export of these articles—it has caused greatly increased supplies of mineral substances and of coal—it has counteracted, in part, the restrictions and prohibitions of Europe, and will place us on an equality with all nations in matters of trade if persevered in and extended—in short, it has subsisted a large part of the people of the United States, given employment to millions on millions of active capital, and become indispensable to the well being of the republic. Without its aids, we should be poor and miserable as the Portuguese, whose work shops are in their ally, Great Britain. It is incorporated with all that we enjoy in the comforts of private life or possess in national reputation or power. These are broad, but, we think not, bold assertions—and capable of fullest demonstration and undeniable proof.

But, having already extended this address to a greater length than was desirable, we shall make a general reference to the appendix for the support of the momentous facts asserted, and to maintain many other collateral and very important matters submitted in vindication of our principles, and to demonstrate the expediency and necessity of urging the entire establishment of them, for the common benefit of all the people of all these United States, as capacity is shewn to sustain the protecting system by domestic competition.

The primary object of the meeting at Harrisburg was to consider the present state of the growers and manufacturers of wool, and some remarks on this subject may be particularly expected from us: and having, as we hope and believe, sustained the principle and explained the policy of protection, and denied the possible existence of monopoly when competition is not forbidden by natural causes, such as soil and climate—this part of our duty will be the more easily accomplished, and we shall proceed immediately to it, after introducing to our readers the following strong and appropriate extract from a report made to the senate of Pennsylvania on the 14th of February, 1817:

“Man and all his works are helpless in infancy. The noblest then require the protection and nourishment of a parent. Seeing establishments in their greatness, we are apt to forget the humble beginning from which they have risen; but when traced to their origin, it will be found that in every enlightened government they have been its nurslings in their infancy. In such governments, manufactures have been the favorite and almost peculiar objects of their protection; the history of all the manufacturing nations is full of proofs, that whenever a manufacture is in its infancy, it is protected by duties, bounties, and premiums on the article; privileges, protection and encouragement, to the artisan; until the manufacture has progressed so as to supply the wants of the country. Then the exportation of the raw material, the importation of the manufactured article, the emigration of the workmen, and the communication of the knowledge of the art, are prohibited under severe penalties, in some

*Before the tariff of 1824, a large part of the negro cloths imported from England were made out of old clothes, torn into tatters by machinery, and reduced again to something like wool!

cases extending to the forfeiture of life. The history of none of these nations can furnish an instance of a manufacture being left to take care of itself, or of its success when unaided by government. The committee can discern no good reason why this nation should not follow in the path which has been lighted by the experience of others, and more especially where our own teaches us the immense advantage flowing from manufactures to the places where they have been established."

The report concluded with the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, that our senators in congress be instructed and our members in the house of representatives requested, to use their endeavors to have such measures adopted, as will effectually protect and encourage the manufactures of the United States."

Had the object of this resolution been accomplished in 1817, we might now have exported 15 or 20 millions of dollars in manufactures, instead of six millions annually,—the fee of Pennsylvania, under her *practically* wise policy, would have been worth 100 millions of dollars more than it is, and her population would have increased in hundreds of thousands, however rapid as it has been, compared with that of several of the old states.

The low condition of the woollen manufactures in this country at the commencement of the late contest at arms with Great Britain, was shewn by the humiliating request preferred by the secretary of war to congress, that existing laws might be repealed so far as to allow the importation of *six thousand blankets* for the Indian department! We believed then, and believe so still, that this suggestion was made that blankets might be obtained from Great Britain for the preservation of our soldiers, when raised and marched to attack the British colony of Canada! But the law was not repealed; and it will not be regarded as a wild speculation to express an opinion, that we lost more men by the want of woollen clothing and other supplies, during the war, than by battle and all other fair exposures to danger that attended the military life. We might dwell long upon this distressing and disgraceful fact—(we call it *disgraceful*, for a wise policy would have prevented its occurrence), and relate instances of suffering which happened on the Niagara frontier, that, even at this day, would chill the blood of every friend of his country and of man; but we present it, simple and unadorned, to the sober reflection of the people, that they may determine whether they will permit the like terrible waste of human life, and cruel dissipation of the means of our country to support its dear-bought independence, even to happen again.

The wants of the nation and of individuals, caused the establishment of some woollen manufactories, and an extended business in the few which had existed previous to that time; but they could supply only a small part of the general demand: and something very much like smuggling, if it did not approach towards *treason*, was rather countenanced than condemned, that a trade might be kept up with an enemy employed in the confiscation of our villages on the maritime frontier, and who had introduced the tomahawk of the savage into civilized warfare on our northern and western borders.

And here, perhaps, an opportunity is best presented to speak of a rule, indiscriminating and vulgar prejudice which had its origin at this period—the alleged *extortion* of the manufactures, such as that they demanded 12 or 14 dollars for a yard of cloth which they could have afforded to make for 6 or 7; and these same illiberal or thoughtless persons felt something like pleasure in the ruin of the manufacturers which followed the close of the war, because of this alleged "extortion." Admit, for the sake of the argument, that the facts proclaimed were true, and what then? Who charged the farmers with *extortion* when flour was at 13 or 14 dollars per barrel, and whiskey at 65 or 70 cents per gallon, in 1817? Who is wicked enough to rejoice that flour has since fallen to less than 5 dollars, when delivered at our sea-ports, and whiskey been sold at no more than 20 or 22 cents? Who was so base as to be delighted when farms that cost from 100 to 150 dollars per acre, were knocked down by hundreds under the sheriff's hammer, at from 20 to 30 dollars per acre, and tens of thousands of valuable

individuals were suddenly cast from an abundance of all the comforts of life into stinted allowances of the most common food—that worthy men were hired as daily laborers on the lands which they had owned? We should like to look such a man in the face, if one there is, that we might avoid him as a person infested with the plague, for a liberal intercourse with that man would be the contamination of all just feelings and a sign of the departure of all good principles! Would we not have called the farmers fools—*arrant* fools, in 1817, if they had sold their flour for five dollars a barrel, (which it *appears* that they can make it for) when they could just as easily obtain fourteen? Indeed, we should suppose that persons acting thus had, by some calamity, been deprived of the use of their reason! And the cotton planters and others are so situated. Cotton is now made by less than ten cents per pound, it was even lately sold at almost thirty cents per pound; but who was stupid enough to prefer a grave charge of "extortion" against the cotton planters? There was not one man so silly to be found in all the country!—nor one who abused the tobacco planters for receiving \$185 per hogshead in 1816! How then is it that some have made a law to regulate the prices and profits on woollen goods, and are willing to leave flour, cotton, every thing else, to the *natural effects of supply and demand*? We will suggest the reason why—it is caused by our old prejudices, fanned by the agents of British manufacturers and merchants, and was kept in flame by a horde of domestic venders of British tapes and bobbins, some of whom openly rejoiced at the defeats and disasters that we met with in the last war, that it might terminate, *and they again have British goods to sell.** THEIR BUSINESS WAS WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND SO WERE THEIR HEARTS. These men had much influence on society by their intercourse with all classes of people—and when, charged with demanding exorbitant profits for themselves, were always ready to throw the odium of it upon the domestic manufacturers. The writer of this address well recollects a person seeking cloth for a coat—a piece of British goods was shewn to him, and 13 dollars a yard demanded for it, which was pronounced too high. † "Yes, said the shopkeeper, it is very high—but we cannot help it—see, here is a piece of American cloth not nearly so good, for which we are compelled to ask the same price—but take which you please; *our* profits on either are very small." In thousands of cases, American goods were sold as British, that a *wise* public might pay an additional price for them; and, as they were equally as valuable, that operation was not improved. We know a manufacturing establishment whose proprietor obtained an understanding with a merchant, (strongly suspected of receiving supplies of British goods clandestinely,) for the sale of his own American woollens, and large quantities of his cloths, put up after the manner of the British, were sold as such without being questioned—at two or three dollars a yard higher than parts of the same parcels of goods brought when frankly sold for what they were! The merchant kept his secret—but the fact was, that most of the cloths which he sold as being British, were really American! So much for public judgment and public clamor about "extortion. †

* It is due to truth to say, that this class of persons was chiefly confined to the cities, and has almost disappeared. They realize as much profit in selling American as British goods; so that some stand neutral, and a majority are now on the side of their country, as many always were, under all changes of circumstances and times, and losses and privations suffered.

† Until lately, numerous articles of American manufacture have been sold *as if* they were British, and some, perhaps, yet are. We might name several of them, but shall not. The deception, if it be one, injures not our country or countrymen, nor wrongs foreigners, the articles being as valuable as their own, and as rightfully entitled to public consumption. The British are returning this compliment by counterfeiting our cottons for the South American market; but as yet have not been successful, because of the manifest superiority and reduced price of our fabrics. They cannot compete with us in that or any other branch of industry which we fully "take hold" of.

But this is not all. Such wool which now costs 40 or 50 cents, sold for three or four dollars in 1814—the wages of the people employed were twice the present price, and those of the principal workmen three times as high, for experienced persons were few—all the dye-stuffs and other foreign materials were four or five times their present average value, and the cost of machinery and implements at the same extravagant terms. Almost all commodities were at great prices—flour in 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, averaged about *ten* dollars per barrel, and all other products of the farmers were at like good profits to them; and they could then far better afford to give *one hundred dollars* for a yard of cloth than five dollars now—for if any one had 100 barrels of flour, or wheat enough to make it, to sell, he received 1,000 dollars for it instead of the less than 500 which he now gets; but the labor and the land required to make a bushel of wheat was just as much then as at the present time. The difference in the receipts for flour is \$500, in that of three yards of the best cloth, at 14 dollars, to make a suit of clothes, only twenty-seven dollars, all told, making *one* crop and wanting only *one* suit per annum. Or, if he had 100 lbs. of fine wool to dispose of, it brought him 500 dollars, instead of only 40 or 50 dollars. And on the whole, if the manufacturers could now receive five dollars a yard for such cloth as they sold for thirteen in 1814, they would make a much larger proportional profit on their capital employed and cost of labor. Then the wool only, cost them six or seven dollars for each yard of the cloth, and it now costs them 80 or 100 cents; and the expense of dyeing and dressing, and other costly operations, are reduced as above stated.

The growth of sheep and manufacture of their wool, which had been encouraged by circumstances, or rendered necessary by the unsteadiness of the foreign demand for the surplus commodities of most of the states, was of considerable value soon after the close of the war, and many millions of dollars were invested in these businesses; fine woolled sheep having been purchased at most extravagant prices, because that fine wool had sold for from three to four dollars per pound; and sheep and their wool became a primary object with numerous agriculturalists, though the manufacture of their wool into the *best looking* cloths was yet not extensively understood. The farmers and manufacturers were also induced to these proceedings by numerous acts of legislative bodies, and a resolution was very generally manifested by the people to support them in these new branches of industry. But the protecting duties imposed during the war were withdrawn at its termination—vast quantities of British and other woollen goods were introduced and sacrificed “to break up our infant establishments,” which was effectually accomplished. Then began the slaughter of the sheep; the farmers in despair, without a market for wool, and the price of grain advancing because of the British policy to receive bread-stuffs for cloths, our sheep walks were again converted into grain fields, and wheat sold for more than 200, and corn and rye at from 90 to 100 cents per bushel—all which is shewn in the appendix under the head of “British restrictions and prohibitory laws.” Soon after the slaughter of our sheep and the ruin of our manufactures, the British policy closed their ports, and things were so timed as if there was more than accident in the proceedings had—and cloths greatly advanced in price, the domestic competition having been completely overturned. But this advance on British cloths, and the appearance of regularity in the market, a little revived the hopes of the the farmers and manufacturers. The first began to

gather up the remnants of their flocks and to increase and improve them—and the last to refit their old establishments and collect new hands to work in them; and then the business maintained itself, though it was not profitable, until 1824, when the present tariff law was passed. With the immediate imposition of a duty of 30 per cent. one loths and cassimeres, and of 35 per cent. after the 30th June 1825, an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. was levied on imported wool, to advance to 50 per cent. after the first of June 1826. The expediency of the latter duty was much doubted by many friends of the bill at its passage; though ultimate good will arise from the adoption of the principle, its practical operation, has, thus far, been rather injurious both to the manufacturers and growers of wool: to the first, in obstructing the reception of foreign supplies of particular sorts not sufficiently grown in our country, and so reducing the general business of their establishments,—and to the second, in lessening the demand because of such reduction. However, the law held out flattering prospects of encouragement, and the farmers and manufacturers embarked large capitals to profit by the protection afforded. Then again came British re-action in many different ways; we were again overflowed with British cloths and cassimeres sent out “to order,” clandestinely introduced or fraudulently entered in many cases, as was generally believed, and forced upon consumption through the auctions—and the descriptions of cloths chiefly made at our factories, fell 50 per cent. But the fine cloths were not much affected—the wool used therein being generally imported into the United States as it is into Great Britain, and paying duty in both countries; and, to command our market, the duty upon fine wool imported into Great Britain was reduced to *1d. per lb.* while that on the finest wool imported by us has amounted to 40, 45 cents per lb. And thus, by foreign legislation alone, the advanced duty upon cloths levied by the congress of the United States for the protection of our makers of them, was rendered nugatory and void by an act of the British parliament; and the business of growing or manufacturing wool really became less profitable than it had been previous to the passage of the law of 1824. The British seem resolved to possess our market for their woollens, and will exert all the means in their power to keep it, seeing that they are about to lose the supply of cottons. The manner of their management is partially exhibited under the head of auctions in the appendix. If the present duties intended to be paid were really paid on all goods imported on “foreign account,” and the auction system was abolished, we do not believe that an increase of duty would have been asked for—and that the manufacturers, instead of being depressed and distressed as they are, might have kept their works employed, and would have furnished a sufficient and liberal market for American wool. The coarsest sorts, however, such are advantageously received from the Mediterranean and South America in exchange for our cotton manufactures, are not produced in this country. They are used for making what we called “negro cloths,” and should be admitted at a small duty, as in England; and the finest Saxon sorts, for the present, ought not to be very heavily taxed, being produced as yet only in small quantities: for it is in the manufacture of these and the superfine cloths that workmen obtain that tact of management and perfection in practice, which enables them to make better cloths out of common or merino wool, for the benefit of all parties and the country at large.

It was the square yard duty and establishment of a minimum, that built up the cotton manufactures—and it is these only which can build up those of wool—which can preserve this valuable branch of industry from ruin. And, a little while protected, it will be as able to protect itself as is the domestic manufacture of coarse cotton goods.

The petition to congress asks a square yard duty on certain established valuations, or *minimums*—say 50 cents, 2 dollars and 50 cents, 4 dollars and 6 dollars, and a duty of 40 per centum on the thus established cost of cloths in a foreign country, instead of 35, as payable at the present time; on an advance of 6 2-3 per cent. on the valuation, and no more.

Frightful calculations, as a duties levied in this man-

*The purpose was often avowed, and there was no way of accounting for the importation and forced sales of large parcels of goods, but by believing that money had been subscribed to indemnify losses incurred. We have a strong recollection that something like this was openly stated in the British parliament by a leading member of that body, but cannot at present by our hands upon the record of it. Such was the pressure of British goods upon us, that many invoices barely paid the charges and duties; and it is worthy of further remark, that the goods thus sacrificed were chiefly of those sorts which were partially made in the United States for the domestic supply.

ner, and all that was said about the minimum square yard duty on cottons, will be repeated and enlarged; but the practical effect of that duty upon cotton goods has overturned all these calculations; and so will such a duty upon woollens, if directed by congress. But let what be said that may, the operation of the bill asked for will be after this manner, and we hope that the people will examine what we shall say—

Goods costing 50 cents* per square yard, will pay 20 cents per square yard, instead of 16 2-3 cents, the present rate of duty;

Those costing two dollars and fifty cents, will pay 100 cents, instead of 83½;

Those costing four dollars, will pay 160 cents, instead of 133½;

Those costing \$6 will pay 240 cents, instead of 200.

The advance of duties asked for is not large; but, the request being granted, the duties intended to be paid will be paid, or nearly so, except when smuggled; the difference between the minimums, as regulated by the square yard, being so considerable that fraudulent invoices will seldom be offered and more rarely pass through the custom houses—if the appraisers, with moderate industry, perform their office.

In objection to this scheme of proposed duties, it will be said, (as it was said about cottons, and last year about woollens), that the duties payable will be enormous, &c. Thus, it will be calculated—that cloth costing fifty one cents per square yard will be rated as though it cost 250 cents per square yard, and be subject to a duty of 100 cents per square yard, two hundred per cent, or twice the amount of the original cost of the article, one cent, excepted, and we shall have many great speeches about that!

And this is very true. We pretend not to deny or disguise it. Yet—with such a law, who would be fool enough to import cloth costing fifty one cents per square yard, and pay 100 cents duty per square yard upon it, when he might import cloth at 50 cents, or a little less, and pay only 20 cents duty? It is absurd to suppose that any such cloth will ever be imported. The foreign manufacturers and importers would adapt all the cloths designed for our markets exactly to the minimums established, or a little below them, and then would pay only 6 2-3 per cent. more duty than it was intended that they should pay by the tariff of 1824; and this advance, to favor the manufacturers, will not repay them, for the present, the reduction of their profits because of the proposed advance of duty upon imported wool—admitting that all which is asked for wool and woollens shall be granted by congress. This is practical truth.

The practice of merchants is, in many respects, conformable to that which we have suggested—for instance, they do not purchase such cheap and coarse sugar as may often be obtained in the West Indies at 2 or 3 cents per lb. or less, to encounter our duty of 3 cents per lb. but always prefer the better sorts, which pay no more duty than the worst. So the judgment of the merchants and importers would regulate their introduction of foreign cloths. To be sure, this plan would secure to our own manufacturers the home market for those kinds of cloth for which American wool is particularly fitted; and this is every way desirable, to cause a brisk demand for such wool and encourage the manufacture of it. And the minimums will powerfully check all attempts at "monopoly" and "extortion," should the domestic competition fail to prevent them. But these cannot be really feared by any who dispassionately consider the subject, and reflect that every article, the manufacture of which is protected, is cheaper than the like foreign article at its place of exportation. Witness cotton goods, and the triumphant state of our protected navigation.

We shall now proceed briefly to notice the other items recommended to the consideration of congress by the convention. The duty of this is easy, because that their subject is better understood than that of wool and woollens.

1. To prevent frauds on the revenue. The article on auctions in the appendix, contains all which we think necessary to urge on this point.

*There is a minimum in the present law. Cloths costing less than 33½ cents per square yard are assumed for duty at that price per square yard.

2. A small increase of duty on hammered bar iron, and a correspondent increase of duty upon steel. The report of the committee on this subject gives the views of the convention. Of hammered iron, we imported last year 467,515 cwt. worth 1,590,350 dollars, chiefly from Sweden and Russia, which together received only 113,760 dollars worth of our products. Iron ore, with the means of its manufacture, and of all qualities, is abundant in the United States, and in every section of the country. It is an article of primary necessity; and there is no possible reason why we should depend upon foreign countries for a single pound of its first manufactures. Some important particulars are given in the appendix. Various home fabrics of iron have, because of their superior quality and cheapness of price, already excluded like foreign articles; and we exported last year the value of \$243,960 dollars in manufactures of iron and steel. With a little assistance, this great interest will be completely established and with reduced prices to the consumers, the market being guarded against excessive importations, caused by the wants or speculations of foreigners; which, on the whole, as is known to every person conversant with the principles of commerce, produce re-actions, and rather increase than diminish average prices. Steel, as immediately dependent on iron, and being an important manufacture, should be supported *pari passu* with iron. Most of our farming utensils and castings are home-made, with many articles of ironmongery, cutlery, &c. with ample supplies of cannon and small arms.

The extra cost of iron during the late war, to the people of the United States, probably exceeded the whole value of all articles of iron imported since the proclamation of peace, without at all regarding the disadvantages and losses, delays and discouragements, that ensued because of the deficiency of the supply! The transportations alone, cost several hundred thousand dollars more than they would have done, had the home manufacture been even in its present state. All who have a recollection of the "events of the war," will subscribe to this opinion. The tariff of 1824 was of some service to this interest, though only 90 cents per cwt. was levied upon hammered bar iron. The following brief notice of the various proceedings relative to the duty upon iron, is curious and useful.

Previous to 1824, the duty on hammered bar iron was 75 cents per cwt. In the bill introduced by Mr. Baldwin, as chairman of the committee on manufactures, in 1820, it was proposed that the duty should be 125 cents, which was agreed to by the house of representatives 90 to 60—but the senate defeated the whole bill, and the duty remained as before. In 1822, Mr. Baldwin introduced a new bill to place the duty at 125 cents, which did not prevail; for in March of the same year, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported a general revenue bill, in which he placed the duty at 100 cents on hammered bar iron and castings. This bill, being a "revenue bill," excited no animation; even the "chambers of commerce" were silent about it—but it defeated Mr. Baldwin's proposition, and then—went to sleep. In 1824, Mr. Toul, the chairman of the committee on manufactures, proposed that the duty should be 112 cents—on the final question it was reduced to 90 cents, 120 yeas, 85 nays. Thus it was sent to the senate, and 90 cents were stricken out, but reinstated before the passage of the bill, which, however, was much and injuriously altered in that body; it being understood that the house of representatives would insist upon 90 cents, and obtain it, or lose the whole bill.

3. Flax and hemp and their manufactures. The full and able report of the committee on this subject leaves us nothing to say, except to recommend that report to our readers.

4. The further protection of distilled spirits. This is a very important interest in the grain growing states, and especially to farmers not having a convenient access to market. In 1826 we imported 535,226 gals. distilled from grain, and 3,182,926 gallons distilled from other materials, worth together \$1,587,712. Nearly half the quantity was directly or indirectly from the British West Indies. The whole foreign supply may be conveniently dispensed with. The British levy a duty of 8s. 6d. per

gallon, or more if of high proof, on spirits imported from their own colonies, to protect the home distillations and breweries, that the excise may be paid for the support of government.

5. Further protection to cotton goods and printed cottons. It is known to every one that, in consequence of the protection already afforded, the home-made coarse cotton goods consumed in the United States, are cheaper than such goods manufactured and consumed in England. About this there can be no dispute. But if any should arise, the facts stated in the appendix will end it. In like manner, all common calicoes are making cheaper in this country than in that, and rapidly approaching a supply of the whole domestic demand, being preferred to the British. It is confidently believed, that if the minimum valuation on the square yard shall be raised to only 40 cents for duty, instead of 30, as at present, that the finer calicoes and other fine cotton goods will be speedily supplied on the same good terms as the coarse ones are. We have practical knowledge in this matter, and the whole subject is familiar to the people. And, if any small advance on the current cost of fine cottons should take place, which might or might not happen, it cannot possibly last more than a year or two; and the advance will wholly fall upon those most able to bear it, the wealthy. It may be due to candor to observe, that this increase of the minimum is not sought for by the manufacturers *just now*—they more apprehend domestic competition than foreign rivalry; indeed, they defy the latter; but for the reason that, as the convention believed, the effect would be to extend the business of manufactures generally, and furnish the people with better articles at more reduced prices. Such, at least, was the motive which led to this recommendation; and it would much increase the use of our own finer cottons, for which the British substitute that of Brazil, &c.

There will be found in the appendix many brief notices of other interesting branches of industry, which the committee did not feel themselves authorized to bring out in this address. Some of them have strong claims on the public support, especially such as hats and bonnets in imitation of the Leghorn, laces, gloves and artificial flowers. These may afford neat and pleasant and profitable employment to dear, lovely and interesting, but comparatively helpless females—at their own homes, in the bosom of their families, by the side of their little children, in the company of their mothers! From some rough estimates that we have seen, the four articles named would fill up all the spare time of 100,000 women and girls, if the home market was insured to them. There is a distressing want of employment for many times that number of such as would gladly labor, in businesses suited to their particular condition and sex—and their several small earnings, amounting to millions in the whole, would be as a clear gain to our country. There is much feeling—much interest to society—much of all the best motives that can influence human actions, in a consideration of these things. We would that the widow's heart might be caused to leap with joy, and that the tears of honest poverty were brushed from the orphan's cheek, in independence gained through patient industry, and a willingness to earn an honest and respectable support—and in keeping families together, aged parents or helpless little ones, whom to separate, might render violence to feelings which even the tutored Indian would respect. Virtue is not an inheritance of the wealthy—nay, it rather resides in the cottage than the palace; but beset with all the ills which dependence inflicts, it is then that virtue is tried, and proved as it were in the furnace of affliction. "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," is a prominent part of the wisest petition ever offered up to THE FOUNTAIN OF ALL GOOD, and it operates as a command upon all that we should help one another; but it is especially the duty of man to exert himself in behalf of woman, and yield that protection which "nature and nature's God" designed him to bestow, that the venerable matron, when called upon to resign her spirit to HIM who gave it, may have the last, best consolation this world can afford, in a well founded hope that the children of her care, her orphan daughters, may prosper and be happy—and, obtaining an honorable subsistence by the labor of their own hands, cause her own memory to be respected in the manners of their life.

Sweet is such consolation to the heart of a parent—but dear, of earthly things most dear, is it to the heart of a departing mother!

The committee has thus zealously endeavored to fulfil the directions and explain the views of the convention, with a sincere desire to ascertain truth, and present it in familiar terms to their fellow citizens for action upon it. The result is with them, for the national legislature will receive its impulse from their judgment. If it shall be their good fortune to invigorate the strong, help the weak, and arrest the minds of the wavering; or, by the presentation of authentic facts or well digested opinions, to dissipate prejudices and place principles on the high ground which belongs to them, that they may be seen and understood by the American people—and allay the ardency of party feelings, by shewing the great national interests that are common to all parts of this republic and all parties—the committee will, indeed, be gratified: but if, on the other hand, they shall fail in all these, the consciousness will be left that they have striven to deserve success, and that will console them for time and labor lost in this first attempt at a general development of the resources of our country; and there will be some merit, perhaps, even to fail in such an effort to subserve the public intelligence.

We have only to add, that we have spared no pains to keep out of consideration particular regard for sectional interests, except so far as parts of our country, the most populous, may be more particularly concerned; and not even then in known opposition to the interests of others. The will of the majority ought to prevail; but the minority have also interests and feelings that must be respected by all who respect themselves as they ought. It is our serious belief, that the protection of the vast capital vested in manufactures, and the greater capital involved in the allied pursuits of agriculture, and the property and persons employed in commerce and navigation, interior and exterior, is as much for the benefit of the planting interest of either or any other, in the reduced price of articles for domestic consumption and in an increased demand for the productions of the earth. If we have mistaken these things, we have honestly erred, and ask for information; which we hope will be given with that regard for moderation and justice which should mark the course of honorable men, zealous of good works, and engaged to advance the public and private welfare of our beloved country and countrymen.

For the committee,

(Oct. 10, 1827.) H. NILES, Chairman.

ADDENDUM.

Extracts from Mr. Everett's speech, delivered at Boston, at a meeting of the citizens for the purpose considering the propriety of appointing delegates to the convention at Harrisburg:

[Some parts of this speech would have been engrained in the address, had it not been entirely overlooked until the whole was completed; the extracts are added to corroborate what we, of ourselves, had stated on the subjects to which they refer, and exhibit new views.]

"The object of the law of 1824 [the 'tariff law,' as commonly called] said Mr. E. as I have already had the honor to state, was to enable the American manufacturer of woollens to enter into competition with the British manufacturer. Consequently the duty was calculated on the then existing state of the manufacture in that country. At that time, the duty on all wool imported into England was six pence sterling per pound. In the course of the year 1824, and by a law to take effect at the end of that year, this duty was reduced to one penny a pound on all wool imported into England. The object of this reduction, as stated by its advocate in the British parliament, is worthy the attention of this meeting. In the debate on the subject, Mr. Robertson, a respectable commercial member, begged leave to call the attention of the house to the state of America, in order to show the expediency of taking off the duty on the raw materials. The population of the United States, before they were declared independent, amounted to two and a half millions; at the present day it amounts to ten millions. The population of South America might be taken, at a low estimate, at seventeen millions, and if they went on increasing, in the same ratio as the United

States, they might be expected to amount to sixty millions in forty years." And now, sir, for the inference from this statistical survey of North and South America: "Here was an immense mart for our low priced cloths of which this country might avail itself, if the impolitic duties on the raw material were repealed."

"Such were the reasons, sir, for reducing the duty from six pence sterling per pound to one penny. But even this reduction was not enough, and the following year a further abatement of the duty of a half penny a pound was made on all wool, of which the price was less than one shilling sterling the pound. Mr. Huskisson gave the reason of this reduction in the following words: "The duty is now one penny a pound on all foreign wool. It has been stated to me, that even this rate of duty presses severely upon the manufacturers of coarse woollens, in which we have most to fear from foreign competition, and that considerable relief would be afforded by reducing it to one half upon all wool not exceeding the value of one shilling sterling per pound."

"Now, sir, continued Mr. E. taking twenty cents a pound to be the average price of the kind of wool in question, the duty upon it, after these two reductions, is but $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of its value; before the reduction it was 48 per cent. The manufacturer in England has consequently received an advantage of 44 per cent on his wool. But the wool is estimated to be in value about a third part of the cloth—consequently the manufacturer has gained 14 2-3 per cent. on the fabric of his article, by this reduction of the duty on wool.

"But as the English manufacturer is the competitor against which the law of 1824 intended to protect the American manufacturer, this 14 2-3 per cent. must be deducted from the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. laid by the American law on the foreign fabric. And, in effect, the duty for the encouragement of our own looms is thus brought down to 18 2-3 per cent.

"But this is not all. Other reductions were made in 1825, with the same avowed object of the duties on articles of great importance in the woollen manufacture. The duty on olive oil was reduced from £15 13s. sterling, the ton of 252 gallons, to £7. The duty on rape seed was reduced, I think, from ten pounds, to ten shillings per last. The duty on indigo, which was indeed but small before, was reduced to 20 per cent. The duty on logwood was reduced from 9s. 4d. sterling, I think, said Mr. E. to 4s. 6d. the ton. The amount of all these and some other reductions was stated by Mr. Huskisson, at from 1 to 2 per cent. in the manufacture. I believe it is nearer twice that amount. Taking it, however, at two per cent. in addition to the 14 2-3 per cent. already mentioned, it reduces the effective duty in this country on foreign woollens to 16 2-3 per cent. that is, just one half.

"Now, I ask, said Mr. E. whether, if the duty of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. laid by the law of 1824, was but an inadequate protection for our woollen manufactures, (and I have already said it was probable, at its best estate, inadequate,) whether a reduction of one half was not a death blow to the manufacture?

"Here then is a strong case, fairly made out, and no more connected with the principles of political economy, than with Algebra or Metaphysics. Unless the American people think it just and fair, that the laws passed by the American congress for the protection of American industry should be repealed by the British parliament, and that for the purpose of securing the supply of our market to the British manufacturer to the end of time, it was the duty of congress to counteract this movement. I say, continued Mr. E. it was incumbent on congress, as the very least they could do, to raise the duty of 1824 to fifty per cent. for so much had the British legislation lowered it. And had this been done, the foreign article would not have been enhanced to the consumer, beyond its old price, because what was added to the duty would have been taken from the cost."

Then follows an able argument in favor of a duty upon wool imported into the United States, though Great Britain received it almost duty free. He said—

"It was repeatedly said last winter, that we ought to begin at the other end. If the British government low-

ers the duty on wool imported into England, the American government ought to lower the duty on wool imported into America. This, it is true, would meet the difficulty, as far as the manufacturer alone was concerned; but precisely the same objection reverted. Why should we allow the British parliament to repeal the law which we have passed for the protection of our farmers. In 1824, the American congress saw fit to give the farmer the benefit of a progressively increasing duty rising to thirty per cent. on imported wool. The British government immediately thinks fit to lower this duty on wool 44 per cent. Why should we deprive the American wool-grower of the promised benefit of this law, because parliament has laid a heavy burden on the English wool-grower? No, sir; the farmer has the same right to his protection that the manufacturer has to his; and to lower the duty on imported wool would be merely to transfer the burden, and sacrifice the grower to the consumer of wool. Sir, said Mr. E. I would not agree to this sacrifice. It is indefensible in principle, and in effect doubly pernicious. I say doubly pernicious, for it is the interest of the manufacturer that the raising of sheep should prosper in the country; while it is the best effect of the whole policy that it encourages that branch of husbandry. It was said, rather sneeringly, on the floor of congress, last winter, that the measure proposed was one for the relief of the Boston and Salem capitalists. Sir, said Mr. E. it has escaped my observation, if that respectable class of citizens are the most zealous supporters of these measures. Still more do I err, if there is any branch of industry in which the profits are more equally divided, or more widely scattered than this. The raw material bears an unusually large proportion to the whole article. And this raw material is not raised by costly machinery from the bowels of the earth; it is not cultivated on large plantations, which none but the rich can own and carry on. It may be brought to market by the middling farmer; by the poor man. The man who can do nothing else to add a few dollars in cash to his bare livelihood, can keep a few sheep; the land which will produce scarcely any thing else will support them. Of this land, there is not a little in New-England. Even in England, where the husbandry is better perhaps than in any other part of the world, with the exception of Flanders and Lombardy, the raising of sheep is the farmer's main stay. His flock is the basis of his operations. His flock supplies him all his comforts: his flock educates his children; his flock ekes out all the deficiencies of the rest of the establishment; above all, his mutton and his wool enable him to stagger under that heavy burden, which I trust in heaven will never be laid on the shoulders of the American farmer, a cash rent per annum greater than the fee simple price of improved lands in many parts of this country."

"In another part, Mr. Everett said—

"I am not anxious to conceal, sir, that in the change of feeling which has taken place in this community, on the subject of manufactures, I have participated. There was a time, and that not long ago, when not merely an indifference, but a positive unfavorable impression, was felt in this community on the subject of manufactures. The accounts of the corruption of morals, and prostration of health, of the overworking and underfeeding of the British factories, (accounts in themselves too true, I fear,) were repeated with a kind of melancholy relish. Men wrought themselves up to the belief, that by the necessity and nature of the case, a manufacturing establishment was a voluntary penitentiary, an earthly pandemonium, into which, under the gripe of stern necessity—driven by the lash of stern necessity, the wretched inmates were fain to condemn themselves. There is too much reason to believe in the truth of these accounts in the countries to which they relate. But experience and observation have taught us all, that the case is very different here. After having examined the chief establishments for manufactures on the seaboard, I can truly say that I have never seen in one of them an individual, whose countenance, dress, or manners, denoted overworking, underfeeding, or worse morals than those of his neighbors in the other pursuits of life."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 8—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 20, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 840

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In a part of our last impression, an error of considerable magnitude, though one that was very easily made, escaped correction. In the note, page 106, the 600,000 bushels of coal at 18 cents per bushel, appear as valued at \$1,090,000, instead of 108,000, a space having been omitted between the cyphers, and increasing the amount 100 fold! But the error is one of easy detection, from the quantity and price given.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES arrived at Baltimore on the 14th inst. on his return to the seat of government, and was induced to prolong his visit until Wednesday morning, in consequence of the following invitation and the arrangements made for the funeral of col. Howard, which he attended.

LETTER OF INVITATION.

To John Q. Adams,
President of the United States:

Baltimore, 6th October, 1827.

SIR—We have been appointed by an assemblage of our fellow-citizens to address you on their behalf, and to express to you their earnest desire that you would consent to remain in the city of Baltimore for a few days, on your return to the seat of government.

In making this request we feel assured that we only do justice to our fellow-citizens, who are anxious, as they have been on several occasions when you have heretofore passed through their city, to have an opportunity afforded them of testifying their unfeigned respect for your public services, and their warm approbation of the enlightened policy which has characterized the administration of the government since you have presided over it.

Permit us, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly to request you to sojourn in our city as long as the public business will allow you, and thus enable us to pay to the chief magistrate of the nation, those marks of respect which are so justly due to one whose life has been devoted to the service of his country.

We have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servants,

WM. PATTERSON,
WM. McDONALD,
SOLOMON ETING,
LUKE TIERNAN,
DAVID HOFFMAN,
RICHARD B. MAGRUDER.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

Major W. Patterson, W. M. Donald, Solomon Eting,
Luke Tiernan, David Hoffman, Richard B. Magruder,
Baltimore.

Philadelphia, 13th October, 1827.

SIR—On my passage through N. York, your very obliging letter of the 6th inst. was put into my hands, while under an impression, derived from communications received at the same time, that the public service required my return to Washington without a moment of delay. On my arrival in this city yesterday, with the intention of immediately proceeding, and the expectation of reaching the seat of government this morning, I received information from which I was enabled to manifest my grateful sense of the kind attentions of my fellow citizens here and at Baltimore, by postponing for two days my return to Washington.

I therefore remained here yesterday, and propose to continue my journey this day to Baltimore, and to pass the day there on Monday. I can have no higher gratification than that of meeting you there, and those of my fellow-citizens at whose desire you have addressed to me this invitation, with all others who may incline to exchange with me a friendly salutation.

To that purpose I hope to devote the day of Monday next, and avail myself of this opportunity to assure you

Vol. IX—No. 8.

that if language is inadequate to express my sensibility to the favorable estimate you have made of my public services, your generous confidence can only be justified by the continued and entire devotion to the interests and welfare of our common country, of your friend and fellow-citizen,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

On Tuesday morning, accompanied by a large party of citizens, the president visited the battle ground at North Point, and in the evening from 2 o'clock until 4 received the visits of our citizens; among other visitors were the consuls of different nations, and the rev. Mr. Doane, vice president of St. Mary's college, attended by upwards of one hundred students from that institution. Mr. L. addressed to the president a brief and pertinent speech, to which he replied as follows—

"In receiving this pleasing mark of attention from the professors and students of St. Mary's college, I am happy to renew the recollection of scenes in which I myself was once engaged. I too have performed the duties of an instructor in a literary institution; and I entertain the highest respect for that important and dignified function." And he concluded with some observations favorable to the reputation of the college.

After this feeling and appropriate reply, the vice president proceeded to introduce the students individually to Mr. Adams, who received them with the most marked and cordial condescension.

After the introduction, and an interval of a few moments, during which he was evidently striving to suppress his emotions, the president advanced, and with great energy and feeling, addressed the students in words to the following effect:

Young gentlemen—I am happy to have had the opportunity of taking you by the hand—and before we part permit me to remind you, while recollecting the sublime examples of patriotism, with which your daily studies make you conversant, in the histories of ancient Greece and Rome, so justly noticed in the address from your respected instructor, which you have just heard, that you have in this city and its immediate vicinity, the monuments of the same exalted spirits exhibited in the defence of our own country—and I hope and trust that they will influence your future lives as deeply as the most exalted proofs of public spirit which you will find in the course of your studies.

At four o'clock he dined with the Cincinnati of Maryland, and the officers and soldiers wounded in the battle of North Point. The entertainment was handsome, and creditable to Mr. Barnum. The following toast was given on behalf of the committee:—

The United States of America—May other countries learn from them, that the easy access of the people to their rulers, is the means of confidence on the one side, and of right government on the other.

After a short time the president gave the following sentiment, which he accompanied with some remarks explanatory of the allusion:—

Elony and Topaz—Gen. Ross's posthumous coat of arms, and the republican militia-man who gave it."

I am apprehensive that the allusions upon which this sentiment is founded, may not be familiar to every one of you at this table; and that it will therefore need a short explanation.

It may, perhaps, not be known to you all, that for the splendid achievements of general Ross in this country, his family have been rewarded by a heraldic addition to their coat of arms; and as it was the arm of a republican militia-man of Maryland, that rendered this service to the family, I may fairly consider him as having given it. Heraldry is a monarchical institution, about which I know little. Whether this inference would pass muster with the garter king at arms or not, I do not know; but I hope it will pass well enough for a republican device.

But the connection of this sentiment with the names of *Ebony* and *Topaz*, is founded upon a philosophical tale of Voltaire, by which, in my youth, I was amused and instructed. It is an ancient fable of the Hindu Brahmans, and has come down, through the Arabians to the modern European nations and to us. The same tale, under different names, has been told in English verse by Parrell, as well as in French prose by Voltaire.

In the tale to which my toast alludes, *Ebony* is the spirit of darkness or of evil—and *Topaz* is the spirit of light or of good; and the interest of the story consists in the succession of incidents by which they are continually counteracting each other in the events of human life.—The application of their names to the parts respectively performed on this stage of existence by gen. Ross and the militia-man of Maryland, I submit to your judgment and feeling—with this single remark—that whenever the spirit of evil shall invade this country, under the banners of a foreign land, whatever honors may be showered upon their commander by his sovereign, the spirit of good will never fail to provide a republican militia-man to confer those honors by speeding a bullet to his heart."

On retiring, the president, after a few remarks, returning thanks for the reception which had been given to him by his fellow-citizens of Baltimore, gave

Baltimore, the monumental city—May the days of her safety be as prosperous and happy, as the days of her dangers have been trying and triumphant.

According to previous arrangement, the president again, between 7 and 9 o'clock, received the visits of his fellow-citizens, of whom he took leave in a brief and cordial address, praying those with whom he had exchanged salutations, to convey them as from him to their families.

BRAZIL. The Brazilians have again commenced their outrages upon American citizens and their property. The brig *Nile* from Canton, bound to Boston, was directed by her owners to stop at Buenos Ayres and dispose of such part of her cargo as was saleable; and after having approached the port within a few miles, fell in with the Brazilian blockading squadron, the commander of which having examined her papers, finding that it was not the intention of the captain to violate the blockade, yet contrary to usage and the stipulation entered into with captain Biddle our representative in the *La Plata*, an officer was put on board and the captain ordered to Montevideo; on arriving at which place, the admiral of the Brazilian squadron on being presented with the papers of the *Nile* expressed an opinion that *all was right*.

The captain's astonishment may then be imagined, on beholding the next day, without any previous notice or form, his vessel taken possession of by two armed launches, brought in near the shore, and anchored in an unsafe position, her sails unbent, though wet, and sent on shore to rot, and this gang proceeding to unhang the rudder and dismantle the vessel. [The brig has since been liberated, and returned to the United States.]

A letter from Rio of the 4th of August, after speaking of the Brazilian government in terms of much severity, relates the following.

"That you may have some idea of the treatment Americans receive here, I state the following facts; young Mr. P. formerly of Salem, is here: he was supercargo of a schooner from Buenos Ayres for Boston, and got safe out of the river, not having her register endorsed. When at sea she sprung a leak, and put into St. Catharines in distress, where she was seized and the captain and mate, American citizens, with all the crew, thrown into the common prison, among murderers, and all kinds of wretches and filthy vermin; and from thence sent here in irons, and put on board the press gang's ship, and at their mercy, where they keep prisoners. The captain and mate are *chained together*, in the most miserable hole you can imagine, and compelled to make wads for the men of war."

These proceedings should not be permitted, but should be settled satisfactorily on the instant. Don Pedro and his myrmidons seem to think that all republicans are and of right his imperial prey. The country is said to be in a most wretched state.

COURT OF SESSIONS. A case was tried in the court on Wednesday last marked with unusual features. We

do not remember to have ever heard statements so contradictory, made under the solemnity of an oath, by persons of such undoubted respectability. The facts were these. In a cause tried last March, before judge Duer, Mr. W. (we will not print the names), swore that the plaintiff, Mr. C. had admitted to him on the exchange in London, that the defendant owed him only £23. The jury disregarded W's testimony, and gave C. a verdict for \$5,000. The judge then ordered W. to be detained for perjury; and C. deposed that he had never held such conversation with him on the London exchange. A bill was found, and on Wednesday the trial came on, Mr. C. who is a well known merchant of this city, and bears a respectable character, swore that he not only never conversed with W. on the London exchange, but moreover that he never saw him in his life, and that his just claims, (in the former trial), were that which the jury awarded in his favor. A series of letters was put in, dated London, and written by him to his correspondent in New York, directing steps to be taken to secure that identical amount by attaching property of the debtor in the hands of his American consignees. This was the cause for the prosecution. On the part of W. a gentleman from London, named Clibborn, swore, he knew Mr. W. and Mr. C. very well, that he was the accountant who made out C's account when the defendant in the former trial; that C. was present when that amount was made out, and admitted its justness; that the balance due C. was twenty three pounds three shillings; that C. was acquainted with W. and he had often seen them together, they having met to transact business together. The witness put in a copy of the amount, made in 1823 by himself from books then in the hands of the assignees in London. The testimony was, in every respect, directly contradictory to that of C. The counsel for the prosecution tried in vain, through a long and severe cross examination, to detect some inconsistency in Clibborn's statements.

Evidence was then called to prove Clibborn's character, and perhaps a higher character for integrity and respectability was never given to any man. An uninterrupted course of twenty one years upright deportment in the employ of two of the highest mercantile houses in England, was proved in his favor. The court here interfered, and after explaining the law on the subject, stated that the evidence for the prosecution was wholly insufficient to convict, without going at all into the merits of the case. The counsel for the prosecution, (Messrs. Maxwell, Griffin, and Sedgwick), acquiesced, and the jury instantly gave a verdict of NOT GUILTY. Price for the defendant. [N. Y. Enq.]

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The "Georgetown Columbian" gives us the pleasing information that a sufficient amount of stock has been taken to justify the incorporation of the company; and such has been the effect of this surety, that property which eight months ago would not have commanded \$1500 was sold recently at auction for \$3015. The successful completion of this important undertaking, is closely allied to the interests and prosperity of the District, and its inhabitants have our best wishes that their most flattering anticipations may be fully realized.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST INDIES. The following is given in a late London Journal, as the amount of the slave population in the West Indies in 1824.—in Antigua, 30,314; Bahamas, 9,186; Barbadoes, 73,816; Berbice, 21,614; Bermuda, 5,176; Demerara, 74,977; Dominica, 15,714; Grenada, 24,972; Honduras, 2,450; Jamaica, 335,253; Montserrat, 6,278; Nevis, 9,140; St. Kitts, 18,639; St. Lucia, 13,717; St. Vincents, 23,830; Tobago, 13,683; Tortola, 5,442; Trinidad, 23,110. The aggregate number is 713,317. In 1818, the total was 746,657. So that the decrease amounts to 34,657. Deducting the manumissions, the decrease is estimated at about 28,000.

The decrease, therefore, has been about five-eighths per cent. per annum. The writer remarks, that the increase in the United States is nearly two and one-half per cent. per annum, "which (says he), with all the common disadvantages of a state of bondage, marks the superiority of the United States in the physical treatment of their slaves, and especially in respect to the larger quantity of their food, and the smaller portion of la-

bor exacted from them." The mortality among the West India slaves is attributed to "sugar-planting, generally, as it is conducted in the West Indies," and which "is decidedly unfriendly to human life." This inference appears to be drawn from the heavier mortality which prevails in Demerara, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, and Trinidad, which produce the largest quantities of sugar, in proportion to their population, than the other colonies.

NEW YORK. The following proclamation removing Eli Bruce, the sheriff of Niagara county, has been issued by governor Clinton. Mr. Bruce was one of the persons concerned in the abduction of Morgan. This exercise of power on the part of the governor, will be commended by every one:

By De Witt Clinton, governor of the state of New York.

Whereas, Eli Bruce, sheriff of the county of Niagara, has been charged before me with a violation of his duties as a good citizen and a faithful officer, in being concerned in the abduction of William Morgan, and has been heard in his defence: And whereas, in the investigation of the said accusation, it appeared that it was completely in the power of the said Eli Bruce, if innocent, to establish his innocence: And whereas, in order to afford him that opportunity, a decision on the complaint has been suspended for an ample time, and he has given no explanation of his conduct: And whereas, it appears that, at the recent trial at Canandaigua, of certain persons charged with the said abduction, the said Eli Bruce, when called on as a witness, refused to testify on several material points, on the ground of self-accrimination; from all of which, I am persuaded that he was participant in the said abduction, and thereby has rendered himself unworthy of the official station which he at present occupies: I do, therefore, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the constitution of this state, remove the said Eli Bruce from the office of sheriff of the county of Niagara.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the privy seal of the state, at the city of Albany, this 20th day of September, Anno Domini, 1827.

DE WITT CLINTON.

The following extract is taken from Blackwood's Magazine:

"There does not exist, at this time, on the whole face of the earth, any district more flourishing, more improving, more enterprising, than the state of New York. The great canal, which beggars to insignificance, all similar undertakings in the old world, and which, in point of extent, is the largest line of continued labor in the world, after the wall of China, is, of itself, a sufficient proof and illustration of the fact."

PLURALITIES IN THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT. One of the great evils of the established church in England, is the allowance of pluralities in livings. It has been long, loudly, and bitterly complained of, and we have a statement now before us, which is sufficient to bear out all that we have ever heard upon the subject. By this statement it seems that one dignitary of the church, (whose name is not given), besides the profits of his own office, which average above 16,000*l.* per annum, has one son who enjoys six places of preferment, amounting to near £6,000 a year, and another with five, in value about as many thousands. A deceased bishop and his family at his death enjoyed upwards of £40,000 per annum in the church: and the Morning Herald says, "we believe there are living instances nearly, if not quite, as gross as that to which our attention has been directed. Those who seek for the principles and the practices of religion in the gospel—who judge of its purity and simplicity by the dictates and example of its divine author, can hardly imagine that they are contemplating any of the consequences arising from such a source, when such things as these present themselves to their consideration."

(*Com. J. D.*)

AGRICULTURE. There is a farmer in the town of Louisville, in this county, who has had a harvest this year of more than 600 acres of produce. The following are some of the items:—upwards of 200 acres of wheat; 100 acres of rye; 80 acres of corn; 50 acres of potatoes; 60 acres oats; 30 of pease, together with barley, &c.

&c. The number of men employed during harvest was 30; all the grain was very fine and well secured. This same farmer has 100 horses, which he is raising for market. There are several farmers at the west, who keep more stock and cattle, and cut more hay, but we doubt if there are any who can boast of a greater harvest of grain.

[*St. Law. N. Y. Gazette.*]

CATTLE. The editor of the Pennsylvania Gazette in urging the necessity of improving the breed of cattle in that state, mentions a fact which is somewhat surprising.—He says—the importance of improving the breed of cattle and domestic animals, is made abundantly manifest from the fact, that lean stock cattle, to the value of 800,000 dollars, are yearly brought from the interior of New York, and sold in this state, at an average advance of one-third more price, than cattle of a similar description from the interior of our own state. The cattle from New York are of better breed than ours. They feed easier and grow larger; and as before stated, are considered worth one-third more.

FOURTH OF JULY AT San Luis Potosi, Mexico. A letter from San Luis Potosi, furnishes the following account of the celebration of the 4th July, 1827, in that city.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated in this city, by a public dinner given by the citizens of the United States, residents here. His excellency, the governor, and the principal officers of state, together with about 150 citizens and strangers were present. The utmost good order and harmony prevailed. The following patriotic toasts were drunk upon the occasion:—

The fourth of July.—The birth day of republics—May each succeeding anniversary prove their stability, and draw closer the ties that unite them.

The United States of Mexico and America.—Their territories joining, their form of government being the same,—may their hearts beat in unison.

The president of the United States of Mexico.

The president of the United States of America.

The heroes of the two republics.—The most of the one have paid the debt of nature; those of the other are still in their vigour, may they long be spared to witness the rising glories of their country.

Education, the supporter of republics.—May its light be extended to every quarter of the globe.

The memory of general George Washington.

The memory of Hidalgo, a martyr in the cause of Mexican liberty.

The state of San Luis Potosi.—A prominent figure in the republic: May the just and equal administration of the laws and due regard for the federal system be the ambition of its rulers.

The ladies.—The fatigues of the camp and the dangers of the field, are amply rewarded by the smiles of beauty.

U. S. BANK vs GRANT. This was an action of assumpsit against Grant as the endorser of a note, and the only question was whether the defendant had legal notice that the note was not paid. The plaintiffs gave the defendant no other notice, except a letter, sent by mail and directed to him at East Windsor; but he claimed, that he was publicly doing business in Hartford at that time. There was some contrariety of proof upon the subject. The judge observed to the jury, (among other things), that if one person supported his family in one town and slept there himself, but had an office in another where he was publicly doing business in his occupation, that notice must be given to him where his office was. Verdict for plaintiffs. W. W. Ellsworth and S. H. Parson for plaintiffs. Williams for defendant.

[*Conn. Courant.*]

THE INDIANS. The Missouri Republican of the 20th ult. contains the following interesting information:—

The war over. The gratifying intelligence has been received in this city, that the Winnebagoes, alarmed at the formidable preparations which have been so energetically made against them, have repented of their late outrages. A preliminary to more satisfactory arrangement, two of the chief participators in their atrocities have surrendered themselves to the proper authority. Many of the principal men of the nation were present, who mani-

found a sincere desire that a perfect reconciliation with the whites might take place. Gen. Atkinson, with the force under his command, was proceeding to the portage, where a junction would be effected with the troops from Green Bay. In the conclusion of this affair, such arrangements will, we hope, be made, as to prevent a recurrence of any future aggression. The show of this formidable force, so suddenly concentrated in the heart of that savage region, will have the happy effect of awing the refractory and evil disposed Indians.

AGRICULTURAL CHARACTER. As an Indian was straying through a village on the Kennebec, he passed a gentleman standing at his store door and begged a piece of tobacco. The person stepped back, and selected a generous piece, for which he received a gruff "thank you," and thought no more of the affair. Three or four months afterwards he was surprised at an Indian's coming into the store and presenting him with a beautiful miniature birch canoe, painted and furnished with paddles to correspond. On asking the meaning of it, he was told—"Indian no forget a you give me tobacco—me make this for you." This man's gratitude for a trifling favor had led him to bestow more labor on his present, than would have purchased him many pounds of his favorite fumigatory.

[*York Recorder.*]

BRODIE'S TRUNK. From the *Norfolk Herald*. We have great satisfaction, in noticing another successful application of the submarine trunk, invented by Charles D. Brodie, in the instance of a rot in the outer stern post, to that of the Delaware, to repair which, without the aid of this invaluable invention, the ship must have been hove down at a considerable expense; by the construction however of a trunk fitted to the part affected, which cost but a trifle, the post was taken off and a new one fitted on, without interrupting the ordinary work on board of the ship.

We agree, that the recompense which congress awarded to Mr. Brodie as the reward of his ingenuity was by no means in proportion to the value of the invention to the country; and we, too, hope that in spite of constitutional scruples, the government will extend to that meritorious citizen, a further and adequate compensation for the incalculable saving of expense in the naval administration which will be effected by the use of his ingenious invention.

GOSAMER CLOTHS. We took notice some time ago, of the ingenious labors of M. Habenstreet, of Munich, who has succeeded in making caterpillars weave cloths, finer than have ever yet been fabricated by the hand of man. Among the articles since manufactured by these rude laborers, are a balloon, four feet high, by two in diameter, which weighs only five grains, and a lady's entire dress, with sleeves, but without seam, which M. Habenstreet has presented to the queen of Bavaria, by whom it has been worn, (above another dress), on several occasions. The instinct of these caterpillars, leads them to construct about themselves a covering of extreme fineness, but, nevertheless, firm enough to be almost impenetrable by air; and M. Habenstreet taking advantage of this circumstance, makes them work on a suspended paper model, and in any direction he pleases, by merely touching the limits which ought not to be passed, with oil, for which the animals have such a repugnance, that they will not come in contact with it. Each caterpillar produces about half an inch square of the fabric. The manner of their weaving has no analogy to ours; with us the threads are interwoven, whereas these caterpillar weavers place their threads one above the other, and glue them together by means of gummy composition, which they extrude along with the threads. Although the fabrics hitherto produced, have been so remarkable for their fineness, M. Habenstreet says that he can make them of any thickness he desires, by making his caterpillars pass repeatedly over the same plane. The expense of the manufacture is another point strongly in its favor, a shawl of an ell square, costing only eight francs.

[*Foreign paper.*]

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN SHEEP INTO RUSSIA. The emperor of Russia has appropriated the sum of one hun-

dred thousand roubles in the form of a loan for several years, to the object of improving and enlarging the breed of sheep in his dominions. This amount is to be placed at the disposal of the proprietors of Courland and Esthonia, for the term of 18 years, to be then reimbursed without interest. Markets for wool have been established at Riga and Libau.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE. A late Philadelphia paper says—The following singular circumstance occurred at the fire in St. John st. yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock.

The Resolution Hose company, finding the force of water sufficient to play from the fire plug without the aid of an engine, was using the water with effect in the rear of the buildings, when the branch pipe was suddenly obstructed; upon examination, a *living fish of the perch species*, about 5 inches long, was found to be the cause; it is now in the possession of one of the members.

The fish must have been propelled into the Fair Mount Dam, passed through the pipes, and from thence into the hose as above.

BLACKSTONE CANAL. The *Newburyport Herald* states that the late rains have damaged the Blackstone canal, now in the course of excavation, to the amount of 50 or \$40,000. It was filled full of water, in some places for miles together, and in other places the embankments were washed away.

STEAM. Trip to the south of France. We have great pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the *Leeds* steam packet, at Dublin from Bordeaux, after a passage of 70 hours to the custom house quay. The passage from Dublin to Bordeaux was made in 71 hours. We have conversed with a gentleman who went out and returned with the *Leeds*. He is enthusiastic in praise of this noble sea-boat as well as of the excursion itself. The bay of Biscay when he crossed it, was as smooth and as unruined as the Mersey during ordinary weather. The two most successful trips which the *Leeds* has made to the south of France, with the delightful scenery of which the passengers were charmed beyond expression, show, that a trip thither is attended with so little fatigue and risk, and accomplished in so little time, that the most timid may undertake it without apprehension. We, therefore, most strongly recommend all who have leisure to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded of visiting Bordeaux by the sailing of the *Leeds*, on her fourth voyage to that most delightful city, on the 7th of September. The excursion combines the three great requisites of economy, dispatch, and the promotion of health.

[*Liverpool Album.*]

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY. The proprietors, who belong chiefly to the society of friends, encountered a good deal of opposition in parliament and elsewhere, but the work promises to remunerate them in the most ample manner. The cost of the railway, which is twenty-five miles long, and is carried over two hills by inclined planes, was less than £200,000; 120,000 tons of minerals and merchandize have been conveyed along it in the course of the year expired, generally at the rate of 2d. per ton per mile, including haulage, and wagons found; and the receipts for tonnage have exceeded £2,000 per month. The coaches that ply on it have travelled 45,469 miles, carrying passengers at the rate of 1d. per mile outside, and 1/2d. inside, with a velocity of eight miles an hour, and without one single accident occurring to injure man, horse, or coach. In consequence of this cheap and easy conveyance, the amount of intercourse between Stockton and Darlington has increased more than tenfold—the coach formerly having plied only three times a week. Government, too, is not without its share of the benefit, for the stage-coach duty has risen from £28 per annum to £240.

[*Liverpool Advertiser.*]

INSECT SAGACITY. The banbul tree affords a curious specimen of insect sagacity, in the caterpillar's nests suspended by thousands to the branches. This little animal, conscious of its approaching change, and the necessity of security in its helpless state as a chrysalis, instinctively provides itself a strong mansion during that metamorphosis. As a caterpillar, it is furnished with

very strong teeth, with them it saws off a number of thorns, the shortest about an inch long, and glues them together in a conical form, the points all tending to one direction, the extremity terminating with the longest and sharpest. This singular habitation is composed of about twenty thorns, for the exterior, lined with a coat of silk, similar to the cone of the silk worm, suspended to the tree by a strong ligament of the same material. In this asylum the banful caterpillar retires to its long repose, and, armed with such formidable weapons, bids defiance to birds, beasts and serpents, which might otherwise devour it.—When the season of emancipation arrives, and the chrysalis is to assume a new character in the papilio tribe, the insect emerges from the fortress, expands its beautiful wings, and with thousands of fluttering companions, released at the same season from captivity, salutes forth to enjoy its short lived pleasures.

[*Forbes's Oriental Memoirs.*]

JOSEPHINE AND MARIA LOUISA. In speaking of the divorce of Josephine and the marriage of Maria Louisa, sir Walter Scott says—"As a domestic occurrence, nothing could more contribute to Buonaparte's happiness than his union with Maria Louisa. He was wont to compare her with Josephine, by giving the latter all the advantages of art and grace; the former the claims of simple modesty and innocence. His former empress used every art to support or enhance her personal charms; but with so much prudence and mystery, that the secret cares of her toilette could never be traced—her successor trusted for the power of pleasing to youth and nature. Josephine mismanaged her revenue, and incurred debt without scruple. Maria Louisa lived within her income, or if she desired any indulgence beyond it, which was rarely the case, she asked it as a favor of Napoleon. Josephine accustomed to political intrigue, loved to manage, to influence, and to guide her husband; Maria Louisa desired only to please and to obey him. Both were excellent women, of great sweetness of temper, and fondly attached to Napoleon. In the difference between these distinguished persons, we can easily discriminate the leading features of the Parisian, and of the simple German beauty; but it is certainly singular that the artificial character should have belonged to the daughter of the West India planter; that marked by nature and simplicity, to a princess of the proudest court in Europe. Buonaparte, whose domestic conduct was generally praiseworthy, behaved with the utmost kindness to his princely bride. He observed, however, the strictest etiquette, and required it from the empress. If it happened, for example, as was often the case, that he was prevented from attending at the hour when dinner was placed upon the table, he was displeased if, in the interim of his absence, which was often prolonged, she either took a book, or had recourse to any female occupation,—if, in short, he did not find her in the attitude of waiting for the signal to take her place at table.

UNITED STATES ROADS IN ARKANSAS.—The general government have ordered the opening and constructing of 830 miles of road in Arkansas, the greater part of which is already surveyed, and under contract for clearing out. These roads, when completed, will greatly facilitate the movements of emigrants to that fertile territory.

We give the direction of the roads with their several distances.

From Memphis to Little Rock,	136 miles,
From Little Rock to Fort Smith,	152 do.
From Fort Smith to Fort Gibson,	56 do.
From Fort Smith to Fort Towson,	190 do.
From Fort Towson to Natchitoches,	320 do.

Total length of roads, 854 do.

MR. SHULTZ the enterprising founder of Hamburg, in South Carolina and Mr. Boyd, have been tried at Edgefield court for the murder of Joseph Martin, on the 31st of July last, an account which appeared in the papers soon afterwards. The jury in about 30 minutes brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. *George M. Duffie*, esq. acted as one of Mr. Shultz's counsellors. Their sentence is six months imprisonment, and branding on

the brawn of the thumb the first day of the next court. The Augusta Courier is informed that Mr. Shultz made a very interesting address to the court after it had delivered its sentence, of which the following is an extract: "With a bleeding heart, I confess that the jury of my country found a true verdict according to my unhappy deeds."

TENNESSEE. The legislature of this state met on the 17th ult. The following is an extract from the valuable address of gov. Carroll—

The industrious farmer should not be employed exclusively in raising those articles which command the most ready market abroad. His attention should also be directed to the growing of all such as are required for the use and consumption of his own family. Our varied soil is adapted not only to the production of cotton and tobacco, which may be considered the staple commodities of the state, but also that of wheat, rye, hemp and flax, all of which are indispensable to our wants. A more diversified application of labor and exertion, therefore, such as will secure the least dependence on a foreign market for the necessary supplies of life and the greatest profit, is the course which should be carefully pursued by every cultivator of the soil. Intimately connected with this subject and the future happiness of our country, are cultivation of industrious habits, a strict observance of economy in our expenditures, the encouragement of household manufactures, and a positive determination to avoid, as much as possible, the use of foreign goods.

BRITISH STATISTICS. A document has been prepared at the office of the inspector general of imports and exports, of Great Britain, showing the quantities of articles imported and entered for home consumption, for the years 1790 and 1826, distinguishing the amount in each year.

"The wine imported at the two periods was nearly the same, being in 1790, 5,778,068 gallons; in 1826, 5,511,677 gallons. The same may be said of brandy. The number of gallons imported in 1790 was 1,355,513; in 1826, 1,412,231. Under the head of butter, we find a great increase. There were imported in 1790, 54 cwt.; in 1826, 201,708 cwt. The increase in the amount of coffee imported, and entered for home consumption is immense. In 1790, the amount was only 973,110 lb.; in 1826, it was no less than 12,728,227 lb. In wool, the total imports seems to have risen from about 32,000,000 lb. to nearly 180,000,000 lb.; the returns being—of cotton wool, in 1790, 39,603,451 lb.; in 1826, 159,999,645 lb. Sheep's wool, in 1790, 3,126,497 lb.; in 1826, 17,206,192 lb. The increase in the consumption of coffee is in no way to be accounted for by a decline in the use of tea, as the imports of tea at the two periods were—tea, 1790, 16,593,867 lb.; 1826, 25,258,074 lb. The imports of sugar were nearly double in 1826 what they were in 1790; and while those of wine and brandy were found to have remained nearly what they were 56 years ago, the quantity of rum entered for home consumption, (exclusive of over proof), has advanced from 1,540,629 gallons, to 3,417,391. The difference in the imports of silk is great, being as follows—Silk, raw and waste, in 1790, 449,151 lb.; in 1826, 1,963,377 lb."

COTTON.—The Charleston Patriot publishes a statement of the exports of cotton and rice from Charleston for the last eight years. From the 31st of September, 1819 to the 1st of October, 1820, there were 121,475 bales of upland cotton, 21,474 do. Sea Island, and 64,118 tierces of rice. From September, 1820, to October, 1821, there were 98,678 uplands, 24,682 Sea Islands, and 74,356 tierces of rice. From September, 1821, to October, 1822, there were 104,340 uplands, 25,310 Sea Islands, and 78,161 rice.—From September, 1822 to 1823, there were 136,166 uplands, 25,744 Sea Island, and 80,793 rice. From September, 1823, to October, 1824, there were 129,886 uplands, 24,635 Sea Islands, and 102,170 tierces of rice. From September, 1824 to October, 1825, there were 141,074 uplands, 18,253 Sea Islands, and 92,577 rice. From September, 1825 to October, 1826, there were 164,543 uplands, 12,647 Sea Islands, and 95,145

rice. From September, 1826, to October, 1827, there were of uplands 199,175, of Sea Islands 31,828, and of rice 103,533 tierces. Of course, the exportation for the last year is greater on all the articles than in any previous year.

MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. At the celebration of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association in Boston, on the 4th inst. at which Mr. Adams was a guest, the following toasts, among others, were drunk.

The president of the United States—Let his works speak for him.

By the president of the U. S. The American mechanic. Invention in the head—skill in the hand—benevolence in the heart.

By Mr. Phillips, (senator from Suffolk). The aristocracy of industry—the only, the rightful, and the recognized nobility of republics.

By Mr. Webster. The public men of the United States—may they act upon the motto of this society; “be just and fear not.”

The committee of finance of the above valuable institute made an exhibit of its funds from which it appears, that the permanent fund amounts to \$13,393.

MAGANESE. An extensive bed of this valuable mineral of the purest kind, has been discovered in Chittenden, Vt. on the farm of Mr. Wolcott H. Wheeler. About fifty tons have already been dug, and it is estimated as being worth fifty dollars per ton.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The ministerial arrangements have been completed, Mr. Herries having taken his seat as chancellor of the exchequer. The following is given as a correct list of the members.

First lord of the treasury,	Lord Goderich.
Chancellor of the exchequer,	Mr. Herries.
Secretary of state for foreign affairs,	Lords Dudley & Ward.
Secretary of state for the war and colonial department,	Mr. Huskisson.
Secretary of state for the home department,	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Master general of the ordnance,	Marquis of Anglesey.
Lord chancellor,	Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the council,	Duke of Portland.
Lord privy seal,	Earl of Carlisle.
President of the board of trade and treasurer of the navy,	Mr. C. Grant.
President of the board of control,	Mr. C. W. Wynn.
Secretary of war,	Lord Palmerston.
Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster,	Lord Bexles.
Master of the mint,	Mr. Tierney.
Surveyor of the woods and forests,	Mr. S. Bourne.
Secretaries of the treasury—	Mr. Planta & Mr. Courtney.
Junior lords of the treasury—	Earl Mount Charles, lord F. L. Gower, lord Eliot, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. Macnaughten.

Admiralty council board—Sir. G. Cockburn, Mr. Denison, sir W. Hope, Mr. Keith Douglas.

The duke of Clarence and duke of Wellington, (the former as lord high admiral of the fleet, and the latter as commander-in-chief of all his majesty's military forces), being completely independent of the cabinet, of course are not classed with the ordinary ministers.

FRANCE.

It has been discovered that an individual named Theodore Denmore, who recently failed at Bordeaux, committed forgeries to the amount of £400,000.

The Duke of Reichstadt (the son of Napoleon,) has been indisposed and he was, at the date of the last advices from Vienna, attended daily by his physicians. There are some very speculative politicians, who would consider the death of this individual as an additional guarantee for the tranquility of France.

SPAIN.

There has been a change in the Spanish ministry. It is now composed of the following persons.

M. Calvajal, inspector general of volunteer royalists, minister of war; M. Erro, minister of finance; M. Salazar, minister of the marine; M. Calomarde, minister of the interior.

It is also said that the duke de l'Infantado is nominated minister of foreign affairs.

The accounts from Spain, in the French journals, continue to assume every day a more threatening aspect. The whole of Catalonia is in open insurrection, and the rebels, under a self-styled captain general, enter almost every town, and carry off the arms of those who refuse to join or to aid them. The government has at length assembled troops to contend against the difficulties and dangers which every hour assumed a more serious character. Meanwhile, the Colombian privateers insult all the coasts of Spain, blockade almost every port, and seize upon almost every ship which attempts to make its escape.

The apostolicals are loud in their cries for the re-establishment of the inquisition and the banishment of all persons who held offices under the cortes.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

A solemn Te Deum had been sung in the chapel of the emperor's palace, and in the presence of his imperial majesty himself, of his mother, and his brother, the grand duke Michael, in honor of a great victory gained by general Paskevitch, on the 12th July, over a body of sixteen thousand cavalry, commanded by the Shah's favorite son, prince Abbas Mirza, in person. The triumph is said to have been so complete, that Abbas Mirza had a narrow escape from being taken by the Russian dragoons; and that his own gun-bearer fell into the hands of the conquerors. The first result of this victory, was the immediate surrender of the fortress of Abbas-Abad, the garrison of which had made a desperate but unavailing sortie during the battle. Four Persian standards, captured on this occasion, were carried in triumph through the principal streets of St. Petersburg, and all the members of the great council of the empire, the generals, the court, and the diplomatic body, were present in the chapel when Te Deum was sung.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Brussels papers give letters from St. Petersburg, that great activity is observed in the departments of the ministers of war and foreign affairs. A new declaration is spoken of, to be addressed by the Russian cabinet to the other great powers of Europe, relative to the negotiations set on foot at Constantinople for adjusting the affairs of Greece. It appears to be beyond all doubt that the emperor Nicholas has manifested great discontent at the continual tergiversation of the Porte, and that, conformably to the wishes of the people and the clergy, he is firmly resolved to put an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponnesus. It is affirmed that the last despatches sent by Count Nesselrode to the Russian ambassador at Vienna, are drawn up with spirit.—The contents of the despatches are to be communicated to the count of Austria, with an invitation to send fresh instructions to Baron Ottenfels, the imperial internuncio at Constantinople, to employ all his influence to make the Porte comprehend that its present policy is calculated to bring on events, the result of which cannot but be injurious to the empire of the Crescent.

The following account of the late unhappy transactions at Napoli, is from the (Smyrna) Oriental Spectator of August 4, bearing the date of Syra, July 22.

“Lord Cochrane left this place two days since, after having ordered that the sum of 40,000 Spanish dollars should be held ready under the name of loan. This is the name given to the extraordinary contribution which is imposed on the island. They succeeded in making him accept provisionally 20,000 dollars, and this sum would have been paid him if it had not been for his precipitate departure, which was occasioned by the arrival of a courier sent from Napoli, with the news that Griva and Coletti, the masters of the fortress of Palamida, would no longer acknowledge any authority and that the city was threatened with the greatest misfortunes. Several persons who have just arrived here, thus relate the events which have taken place.

"Gen. Church, who arrived at Napoli on the 9th, ordered that Palamida should be given up to him. Coletti and Griva, who commanded there, demanded the arrears due to their troops. The government made answer that they had no money,—to which they replied that they would remain possessors of the forts, till the debt was satisfied. Church, aided by the son of Colocotroni, made a movement against them, which caused them to fear a serious attack, and they shut themselves up in the catadel. The government declared them traitors to their country.—Church, seeing that his efforts would be useless, quitted Napoli on the 10th, and returned to his camp at Egina.

"Meantime, one of the brothers of Griva took the command of Palamida, and the other that of the two bastions which overlook the city; they were also masters of the two ports. The government retired to Rouzzi, a little island situated at the entrance of the port, and surmounted by a tower. Fauto Moras, the commander of the troops which remained faithful to the general in chief, occupied the batteries of the ramparts and all the lower parts of the city. On the 11th, the firing began at Palamida, and the people alarmed, rushed toward the gates. But before they could escape, they were obliged alternately to pay a ransom to the two parties, who were each in a position to fire upon them. Gen. Colocotroni, finding himself in the number of fugitives, was obliged to pay a considerable sum. From the 11th to the 15th there were about 100 people killed in the city, and a great number wounded. The unfortunate inhabitants took refuge in the plain of Argos, where they were piled up like flocks, and beset by the most dreadful misery. The soldiers who held the little fort of Rouzzi, also demanded a ransom from the flying. But the English admiral, sir E. Codrington, enraged at so much inhumanity, signified that if the fort did not allow the boats to pass, which were loaded with persons who had already bought their liberty, he would destroy it. For this purpose he disembarked some men to watch over the safety of the fugitives.—During the whole of the 14th, 15th and 16th the firing hardly ceased. The emigration continued, and the sea was covered with boats carrying women, children and old men, who were going to take refuge on the other side.—On the 17th and 20th, after an interview of the chiefs of the two parties on board the English ship Asia, at which lord Cochrane was present, a suspension of arms took place, but it is not yet known what was definitely determined to put a stop to this civil war, so shameful to the Greeks, and so ruinous to their interests."

[It was during these transactions that Lieut. Washington was mortally wounded. A letter from an American officer who had just returned from Napoli to Smyrna, to the editor of the Middletown Sentinel, gives the following account of the death of this eccentric and unhappy young man.

"Mr. Washington, who arrived at Napoli from France, since we left there, was mortally wounded by a shot from the Pallimedes, (the castle), while defending a battery, the command of which had been assigned him by Trippeually. He was taken on board the Asia, and died soon after. The shot which struck him, took off his right hand, and carried away a part of the hip bone.—He was asked by the officers of the Asia, a short time before his death, if he had any message or legacy he wished to leave; he replied in a few moments he had one—*his curses upon his country!* The name he bore is the common property of every American: it is by them beloved and honored; who could have believed it would ever have been disgraced by a death-bed curse, upon that country which gave it birth, and under such circumstances, among strangers, and on board an English man of war.]

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

FROM A BIERRE LEONE PAPER.

Freetown, Feb. 21, 1827. We have occasion to notice, in this week's paper, the arrival, on Monday last, of the Brazilian slaver *Invincible*, mentioned in our No. 447, as having been captured in the Camaroons by two boats of his majesty's ship *Esk*, under the command of lieuts. Kellett and Tolleway. The detention was between eight and nine in the evening of the 31st Dec. at which time the vessel had on board 440 human beings, just shipped, the captain and part of her crew being sick, five days were occupied in working to the mouth of the

river, which is in latitude 3 54 north, and 14 days more in attempting to get to the southward, during which the vessel only made 120 miles.

Lieut. Tolleway, the officer in charge, then determined on running away to the westward, seeing no probability of succeeding in making southing, and, after a passage of 56 days, reached this port, having, during the period, been twice struck by lightning—on the 1st of Jan. at 4 in the morning, which shivered to pieces the mizzen topmast, and did other damage, killing one marine on deck, and two slaves (women) below, and secondly, at noon, in a heavy squall, on the deck, and killed two slaves in the hold—a man and a boy. The damages sustained in the first instance, were repaired by lieut. Tolleway, being fortunate enough to fall in with the *Esk*, eight days after taking his departure from the mouth of the river.

The mortality on board this vessel on the way up, we believe, has never been exceeded. Out of 440 unfortunate Africans on board, at the time of capture, 178 died, in addition to the 4 killed and 4 missing, (supposed to have jumped overboard in one of the storms of thunder and lightning), before the arrival here, and eight in the harbor, prior to their being landed on the 21st inst. two days after anchoring; making a total of 186 natural deaths—if persons, dying under the circumstances these poor creatures did, can be so termed, out of 440 individuals in less than sixty days! The cause of this immense loss, we understand, is mainly attributable to the filthy state of the vessel when they were received on board, and the number that were thrust into her.

The master of this slaver is an old offender, having carried off the coast, in the same vessel, last voyage, 609 slaves.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

The following article was first published in the Philadelphia "Palladium," a paper friendly to the election of gen. Jackson to the presidency of the United States; and Mr. Coleman of the New York "Evening Post" on giving it a place in his paper, stated that he had been in possession of the facts for a long period.

"The hon. Daniel Webster has at all times, been an ardent and uniform federalist, was strongly opposed to the election of Mr. Adams as president; and on his arrival at Washington in the winter of 1824-25, assumed a reserved and cautious demeanor, which left many in doubt as to his real design. He was at one time in favor of Calhoun; and when he was dropped he was in favor of Crawford; and when it was doubtful as to his success, he was left to choose between Adams and Jackson. His vote in the house, individually, could not effect the vote of his state, but his personal influence in the house might be of much consequence. At this crisis, Webster was waited on by Bailey, the same who it was said interfered in the Vermont election for senator, and sounded as to his determination. In the course of conversation between them, Webster avowed his federal predilections, and said he did not think the federalists if they gave their support to Adams, could calculate upon any consideration in the distribution of the government offices. Bailey having thus ascertained Webster's principal objection to Adams, left him, and next day he addressed a letter to Webster, stating that after a conversation with Mr. Adams, he was authorized to say that Mr. Webster's doubts regarding the federalists were unfounded, and that if Mr. Adams was made president the claims of that party to office should have all and every proper consideration. Webster met Bailey after the receipt of this letter, and told him his letter was a very satisfactory one, but that it would have been more so had Mr. Adams written it or would confirm it—for after he, (W.) might set upon such pledges, it might turn out that Mr. Bailey's authority to make them would be denied—and Mr. Adams refuse to be bound by them. To this Bailey replied that Mr. Webster must see the manifest indelicacy there would have been in asking Mr. Adams to write such a letter, and how improper it would now be to ask a formal acknowledgement of it—but that Mr. Webster was intimately acquainted with the hand writing of Mr. Adams, and if he would examine his letter (Bailey's) to him, he would see part of it in Mr. Bailey's handwriting which were scratched out, and much stronger terms than those used by Bailey interlined and in Mr.

Adams' own handwriting. Webster on referring to the letter discovered this to be the case, and became fully satisfied. He (Webster) after this, read the letter to a distinguished federal member of congress, who after hearing it read, observed that if he had no other objection to Mr. Adams, that letter would form an insuperable one—when he found him tampering with a party and seeking to obtain their support by promises of office—a course he neither expected nor would countenance. Webster showed the letter afterwards to a member of congress from N. York, whose vote it is believed caused that state to be for Adams—and again shewed it to a member from Maryland. Webster may not have the courage to produce this letter, but that there was such a letter, there is no doubt. Thus while Clay was intriguing with one party to secure Adams' election, Adams himself was intriguing with the other—and if the federalists could by their influence have secured his election, John Sergeant was to have been secretary of state. But Clay brought the largest force into the field, consummated the plot and got the greatest honor. Sergeant was consoled by the Taubaya mission.

The names of two gentlemen, members of congress, are left with us as a warrant for the above statement.*

Mr. Adams being in New York when the above was first published in that city, the charges were contradicted upon the "highest authority;" and Mr. Bailey one of the parties said to have been concerned has addressed the following

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have seen in the *New York Evening Post*, of the 9th instant, a paragraph extracted from the *Philadelphia Palladium*, of the 6th, alleging, in express terms, that in the winter of 1824-5, pending the presidential election, I had conversations with Mr. Webster and Mr. Adams on the consideration which the federal party would have in the distribution of the government offices, if Mr. A. should be made president; and that a letter was written by me to Mr. Webster on the subject, as the result of a conversation with Mr. Adams, and on his authority.

Every particle of these allegations is a gross fabrication, utterly destitute of the shadow of truth. I never had a tittle of any such conversation with either Mr. A. or Mr. W.; nor did any letter pass from or through me, having the most remote resemblance to the one alleged.

It is stated that "the names of two gentlemen members of congress, are left with us [the Palladium] as a warrant for the above statement." It is not possible that this assertion is true. It cannot be that a single member should be found so profligate and base as to give his name a voucher for such unblushing falsehoods. From the date of the publication, three days before the Pennsylvania election, and from the conspicuous use of the name of Mr. Sergeant, who was a candidate at that election, the conclusion is inevitable that the paragraph is the fabrication of some unprincipled partizan, for the purpose of giving a temporary success to his party. Comment on such profligacy is unnecessary. JOHN BAILEY.

Dorchester, Mass. October 11, 1827.

To this contradiction, the editor of the *New York Evening Post*, appends, in his paper, the following note:

"Answer—When we said we had been in possession of the above facts a long time, we meant to be understood that the above had, in substance, been communicated to us, from a highly respectable source, as long ago as last spring, accompanied by names, and circumstances. But from the precise and positive terms in which the above paragraph is couched, we must believe there had been some misunderstanding or misapprehension somewhere; where, we know not. Is the mistake in the name of Mr. Bailey? It is the first time we ever heard of it, as connected with this affair."

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

Colonel John Eager Howard, a valiant soldier of the revolution, departed this life at his residence in Baltimore, on the evening of the 12th inst. universally regretted by our citizens, who regarded him with feelings of

honest pride as among the most valuable and distinguished officers in the war of independence. Few men have left behind them a reputation marked by more honorable achievements, whether viewed in the peaceful pursuits of private life, or in the splendor and glory of the battle field; and the hero of the "Cowpens" and "Eutaw" will be gratefully remembered as long as patriotism has a worshipper at the shrine of liberty.

His remains were committed to the tomb on Monday last, attended by a numerous civil and military procession; and the general gloom that pervaded the city testified the great respect and esteem for his worth and services. The president of the United States being in Baltimore attended the funeral.

The following interesting brief biographical notice of col. Howard is taken from the "American."

John Eager Howard was born on the 4th of June, 1752, in Baltimore county, in this state. His grandfather, Joshua Howard, an Englishman by birth, having, while yet very young, left his father's house in the vicinity of Manchester, to join the army of the duke of York, subsequently James II, during Monmouth's insurrection, was afterwards afraid to encounter his parent's displeasure, and came to seek his fortune in America. This was in the year 1685-86. He obtained a grant of the land in Baltimore county, on which col. Howard was born, and which is still in the family, and married Miss Joana O'Carrol, whose father had lately emigrated from Ireland. Cornelius, one of his sons by this lady, and father of the subject of this sketch, married Miss Ruth Eager, the grand-daughter of George Eager, whose estate adjoined, and now makes a considerable part of this city. The Eagers came from England, probably soon after the charter to lord Baltimore; but the records afford little information prior to 1668, when the estate near Baltimore was purchased.

John Eager Howard, not educated for any particular profession, was determined to that of arms by the circumstances of his country. One of the first measures of defence adopted by the colonies, against the mother country, was the assemblage of bodies of the militia, termed flying camps. One of these was formed in Maryland in 1776, and Mr. Howard was appointed to a captaincy in the regiments of col. J. Carvil Hall. His commission, signed by Matthew Tilghman, the president of the convention of Maryland, is dated the 25th of June, 1776, a few days after he had completed his twenty-fourth year. This corps was dismissed, however, in the December of the same year, congress having required of each of the states to furnish a certain portion of regular troops, as a more effective system of defence. On the organization of the seven regiments which were to be furnished by Maryland, captain Howard, who had been retained by the wish of the commissioners empowered to appoint officers, rather than his own, was promoted to a majority in one of them, the fourth under his former commander, col. Hall. His commission is dated the 10th of April, 1777. On the 1st of June, 1779, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the fifth, and in the following spring he was transferred to the sixth; and finally, after the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, he succeeded to the command of the second, in consequence of the death of lieutenant col. Ford, who never recovered a wound received in that battle.

Of the services of colonel Howard during these years, and throughout the war, we have not limits nor is it necessary to speak. In the chivalrous and hazardous operations of Greene in the South, he was one of his most efficient and conspicuous coadjutors. That gallant general, an exact discriminator of merit, pronounced him as good an officer as the world afforded; to have the best disposition, and correspondent ability, to promote the service, and to have conferred great obligations on himself, and greater on the public. "He deserves," said Greene, "a statue of gold no less than Roman and Grecian heroes." "At the battle of Cowpens," says Lee, "he seized the critical moment, and turned the fortune of the day: He was alike conspicuous, though not alike successful at Guilford and the Eutaws; and at all times, and on all occasions, eminently useful." Besides the battles just mentioned, he was in the engagements of White Plains, of Germantown, of Monmouth, Camden, Hobkirk's Hill, and others which may be known to our readers. Having been trained to the infantry service,

*The editors of the *Richmond "Enquirer"* say the above can be substantiated by three members of congress, and Mr. McLane, of Del. is named by them as one of the individuals.

he was always employed in that line, and was distinguished for putting into close battle, and with fixed bayonet; an honourable evidence of his intrepidity, as it is well known how seldom bayonets are actually crossed in battle, even with the most veteran troops. It was at Cowpens that this mode of fighting was resorted to for the first time in the war; and the Maryland line was so frequently afterwards put to this service, as almost to annihilate that gallant corps. In this battle colonel Howard, at one time had in his hands the swords of seven officers who had surrendered to him personally. During the engagement having ordered some movement of one of the flank companies, it was mistaken by the men for an order to retreat. While the line was in the act of falling back, Morgan rode up to him exclaiming, "that the day was lost." "Look at that line," replied colonel Howard: "men who can retreat in such order, are not beaten." Morgan then pointed out a position which he ordered him to take, and make a stand; out halting his men, and facing them about, he poured a sudden fire on the enemy, and then, on his own responsibility, dashed on them with the bayonet. It was on this occasion that he saved the life of the British general, O'Hara, whom he found clinging to his stirrup, and claiming quarter. O'Hara afterwards addressed to him several letters, thanking him for his life.

Colonel Howard continued in his command till the army was disbanded, when he retired to his patrimonial estate near this city. He soon after married Margret Chew, the daughter of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia; a lady whose courteous manners and elegant hospitality, will long be remembered by the society of this place, of which, as well as of the best company throughout the country, her house was the gay and easy resort. In November, 1788, col. Howard was chosen the governor of Maryland, which post he filled for three years; and having in the autumn of 1796, been elected to the senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Potts, he was, the same session, chosen for the full term of service, which expired on the 4th of March, 1803.

The fortunate situation of colonel Howard's estate, in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, not only placed him above the want which has pursued the old age of too many of our veterans, but was the foundation of subsequent opulence. The inconsiderable town which, at the close of the late war, numbered less than ten thousand souls, has since, under the influence of that liberty which he aided in asserting, expanded to a city of seventy-two thousand, embracing by degrees within its growing streets, the venerable shades which sheltered the retired soldier. Instead of the deep forest, the precipitous hills, and the unwholesome marshes, in which commerce tempted our ancestors to plant themselves, his mansion now overlooks a large and busy mart of men, of which every rising dome and tower is in some sort a monument of his own successful patriotism. An old age warmed and enlivened by such topics of grateful reflection, is the most enviable of the conditions of human life, as well as an object of the utmost veneration and regard. Towards the soldier of the Cowpens this regard was felt, not only by his immediate neighbors, and by his companions in arms, but by the most eminent worthies of his day. The "Father of his Country," in more than one letter, expressed to him his confidence and esteem. In one he regrets colonel Howard's declining to accept a post, as a loss both to himself and to the public, and requests in another, the interposition of a gentleman in Philadelphia, to induce the colonel's acceptance. "Had your inclination," says Washington in his letter to colonel Howard, "and private pursuits permitted you to take the office that was offered to you, it would have been a very pleasing circumstance to me, and I was persuaded, as I observed to you on a former occasion, a very acceptable one to the public. But the reasons which you have assigned for not doing so, carry conviction along with them, and must, however reluctantly, be submitted to."

At his death, colonel Howard was, we believe, the highest officer in rank in the continental service, except general Lafayette. He himself did not know of any other—general Sumter, who is still living, having been an officer of militia, and without any continental commis-

A few days previous to the death of col. Howard, we saw it announced that gen. Perry Benson, was no more, having departed this life at Wheatland on the 2d inst. in the 72d year of his age. He was an active and meritorious officer of the revolutionary war, and richly merited the gratitude of his countrymen. He was an associate in arms of col. Howard, and united to him by personal ties of friendship.

ARMY OF THE U. STATES.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, 12th Oct. 1827.

1. The stations of the artillery regiments will be changed. This has been determined on as a measure of equal justice to all; as being called for, by the best interests of the service, and by the common rule of equity in military detail. It is therefore to be regarded as the commencement of a *system*, promising to the artillery, generally, the advantages of a biennial exchange, and to the garrisons of the sickly stations in particular, (on the southern frontiers,) the hope of periodical relief.

2. These changes will be made, without delay, between the 1st and 2d regiments, and the 2d and 4th regiments, mutually, according to the following arrangements:

3. The companies on the southern stations will not vacate their posts until relieved by others from the north.

Of the companies of the 1st regiment.

Brook's, fort Preble, Maine will relieve Lomax's Bellona arsenal, Va.

Mason's, at fort Wolcott, will relieve Child's fort Washington, Md.

11. Whiting's, fort Independence, will relieve M'Clintock, Charleston harbor, S. C.

F. Whiting's, fort Constitution, will relieve Ansart's, fort Johnston, N. C.

Saunders's, fort Trumbull, will relieve Thurston's Annapolis, Md.

Kirby's, fort Sullivan, will relieve Mackey's, Charleston harbor, S. C.

Of the companies of the 3d regiment.

Lomax's, at Bellona arsenal, will occupy fort Wolcott, Rhode Island.

Ansart's, at fort Johnson, N. C. will occupy fort Constitution, N. H.

M'Clintock's, at Charleston harbor, will occupy fort Preble, Me.

Mackey's, at Charleston harbor, will occupy fort Independence, Mass.

Child's, at fort Washington, will occupy fort Sullivan, Maine.

Thurston's, at fort Severn, will occupy fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

Baird's, at fort Moultrie, will occupy fort Independence, Mass.

Of the companies of the 2d regiment.

Fanning's, at fort Delaware, will relieve Payne's, at Augusta Arsenal, Geo.

Gates', at fort M'Henry, will relieve Pierce's, at fort Marion, Florida.

Belton's, at fort Columbus, will relieve Erving's, at Savannah, Geo.

Zantsinger's, at fort Columbus, will relieve Spott's, at fort St. Philip, or Chef Menteur, Lou.

Mountfort's, at fort Columbus, will relieve Whiting's, P. Coquille, Lou.

Legate's, at West Point, will relieve Monroe's, Savannah, Geo.

Of the companies of the 4th regiment.

Pierce's, at fort Marion, will occupy fort Delaware, Del.

Payne's, at Augusta, will occupy fort M'Henry, Md.

Erving's, at Savannah, will occupy fort Columbus, N. York.

Whiting's, Petite Coquille, will occupy West Point, N. Y.

Spott's, at fort St. Philip, will occupy fort Columbus, N. Y.

Monroe's, at Savannah, will occupy fort Columbus, N. York.

4. Field officers not on special duty will make corresponding movements with their regiments.

The headquarters of the 1st regiment will be fixed at Charleston harbor, S. C.

The head-quarters of the 2d regiment will be fixed at Savannah, Geo.

The head-quarters of the 3d regiment will be fixed at fort Independence, Mass.

The head-quarters of the 4th regiment will be fixed at fort Columbus, N. Y.

The major of the 1st regiment, will, for the present, be stationed at Annapolis, Maryland, and the lieutenant colonel of the 3d at New London harbor, Connecticut.

5. As the health of the troops during these movements must depend much on the care and attention of the officers of the medical department, their attendance will be generally required on board the transports. The surgeons or assistant surgeons at the northern stations, i. e. those of the 1st and 2d regiments, will therefore accompany the troops of those regiments to the south, and return with the troops of the 3d and 4th regiments, who may be relieved from thence. The surgeon general will give the necessary instructions for the execution of this paragraph in detail, and for the ultimate assignment of the surgeons to their permanent stations.

6. The quarter-master general's department will furnish the necessary transports and facilities to carry this order into effect. To this department, is also assigned the responsibility of securing the public property, &c. at the posts temporarily vacated.

By command of major gen. Brown,

J. R. VINTON, Aid-de-camp,
Acting assistant adjutant general.

THE BURIAL OF M. MANUEL.

Paris, August 25th. In consequence of the censors having prevented any notice of the day or hour of M. Manuel's funeral to appear in the papers, letters of invitation were printed to the number of several thousand, and distributed in the capital. If the government hoped by this means to render the funeral ceremony less imposing, or diminish the signs of public respect likely to be shown to the deceased, it has been completely disappointed—for whether it arose from the weather being more favorable, or that public spirit has but acquired more force from the efforts taken to quell it, the concourse of people that followed the hearse of M. Manuel was much more considerable than that assembled on the occasion of General Foy's interment. It is probably not an exaggeration to say, that one-fifth of the population of Paris went forth to meet the procession. Those who have an eye for such calculations, say, there must have been considerably more than a hundred thousand people on the wide and long-extended line of the exterior boulevards by which the procession passed, and in the neighborhood of the Pere-la-Chaise. The hearse, with its attendant mourning coaches, and followed by a long file of private carriages, presented a sombre, but imposing object, as it slowly moved through the dense and almost limitless mass of people. Some of the young men surrounding the hearse took out the coffin and carried it on their shoulders. They had proceeded however but a short space in this manner, when the civil authorities interposed, and the commissary of police required that the coffin should be replaced in the hearse, according to the police regulations. The young men expostulated, saying that these regulations were only applicable *intra muros*; but the commissary assured them that they were in error; they replaced the coffin but declared as these regulations did not forbid them drawing the hearse, they would unharness the horses and take their places.

This was accordingly done, and for nearly an hour and a half they drew the hearse, until they reached the barrier of Belleville, where was stationed another empty hearse with four horses, and a superior officer of gendarmery, who notified to them the positive orders he had received to have the coffin placed in the second hearse. This order was ready to be enforced by a body 1,500 infantry and cavalry, that debouched from the converging roads. The young men, not intimidated, declared that they would finish what they had begun, and draw the hearse to the cemetery. A terrible scene of tumult and probably bloodshed might then have ensued, had not M. Lafitte got up into the hearse, from whence he addressed a touching exhortation to the people to desist from such a project, invoking them by the shade of Manuel, not

to allow his remains to be profaned by the scenes of outrage and horror which might result from perseverance in their intentions. His words had, fortunately the desired effect, and the coffin was placed in the second hearse. The young men, nevertheless continued to hold the traces, and virtually drew the hearse, the horses serving merely for form's sake.

On arriving at the cemetery the gates were found closed, an order having been given not to admit the multitude. An immense crowd had, however, already occupied the interior. Great numbers of those accompanying the hearse, who were thus shut out, hastened to the neighbours houses to procure ladders, which were placed against the walls, by which means several thousand persons got into the cemetery. The picturesque ground of Pere-la-Chaise presented at this moment a most extraordinary and imposing aspect—its varied surface sprinkled with thousands of tombs, cypress trees, and swarming with a multitude of probably not less than sixty thousand persons. On some of the largest monuments might have been reckoned sixty spectators. Messrs. Lafitte, Lafayette, and Schoner, councillors of the royal court of Paris, pronounced funeral orations over the grave of Manuel. Cries "Glory to Manuel," and "Long live liberty" were sent forth with the most deafening shouts, from the surrounding thousands.—Most of the young men wore *immortelles* [a species of flower] in their button-holes. The golden crown formerly decreed to Manuel, was upon his coffin—and when the latter was lowered into the tomb, showers of oak-leaf crowns were poured down upon it. It is difficult in words to give an idea of the state of excitation which seemed to reign on this occasion.

The following is the impressive address delivered by gen. Lafayette at the grave after M. Lafitte had terminated his speech. It is translated by the editor of the N. York "American," from the printed process verbal of the ceremony, the sale of which has been obstructed at Paris.

"You have just heard the touching and patriotic accents of public grief and private friendship. Penetrated with the same sentiments, it is with the deepest emotion that I approach this tomb, about to close on the eloquent defender of the national liberties. Around me are those monuments, so intimately associated in every heart, with great misfortunes, noble recollections, sublime talent, and illustrious victims. Here on this spot, sleep two honorable friends and colleagues—the brave and generous Foy, equally brilliant in political debate and the field of battle—the genuine model of French honor—and the frank and courageous Girardin, who, in the chamber of deputies pointed out the violations of the royal charter, as in 1792, he defended the constitutional laws, which the sovereignty of the French people had enacted. We saw these there lending one another in the discussion of the chamber, a mutual, a patriotic, a disinterested support. History will preserve the recollections of the life of Manuel. When even a boy, in the wonderful campaigns of the republican army of Italy, he linked himself inseparably with the surpassing glory of the tri-colored flag. When later, in the crisis of the hundred days, in the chamber of representatives he won rapidly admiration, esteem, and the general confidence. When at the tribune of the chamber of deputies he delivered those speeches now engraven in the memory and heart of every patriot.—But let me dwell a moment on that 4th of March, when the most flagrant injustice that ever consigned to insignificance a deliberate assembly, was visited on him. When we saw him so firm, so calm, so faithful to his trust—a day not less honorable for the national guard of Paris—that fortunate establishment of '89, always devoted to the cause of liberty, equality, and public order—whose remarkable services, interrupted at three signal periods are a sure guaranty of its revival, and a perfect return to the principles of its primitive organization. You have been told, and every friend of Manuel will confirm the declaration, that, from the day of his retirement, to the last day of his existence, he desired, hoped, longed for, the liberty of his country.

"As for us, citizens here, among the tombs of the faithful servants of the people, we have only to strengthen more and more our respect for, and devotion to, imprescriptible rights—to regard them as the objects of our most fervent and virtuous aspirations—the most important of our interests, and the most sacred of our duties."

APPENDIX TO THE ADDRESS

OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT HARRISBURG.

Progress of the Population of the United States, according to the enumerations of 1790, 1800, 1810 and 1820, with calculations for 1830

States and Territories	1790.			1800.			1810.			1820.			Free.	Slaves.	Total.
	Free Whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free Whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free Whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free Whites.	Slaves.	Total.			
Maine (a)	96,002	.....	96,540	150,901	.....	151,719	227,736	.....	228,705	297,421	.....	297,335	350,000	.....	350,000
New-Hampshire ..	141,097	138	141,885	182,995	8	183,858	213,490	.....	214,460	243,236	.....	244,161	300,000	.....	300,000
Massachusetts	373,324	.....	378,787	416,293	.....	422,945	468,014	.....	472,040	516,419	.....	522,287	600,000	.....	600,000
Rhode Island	64,470	948	65,825	65,438	380	69,122	73,913	108	76,931	79,413	48	83,059	100,000	.....	100,000
Connecticut	232,374	9,764	237,946	244,751	951	251,002	255,179	.....	256,942	267,181	97	275,940	300,000	.....	300,000
Vermont	85,298	16	85,539	153,908	.....	154,465	217,145	.....	217,895	238,846	.....	238,764	280,000	.....	280,000
New-York	314,145	21,321	340,120	552,063	50,613	585,050	918,699	15,017	959,049	1,332,744	10,058	1,372,819	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000
New-Jersey	169,954	11,423	184,139	194,325	12,422	192,447	226,868	.....	225,622	258,365	7,557	277,575	320,000	.....	320,000
Pennsylvania	424,099	3,737	433,973	582,275	1,706	584,149	726,804	.....	725,622	1,018,985	2,111	1,049,398	1,400,000	.....	1,400,000
Delaware	46,310	8,837	55,094	49,852	6,153	56,361	55,361	4,177	72,674	56,318	4,309	72,749	75,000	.....	75,000
Maryland	208,649	103,036	310,728	292,998	107,706	340,949	349,537	111,502	974,629	609,922	107,338	1,065,366	680,000	420,000	1,100,000
Virginia	442,117	592,572	747,611	518,674	346,988	864,149	551,534	392,518	974,629	609,922	107,338	1,065,366	680,000	420,000	1,100,000
North Carolina ..	288,904	100,527	378,751	337,866	133,196	478,105	376,430	168,884	555,500	419,300	205,017	638,829	450,000	200,000	650,000
South Carolina ..	131,181	107,091	240,073	196,955	146,151	345,591	214,196	196,365	415,115	231,812	251,753	490,309	220,000	200,000	420,000
Georgia	52,986	29,264	82,548	101,068	59,686	162,686	145,416	105,218	252,433	129,566	149,656	340,989	220,000	150,000	370,000
Alabama (b) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,000	130,000	290,000
Mississippi (b) ..	.....	.....	.....	5,179	3,489	8,850	32,264	17,088	40,352	42,176	32,814	75,448	60,000	20,000	80,000
Louisiana (c) .....	.....	.....	.....	91,709	13,384	105,602	34,311	34,660	76,556	73,383	69,064	153,407	95,000	110,000	205,000
Tennessee (d) ..	31,913	3,417	35,691	179,875	40,343	220,959	215,875	44,535	261,727	339,227	80,107	429,813	450,000	130,000	580,000
Kentucky	61,133	12,430	73,677	179,875	40,343	220,959	215,875	44,535	261,727	339,227	80,107	429,813	450,000	130,000	580,000
Ohio (e) .....	.....	.....	.....	45,028	.....	45,365	228,861	.....	230,760	576,572	.....	581,434	1,050,000	.....	1,050,000
Indiana (f) .....	.....	.....	.....	5,343	135	5,641	23,890	237	24,520	145,758	190	147,178	350,000	.....	350,000
Illinois (f) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,501	168	12,882	53,788	917	55,211	190,000	.....	190,000
Missouri (g) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,927	3,011	20,845	55,988	10,232	66,516	130,000	30,000	160,000
Ter. of Michigan ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,618	24	4,762	8,591	.....	8,596	55,000	.....	55,000
Ter. of Arkansas (g)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia ..	.....	.....	.....	10,066	3,244	14,093	16,079	5,395	24,023	12,552	6,377	14,927	40,000	95,000	65,000
Totals	3,172,146	697,627	3,929,326	4,296,745	896,849	5,303,666	5,923,093	1,191,364	7,239,903	7,856,269	1,531,436	9,295,734	10,768,000	1,987,000	12,755,000

Calculated—1830.

Florida and the North Western Territory to be added for 1830—but what might be esteemed the population in that year, is yet chiefly included in the supposed aggregates of other states.

The difference between the amount of the white inhabitants and the slaves added together, compared with the general total, shows the amount of the free persons of color, and all other persons, except Indians not taxed.

(a) Part of Massachusetts until the census of 1820, but always enumerated separately. (b) Alabama and Mississippi were enumerated as one territory in 1800 and 1810; since the latter period this territory has been divided into two states. (c) Called the territory of Orleans in 1810 (d) Known by the name of the territory "south of the river Ohio" in 1790. (e) Called the territory north-west of the Ohio, including the present states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with the territory of Michigan, &c. in 1800. (f) Territories until after the census of 1810. (g) Called the territory of Louisiana in 1810, and including the present territory of Arkansas.

POPULATION.

A great variety of interesting comparisons might be made out of the facts presented and calculations offered in the foregoing table, shewing the several censuses; but we shall avoid them as far as it is possible, without neglecting to exhibit what ought to be known and seriously considered by every citizen of the U. States. Some general remarks on population, as affected by manufactures and commerce, may be found in the Address. It is manifest that a large majority of the people approve the protecting system, though different opinions have existed as to the extent and objects of it. Their principle, however, is the same; and the majority is increasing in power with wonderful rapidity, and will increase more rapidly hereafter, because of the more and more extended range of profitable employment and increased comforts. We shall offer a few figures to illustrate our assertions—not in a spirit of unfriendliness to either of the states named, but with a hope that the people thereof will not shut their eyes against the demonstration. Virginia, especially, great in her territorial limits, rich in her soil and minerals, and also well supplied with water-power in her new and vigorous western counties, is as well fitted to support a dense and wealthy population as any state in the union; and, indeed, there are few more prosperous districts of country than those in that state wherein manufacturing establishments exist, and flocks of sheep whitened the hills or give animation to the vallies. The surface of the whole state is 70,000 miles, that of Pennsylvania 44,900 square miles, that of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont about \$4,000; the whole of the states named having only one eighth more territory than Virginia alone, and, perhaps, a less quantity of naturally good land

1790	Free whites.	Total.	Militia.*	Reps in congress.
Pennsylvania	424,099	434,373	84,800	13
Virginia	442,117	747,610	88,400	19
In favor of Va. 1820	18,019	313,237	3,600	6
Pennsylvania 1820	1,018,985	1,049,398	203,400	26
Virginia	602,974	1,065,366	120,400	22
In favor of Pa. 1830 (supposed)	416,011		83,000	4
Pennsylvania	1,360,000	1,400,000	272,000	25½
Virginia	680,000	1,150,000	136,000	19
In favor of Pa.	680,000	250,000	136,000	7

The lands, lots and houses of Pennsylvania, as ascertained and assessed in 1815, by authority of the United States, for payment of the direct tax, was \$346,633,889
 Like valuation in Virginia, including that of the slaves, was 263,554,600
 In the same year the lands, lots and houses of Connecticut, whose territory contains about 4,700 square miles, were valued at 88,000,000
 Those of South Carolina including her slaves, and with a territory of 28,000 square miles, at 74,000,000
 In that year Virginia and South Carolina had 32 representatives in congress, and Pennsylvania and Connecticut 30.

*One fifth being supposed capable of bearing arms, which is the usual allowance.
 †Ratio in each at 50,000, for the "federal" number, which includes three fifths of the slaves.

It is presumed that the rule of assessing, being in obedience to one general instruction from the treasury of the U. States, was about the same in all cases perhaps, greatly under the then selling value of the property. But that has no effect on the comparative view.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES—1826

IMPORTATIONS	
Articles free of duty—such as specie and bullion (6,880,966), raw hides and furs, (worth 2,825,526), wood, tin, copper in pigs and plates, (worth 1,087,930), models, specimens, animals for breed, antimony, zinc, &c. &c.	\$12,567,769
Merchandise paying duties ad valorem	42,713,330
do ——— specific duties	29,693,378
	84,974,477

Of all which the value of 4,196,357 was in foreign vessels—about a 20th part of the whole.

Of the preceding amount there was exported the value of \$24,539,612, as follows—

Articles free of duty, (specie and bullion 4,098,678)	\$5,135,103
— paying ad val. duties	11,276,536
— specific duties	8,127,968
	24,539,612

The following shews the value of the import, export, and consumption of some of the principal articles—

	Whole import.	Export.	Consum.
Hides and skins	2,825,526	364,672	2,460,854
Furs	338,955	40,903	298,052
Specie and bullion	6,880,966	4,098,678	2,782,288
Copper	1,087,930	133,400	954,590
Wood	713,726	459,600	254,126
Manufactures of wool	7,886,826	441,382	7,445,444
— of cotton	8,348,034	2,226,090	6,121,944
— of silk	8,104,537	3,234,720	4,870,117
— of flax	2,987,026	1,453,721	1,533,305
— of hemp except cordage, twine, &c.	1,787,755	472,334	1,315,421
— of iron and steel	2,831,243	267,812	2,563,431
— of leather	410,745	10,055	400,690
— of glass (all sorts)	511,423	48,727	462,696
— of brass	332,561	18,545	314,016
— of wares	1,634,551	159,881	1,474,700
Laces	659,904	207,379	452,525
Wool (raw)	449,725	2,957	446,768
Carpetting	545,143	11,898	533,250
Cotton			
bagging (2,204,822 yds.)	274,973	2,248	272,725
Wines	3,436,460 gals.	1,781,183	506,483
Spirits	3,718,252 "	1,587,712	206,523
Molasses	13,843,045 "	2,838,728	16,419
Teas	10,108,900 lbs.	3,732,281	1,308,694
Coffee	37,319,497 "	4,159,538	1,442,022
Sugar	84,902,955 "	5,311,631	1,742,034
Spices		\$504,568	\$78,729
Indigo	1,151,700 lbs.	1,979,519	712,080
Iron, in bars, bolts, anchors, &c.	2,620,000	168,164	2,459,836
Salt	4,564,720 bush.	677,058	8,603
Paper	1,216,379 lbs.	250,264	432,126
Hemp	88,116 cwt.	551,757	438
The whole value of the articles imported, at their value in foreign countries, was			84,794,477
Deduct exportations			24,539,612
			Consumption \$60,254,865

* These items shew that some of the imports of the preceding year passed into the exports of 1826—but the general consumption may still be shewn in the last column.

Articles of domestic product and manufacture exported 53,055,710

Apparent balance against the U. S. 7,199,155
Which in part, is earned in freights or made up of profits, caused by increased values of goods variously transported from place to place—or is yet owing.

EXPORTATIONS—DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

Fish, oil, sperm. candles—products of the sea	\$1,473,388
Furs, ginseng, all sorts of lumber, naval stores, ashes—products of the forest	3,951,250
Beef, pork, tallow, lard, hides, butter, cheese, live cattle—product of animals	3,098,860
Flour, wheat and other grain, potatoes, apples, rice	7,527,257
Tobacco	5,347,208
Cotton	25,025,214
Indigo, flaxseed, hops	254,462
Manufactures	5,852,733
Articles not distinguished in their returns	525,710
	<hr/> 53,055,710

The quantity and value of some of the principal articles of domestic produce exported, were—

Whale and other fish oil	652,401 gals.	\$183,343
Spermaceti candles	836,280 lbs.	288,104
Staves, heading, shingles, boards, plank, hewn timber, &c.		2,011,694
Masts, spars, oak bark and other dyes, and manufactures of wood		319,212
Naval stores		254,491
Beef, (72,886 bbls.) tallow, hides, horned cattle		733,430
Butter and cheese	735,399 lbs.	207,765
Pork, (88,994 bbls.) hams, bacon, lard, live hogs		1,892,429
Horses and mules	3,353 no.	247,543
Wheat	45,166 bush.	38,676
Flour	857,820 bbls.	4,121,466
Indian corn	505,381 bush.	384,955
— meal	158,652 bbls.	622,366
Rye flour, rye oats, or pulse		144,668
Biscuit or ship bread		251,728
Rice	111,063 tierces	1,917,445
Cotton	204,535,415 lbs.	25,025,214
Tobacco	64,098 hhd.	5,347,208
Hops	385,718 lbs.	100,668
Wax	474,832 "	206,001
Spirits from grain	212,970 gals.	143,966
Candles	2,062,225 lbs.	722,417
Soap	6,089,408 "	
Snuff and tobacco manufactured		210,134
Nails	651,334 lbs.	52,959
Spirits from molasses	194,264 gals.	70,212
Manufactures of iron		121,275
Gun powder	1,107,565 lbs.	174,273
Manufactures of leather and saddlery morocco, &c.		653,570
		43,834
Hats		272,431
Manuf. of wood, including coaches, &c cotton, piece goods		681,060
		1,138,125

The foregoing presents a general view of the state of the foreign trade of the United States, in regard to the principal products of agriculture and manufactures, exported or imported.

The whole tonnage employed in the foreign trade in the year 1826, (including the repeated voyages), was as follows:

American	toms.	942,206
British 69,295, French 14,970, Hanse-towns 5,855, Swedish 3,664, all else 11,890		105,654
Grand total		1,047,860

So that more than nine-tenths of all the tonnage employed in our foreign trade was American.

We shall now proceed to take a particular view of our commerce and navigation with Great Britain and Ireland, as principally shewing the absolute necessity either of encouraging and enlarging the internal trade between the states, or of more extensively manufacturing for ourselves.

LIST OF ARTICLES, OR THEIR VALUE, IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DAY OF OCT. 1825, AND ENDING ON THE 30TH DAY OF SEPT. 1826.

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Articles free of duty	628,544	1,694	729
— paying duty ad. val.	21,116,395	732,592	615,223
— specific duties	2,617,264	362,436	57,052
	<hr/> 24,362,203	1,096,772	672,994
		1,096,772	
		672,994	

Total—dollars 26,131,969

Some of the classes which made up the preceding amount, were—

	1826	[Same, 1825.
Cloths and cassimeres costing less than 33½ cents per sq. yard	109,204	138,645
ditto do. more than 33½ cts.	4,080,455	4,778,843
Flannels and baizes	561,121	1,059,387
Blankets	484,553	813,268
Hosiery, gloves and mits, &c.	173,780	355,745
Worsted stuff goods	1,123,780	2,271,932
All other manufactures of wool, paying 33½ per cent. duty	482,041	792,075
Total woollen manufactures—dols.	7,014,934	10,209,045
Printed and colored cottons	4,402,647	7,180,497
White cotton goods	1,659,890	2,926,007
Hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.	242,256	384,526
Twist, yarn and thread	168,091	197,969
Nankeens	3,275	10,639
All others paying a duty of 25 per cent.	101,992	289,878
Total cotton manufactures—dolls.	6,578,151	10,969,516
	Dolls.	Dolls.
Linen, and other manufactures of flax	1,837,765	2,140,351
Manufactures of hemp, except cordage	423,879	309,979
— of iron and steel	2,635,151	3,136,627
— of leather, including saddles and harness	150,870	236,310
China, earthen, japanned, plated and gilt wares	1,448,199	1,409,103
Carpeting	541,914	511,940
Cotton bagging, 2,035,712 sq. yds.	254,465	*614,400
Spirits from grain	65,656 gals.	34,412
Spirits—other	46,598	30,382
Beer, ale and porter	68,966	62,206
Cheese	14,569 lbs.	2,940
Gun powder	62,968	15,363
White and red lead	1,707,102	122,740
Lead, bar, sheet and pig	1,699,027	86,974
Shot	93,945	4,801
Copper rods, bolts, spikes and nails	17,675	4,581
Nails, tacks, brads and sprigs	26,845	50,966

*4,273,394 sq. yards, in 1825.
†2,223,469 lbs. and 119,724 lbs.

Iron—spikes	30,016 lbs.	986	1,028
cables & chains	375,323	25,996	30,073
mill saws	1,499 no.	6,096	6,012
anchors	18,826 lbs.	1,467	2,211
anvils	404,809	24,372	34,457
hammers and sledges	22,153	1,683	4,460
castings	1,040,928	45,164	56,050
braizer's rods	897,121	22,851	12,267
sheet & hoop	2,171,940	80,753	54,160
slit and rolled for band, &c.	2,143	3,921	
in pigs	32,352 cwt.	64,046	33,791
bar & bolt rolled	88,360	221,553	221,301
—,hammered	9,947	33,492	16,342
steel	15,347	213,190	192,012
Salt	2,445,015 bu.	441,879	346,715
Potatoes	23,636	12,003	5,970
Paper of all sorts		12,957	11,589
Window glass		64,673	57,582
Boots	191 pair	794	177

The importation from Great Britain was 10,581,297 dollars less in 1826, than in 1825—the excess of the latter year being caused by the wild speculations in cotton, and the consequently forced sales of British manufactures to pay damages. It was that surplus which brought about much derangement in the manufacturing business of the United States, &c

LIST OF ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC GROWTH OR PRODUCT EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT. 1826.

			Dolls.
Whale bone	8,674 lbs.		2,443
Spermaceti candles	351		148
Staves, boards, plank, hewn timber, &c.			103,442
Masts and spars			15,955
Oak bark and other dye			30,131
Manufactures of wood			4,089
Tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine			169,443
Pot and pearl ashes	1,211 tons		111,184
Skins and furs			405,919
Ginseng			2,136
Beef 36 bbls.	hides 25,790 no.		126,255
Pork 26 bbls.	hams 309 lbs.		271
Flour	19,365 bbls.		73,334
Indian corn	16,765 bush.		12,788
Biscuit	95 bbls.		217
Apples	3,225		7,667
Rice	20,521 tierces		266,195
Indigo	1,512 lbs.		965
Cotton, sea island	5,112,848	} 15,929,651	
other	127,736,004 lbs.		
Tobacco	26,134 hhds.		2,774,443
Flaxseed	114,633 bush.		143,558
Hops	334,932 lbs.		85,137
Wax	22,954		7,410
Beer, porter and cider	1,350 gals.		233
Spirits of turpentine	33,000		2,127
Pig iron	15 tons		450
All manufactures of iron			135
Spirits			30
Prece goods			664
Wearing apparel			30
Books, maps and charts			4,217
Paints and varnish			160
Marble and stone, (manufactures of),			9,791
Articles not enumerated—manufactured			1,824
—raw produce			58,783

The whole shews a total value of 20,413,216
Of which—

The products of the planters in cotton, tobacco, rice and indigo amounted to	13,871,254
The products of the fisheries, in whale bone and candles	2,591

The products of the forest, in staves, masts, bark, naval stores, skins, furs, ginseng, pot and pearl ashes, &c.	333,210
The products of the farmers, in beef and pork, hides, flour, corn, biscuit, apples, flaxseed, wax and hops, &c.	313,079
The products of manufactures of wood and iron, spirits, piece goods, maps, spirits of turpentine, cider, &c.	23,066

\$20,048,200
The balance made up of American gold and silver coin, 125,542, medicinal drugs 35,065, and other small articles, chiefly of raw produce, not enumerated.

The apparent balance against us, in this year's business, nearly six millions, was made up by foreign articles, (in the raw state), exported by us, in freights earned, in some goods returned, in \$785,580 paid in specie, or in new debts incurred.

In 1825 we imported British goods of the value of	\$36,710,000
In 1826 the same	26,130,000

Difference	\$10,580,000
In 1825 our cotton, tobacco, rice and indigo, exported to the United Kingdom was valued at	\$33,042,000
In 1826 the same	13,871,000

Difference	\$14,171,000
------------	--------------

The cotton exported to Great Britain in 1825

was	131,000,000 lbs.	\$30,463,000
In 1826	134,000,000	15,829,000

How great the amount of the distress caused by these fluctuations in the value of imports and exports! All sorts of regular business were unhinged, and made the sport of the caprices or follies or crimes of the old world, our own markets not being secured to ourselves, as they secure theirs for their own preservation and safety.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the United States, as established by the result of the operations at the treasury, does not appear to have been at all dependent on the protecting policy. The desire to purchase is regulated by the ability to obtain desirable articles.

Products of the customs.		
1791	\$1,399,472	
1795	5,583,461	
1800	9,080,932	
1805	12,936,487	
1810	8,533,309	(restricted trade).
1815	7,282,942	do.
1816	36,806,374	
1817	26,283,348	
1818	17,176,385	
1819	20,283,608	
1820	15,005,612	
1821	13,004,447	
1822	17,589,761	
1823	19,088,433	
1824	17,374,325	
1825	20,099,713	
1826	23,325,476	

Notwithstanding the "tariff law" of 1824, the years 1825 and 1826, produced nearly six and an half millions more than 1822 and 1823, and seventeen millions more than in 1820 and 1821! We esteem it as a well attested truth, that 500 manufacturers consume more dutiable goods than 2,000 agriculturalists, as well from the necessity imposed of using greater quantities of coffee, sugar, tea, &c. as because of the means furnished, in the ready money payments made, to purchase these things, as well as silks and other articles of luxury. Any one who shall visit a manufac-

turing village on a Sunday, will have no doubt about this. We have reference to persons whose subsistence depends on the labor of their own hands—not to proprietors of factories or owners of farms.

The reader will not fail to mark the falling off of the revenue in the calamitous years of 1820 and 1821, when the prostration of our manufactures was consummated, by British policy and American neglect.

The following table shews the imports, exports and consumption of foreign merchandise in the United States, and is a valuable commentary on the predicted ruin of the revenue because of the tariff of 1824.

	Total imports.	Re-exports.	Foreign merchandise consumed in the U. S.
1821	\$62,585,024	\$21,302,488	\$41,282,538
1822	83,241,541	22,286,202	60,955,339
1823	77,579,267	27,543,622	50,035,645
Total for 3 years.	\$223,405,832	\$71,132,310	152,273,522
1824	\$80,549,047	\$25,337,157	\$55,211,890
1825	96,340,075	32,590,643	63,749,432
1826	83,974,477	24,539,612	60,434,865
Total for 3 years.	\$261,863,599	\$82,467,412	179,396,187

But—employment and cash payments for labor, beget ability to purchase, and desire always treads upon the heels of means. Mr. Cambreleng asserted that we should lose "two millions" of revenue, if the bill of 1824 was passed into a law. But the consumption has increased at the rate of nine millions a year, the average of three years, and the revenue has been proportionably augmented.

CHARLES II. AND WILLIAM PENN.

When William Penn was about to sail from England for Pennsylvania, he went to take his leave of the king, and the following conversation occurred:

"Well, friend William," said Charles, "I have sold you a noble province in North America, but still I suppose you have no thoughts of going thither yourself."

"Yes, I have," replied William, "and I am just come to bid thee farewell."

"What! venture yourself among the savages of North America! Why, man, what security have you that you will not be in their war kettle in two hours after setting foot on their shores?"

"The best security in the world," replied Penn.

"I doubt that, friend William; I have no idea of any security against those cannibals, but in a regiment of good soldiers, with their muskets and bayonets. And mind I tell you before hand, that, with all my good will for you and your family, to whom I am under obligations, I will not send a single soldier with you."

"I want none of thy soldiers," answered William, "I depend on something better than thy soldiers."

The king wished to know what that was.

"Why I depend on themselves—on their own moral sense—even on that grace of God which bringeth salvation, and which hath appeared unto all men,"

"I fear friend William, that grace has never appeared to the Indians of North America."

"Why not to them as well as all others?"

"If it had appeared to them," said the king, "they would hardly have treated my subjects so barbarously as they have done."

"That is no proof to the contrary, friend Charles. Thy subjects were the aggressors. When thy subjects first went to North America, they found these poor people the fondest and kindest creatures in the world. Every day they would watch for them to come ashore, and hasten to meet them, and feast them on their best fish and venison and corn, which was all that they had. In return for this hospitality of the savages, as we call them, thy subjects, termed Christians, seized on their country and rich hunting grounds for farms for themselves! Now is it to be wondered at, that these much injured people should have

been driven to desperation by such injustice: and that, burning with revenge, they should have committed some excesses?"

"Well, then, I hope friend William, you will not complain when they come to treat you in the same manner."

"I am not afraid of it," said Penn.

"Aye! how will you avoid it? You mean to get their hunting grounds too, I suppose?"

"Yes, but not by driving these poor people away from them."

"No, indeed! how then will you get the lands?"

"I mean to buy their lands of them."

"Buy their lands of them! why, man, you have already bought them of me."

"Yes, I know I have, and at a dear rate too, but I did it only to get thy good will, not that I thought that thou hadst any right to their lands."

"Zounds, man! no right to their lands!"

"No, friend Charles no right at all:—What right has thou to their lands?"

"Why, the right of discovery; the right which the pope and all Christian kings have agreed to give one another."

"The right of discovery! a strange kind of right indeed."

Now suppose, friend Charles, some canoe loads of these Indians, crossing the sea, and discovering thy island of Great Britain, were to claim it as their own, and set it up for sale over thy head, what wouldst thou think of it!"

"Why—why—why, (replied Charles,) I must confess I should think it a piece of great impudence in them."

"Well, then, how canst thou, a CHRISTIAN and a CHRISTIAN PRINCE too, do that which thou so utterly condemnest in these people whom thou callest savages? Yes, friend Charles, and suppose again that these Indians, on thy refusal to give up thy Island of Great Britain, were to make war on thee, and having weapons more destructive than thine, were to destroy many of thy subjects and drive the rest away; wouldst thou not think it horribly cruel?"

The king assenting to this with strong marks of conviction, William proceeded—"Well, then, friend Charles, how can I, who call myself a Christian, do what I should abhor even in heathens? No, I will not do it. But I will buy the right of the proper owners, even of the Indians themselves. By doing this I shall imitate God himself, in his justice and mercy, and thereby insure his blessings on my colony, if I should ever live to plant one in North America."

METHODIST CHURCH. The following table presents the number of members and preachers in each conference.

Conferences.	Whites.	Col.	Inds.	Total	T. Pres.
Pittsburg	20,226	206		20,432	82
Ohio	29,853	195		30,048	90
Kentucky	17,680	2,812		20,492	100
Illinois	14,147	125		14,272	52
Missouri	3,009	356		3,365	20
Holstein	15,847	1,620		17,467	54
Tennessee	15,607	2,096		17,682	76
Mississippi	8,773	2,724		11,497	51
S. Carolina	29,419	16,555		45,974	109
Virginia	22,801	8,567		31,368	74
Baltimore	25,513	9,507		35,020	97
Philadelphia	30,784	8,043		38,827	107
New York	29,852	371		30,223	155
N. England	19,986	248		20,234	161
Maine	8,248	6		8,254	61
Genessee	30,325	120	1	30,446	136
Canada	8,061	12	522	8,565	39

Superannuated 1,465
111

Total	327,932	53,542	523	381,997	1,576
Total last year				360,800	1,406

Increase this year 21,197 170

There are seventeen annual conferences, divided into eighty-five districts, embracing eight hundred and fifty nine circuits and stations.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 9—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, OCTOBER 27, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 847

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

The letter of Mr. Madison, who may be called the "father of the constitution," shows that his pen has lost nothing either of its smoothness nor force, though the public, for years past, have not witnessed the use of it. What will the modern constructors of the constitution say of it?

We publish the first annual report of the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road. Though not much has lately been said about this grand project, every thing has been silently, but actively, proceeding to accomplish it, and without the shadow of a doubt of success. It will be accomplished—but time is required to examine the various routes and fix upon the best. No other cause of delay exists.

A copy of Mr. McCord's speech at Columbia, S. C. has been received—and a "Rowland for the Oliver" of the author of it is prepared, but excluded this week for the want of room. We do not envy, either the name or matter of this address, and think that the author will feel "a little queer" about some things which he has said.

Attention is respectfully invited to the chapters on "production and consumption," and on "scientific power and manual labor—and effects of protection," extracted from the appendix to the address of the Harrisburg Convention. The important article on the "internal trade," will follow next.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. The legislature of New Jersey, recently elected, is said to contain a majority of seven-eighths of the friends of the administration.

The senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania show a large majority of Jacksonians, so far as the returns are received, though the elections were strongly contested in several counties. In some, the question was avoided. When the returns are complete, we shall probably refer to the elections in this state and New Jersey again.

A great stir is making in Virginia. "Anti-Jackson" meetings have been held, or were about to be held, in numerous counties, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet at Richmond, in order to form an electoral ticket, &c. Without venturing any opinion of our own, it may be mentioned that many well informed persons claim this state as being against the election of general Jackson to the presidency—but others regard it as certainly for him. There will, however, and at least, be a more animated contest, perhaps, than ever took place in this state. Its vote is by a general ticket. The valley and western counties are said to be strong in favor of the present administration. At the election of 1824, the vote of Virginia stood thus—for Mr. Crawford 7,342, Mr. Adams 3,048, gen. Jackson 2,290, Mr. Clay 1,054—total votes 13,944. Five or six thousand votes more will probably be given in 1828.

Hugh L. White has been elected, by the legislature of Tennessee, a senator in congress, for six years from the fourth of March, 1829.

Two conventions are to be held in Pennsylvania to nominate electoral tickets for that state. The friends of the administration will meet at Harrisburg on the 11th, and those of gen. Jackson on the 21st of Jan. 1829.

A convention of the friends of the administration is proposed to be held at Trenton, N. J. on the 26th Dec. (the anniversary of the battle at that place), for the purpose of forming an electoral and congressional ticket for that state.

In the New York house of assembly, Mr. Brough offered the following resolutions when voted and carried on the table—

Resolved, (By the senate and our herald,) That the following amendments ought to be incorporated into the constitution of the United States as a safeguard against the improper exercise of official patronage. 1st. That no person who shall have been elected to the office of presi-

dent of the U. States, shall be eligible to be elected a second time. 2d. No senator or representative in congress shall receive any civil appointment, either from the president of the U. States, or the president and senate, during the term for which he shall have been chosen a senator or elected a representative, nor during one year thereafter.

Resolved, That the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly transmit a copy of the preceding resolutions to the senators and representatives in congress from this state, with an earnest request that they will use their best exertions for obtaining the adoption of the foregoing amendments, or other amendments substantially equivalent.

John Forsyth has been elected governor of Georgia—he received 22,220 votes—in opposition 9,072. Mr. Gilmer has been elected to supply his place in congress by a large majority. The people refused, 19,523 to 10,157, to call a convention.

THE COLOMBIAN MINISTER. On Saturday, the 15th, Don Jose Maria Salazar, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, from Colombia, presented Don Alexander Velez to the secretary of state, as charge d'affaires of his government, upon his taking leave of him, preparatory to his departure from the United States; Mr. Salazar being about to return to Colombia to enter upon the discharge of other public duties which have been assigned to him in that republic.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Salazar to remain at his present residence in Philadelphia some months, before his final departure.

TOLERATION. The incident related in the following communication from the Baltimore Patriot, is creditable to both the individuals concerned, and conveys a just rebuke of those zealots who cannot forgive a difference of opinion, however honest or conscientious.

Mr. Editor: With a very large number of citizens, I paid my respects to the president of the U. S. at Mr. Barnum's. He received us with a cordiality worthy of the chief magistrate of a free republic. Among those introduced, there was one, whose address was as singular as Mr. Adams' reply was happy and appropriate. He observed—"Mr. President, though I differ from you in opinion, I am glad to find you in good health. The president gave him a hearty shake of the hand, and replied, "Sir, in our happy and free country we can differ in opinion without being enemies." This circumstance, although trifling in itself, is a lesson well worthy the imitation of every one. II.

COL. HOWARD. In the last "REGISTER" we published an interesting biography of this distinguished officer of the revolution—but it appears from the following article in the Norfolk Herald, that an important error was committed in detailing one of his gallant exploits.

"In republishing from a Baltimore paper, the biographical sketch of that patriotic and gallant citizen, col. Howard, of Maryland, it wholly escaped us at the time, to notice a glaring inaccuracy of the writer, in the following passages—

"It was on this occasion that he saved the life of general O'Hara, whom he found clinging to his stirrup, and clanking quarter. O'Hara afterwards addressed to him several letters, thanking him for his life."

It was very natural, that distant editors, should conclude that a biography, written in the native city of col. Howard, would not be incorrect in so important a fact. Every person who knows any thing of the history of our country, knows that *Terrible's* command at the battle of Cowpens, and that if general O'Hara had been there, he would have commanded; Tarsham being then a lieutenant colonel only. O'Hara was attached to the army of

lord Cornwallis, and was sometime afterwards wounded at the battle of Guilford court house. As the circumstance is stated, O'Hara must have been made prisoner; for though col. Howard might have been inclined to save his life, he would not have permitted him to escape. O'Hara was never taken prisoner, until the surrender of York, when he was next in command to lord Cornwallis, and led out the British army on that memorable occasion."

WISDOM. Mr. Webster, in his speech published in the National Intelligencer of Feb. 4, 1826, said, "he who is not wise enough to be always right, should be wise enough to change his opinion when he finds it wrong."

"[The wise man often changes his opinion, the fool never,] is an old saying; but man's pride often tempts him to support a conscious error, or palpable falsehood, even at the risk of his life!"]

MANUFACTURING Celerity.—In 1811, a gentleman made a bet of one thousand guineas, that he would have a coat made in the course of a single day, from the first process of shearing the sheep till its completion by the taylor. The wager was decided at Newbury, on the 25th of June in that year, by Mr. John Coxeter of Greenham mills, near that town. At five o'clock that morning, sir John Throckmorton, bart. presented two Southdown wether sheep to Mr. Coxeter, and the sheep were shorn, and wool spun, yarn spooled, warped, loomed, and wove; and the cloth burred, milled, rowed, dried, sheared, and pressed and put into the hands of the taylor by 4 o'clock that afternoon; and at twenty minutes past 6, the coat entirely finished, was presented by Mr. Coxeter to sir John Throckmorton, who appeared with it before upwards of five thousand spectators who rent the air with acclamations at this remarkable despatch. [*English paper.*]

CATTLE SHOWS AND FAIRS. The northern papers are teeming with accounts of the cattle shows and fairs which have recently taken place in that section of country; and all concur that those exhibitions manifest a decided improvement in agricultural products, whether of the soil, or the animals which contribute to its profitable cultivation, and the wants of that hardy and truly independent class of citizens who are its rightful possessors. At the fair at Brighton, Mass. in addition to the many fine specimens of the most improved stock, there was a profusion of articles manufactured in the families of the husbandmen of curious device, both for "ornament and use;" thus testifying that, while the "monarch of the field" was bending his sturdy shoulders over the plough that the garner might be filled and content make his hearth stone heralding place, the thrifty housewife and daughters fair were busily engaged in increasing his comforts and happiness.

Among the strange sights at Brighton, was that of a well trained bull, caparisoned with a saddle, with chains for reins, upon which was mounted the person who had the animal in charge. This novel equestrian establishment moved off at a fair pace, followed, as may be supposed, by a throng of boys.

At the annual cattle show and fair which was held at Hartford, (Con.) was a large cart containing 100 bushels of winter apples, together with a great variety of unusually large and excellent vegetables. They were raised by Mr. Grant of Windsor, and drawn to Hartford, about seven miles, by his team of 12 yoke of oxen. The contents of the cart were disposed of at auction, at such prices as rewarded the husbandman for his labor.

The cattle show and fair held at Baltimore on Wednesday last, was attended by a large body of respectable farmers from all parts of the state and the District of Columbia. The collection of animals was numerous, and contained many of a superior character; there was also a very handsome display of domestic manufactures, and the whole reflected the highest credit upon the members of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to whose spirited exertions the state is greatly indebted for that increased attention to agricultural pursuits which must render them first in importance to the American people, allied as they are to independence and national prosperity; and when "the manufacturer is seated beside the agricul-

turalist," we will laugh at the edict of a foreign government that would compel us to buy its tapes and bobbins, and not receive the products of our fields in payment, while there is a possibility of its subjects subsisting upon a "half pint of oat meal per day!"

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S LAND. The Charleston Mercury gives a minute description of the township of land granted by congress to gen. Lafayette. It is six miles square, contains 23,040 acres, and is situated near Tallahassee in Florida. The name of *La Grange Forest* has been conferred on it by the neighboring inhabitants. The country is elevated: the township lying on the declivity of one of the last spurs from the mountains; and the surface is beautifully undulating, never mountainous, but sometimes precipitous. The scenery is varied and interesting, though rarely grand. Among the trees found in the forests, are the cedar, magnolia, and live oak; and the scene is beautified by several small lakes of different forms, the banks of which are rich, and resemble the scenes in English parks. Wild game is found on the surface, and fish and turtle beneath it. The basis of the country is a porous calcareous rock, which affords subterraneous passages through its fissures to many of the smaller and some of the larger streams, which generally flow from the lake. The principal river flows on the surface from the Tallahassee, which it partly encircles, and afterwards pours over a rock, and disappears in a cavern.

In the township is found every variety of soils distinguished in that country, as oak, hickory and hammock lands, which are favorable to the production of sugar, tobacco, black and green seed cotton, rice, corn, wheat, rye, oats and various useful roots—oranges, olives, vines and figs have been successfully cultivated; and it is supposed that many of the tropical fruits might be naturalized. The elevation of the ground is about 200 feet above the ocean, and the gulf of Mexico is only 90 miles distant, the trade winds keeping the air in motion.

It is reported that the proprietor intends to colonize the township with French peasants, and to introduce extensively the culture of figs, grapes and olives.

SINGULAR COOKERY. The Arabs who inhabit the neighborhood of the great cemeteries of Upper Egypt, have a strange way of cooking their victuals. Whenever fuel is wanting, they descend into the tombs, and dislodging a mummy, and throwing it on their shoulders, return to their tent. Then taking a hatchet, and seizing the mummy by one leg, they hew the body into two at a blow, and afterwards cutting it into smaller pieces, make use of a leg or an arm, or a part of the trunk, as it may happen, to boil their kettle. As the ancient Egyptians always inclosed their dead in resinous substances, the mummies are easily combustible, and make excellent fuel.

LIEUT. HOPKINSON of the United States ship Lexington, died on the 12th August on the passage from Milo to Smyrna. He was an officer of great promise and highly esteemed.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. A writer in the "London Magazine" for July last, in an article on the United States, alluding to a communication in the "North American Review," has the following impudent paragraph—the "cotton seizing party" will be remembered by Great Britain when her great manufactories of cotton are mouldering in ruins—notwithstanding the sneers of the Magazine; and we promise the writer a more astonishing "sight" than ever the natives of Owhyhee looked upon, if the system of protection which has been happily commenced is successfully prosecuted—British subjects clad in American manufactured cottons, the seed of which was nurtured by the blood of the "party of their people from one of their West India islands!" sited upon the plains of Orleans.

"The same temper induces the same respectable writer to imagine that the English are enemies of general Jackson, because he commanded at New Orleans. We have, unfortunately carried on war on much too large a scale, to bear any animosities of this sort. We recollect, cer-

tantly, that a party of our people, from one of our West India islands, landed at the place referred to, in the hope of seizing some cotton, and were beaten off by the natives. The business, by no means creditable to the civilization of Europe, was mentioned in the newspapers at the time. But how can the Americans imagine, that such things can be borne in mind in England? Were not the natives of Owhyhee, who killed captain Cook, (a much worse case), lodged at the king's expense, and taken to see all the sights by Mr. Byng, of the foreign office?"

A NOVEL CASE.—At the late Kingston (U. C.) assizes, the trial of a suit came on, brought by a merchant of New York against the executors of a merchant of Kingston, for the price of goods sold in New-York, and forwarded at the expense and by the order of the purchaser, to a place in this state appointed by him, where he received them into his actual possession, and, without any agency of the seller, took them into Canada, in violation, it seems, of a law of the province which rendered such importation illegal.

The ground of defence was that the New York merchant, when he sold the goods to a Canadian customer, knew that they were intended to be taken into Canada. It did not appear that he knew of any law of the province which would be violated by their importation; but it was contended by the attorney general, that, although the N. York merchant was not a British subject, and although he sold and delivered the goods in the United States, yet, as he sold them to a merchant residing and trading in Canada, and knew that they were intended to be imported into the province, he was bound to take notice of the revenue laws of the province, and, in case of their violation by such importation, he cannot recover in their courts the value of the goods so sold and delivered.

This is stated to be the first case in which such a defence was ever attempted. The question was reserved for decision by a special verdict, and it is thought that the doctrine contended for could not be sustained; it would operate as a species of non-intercourse, and prove a great check upon the trade between the two countries.

[N. Y. paper.]

IMPORTANT LAW CASE. At the October term of the superior court of the state of Connecticut, held at New London the case was argued as follows—

Champlain vs. Davidson. This was a Qui Tam prosecution brought against the defendant, master of the steam boat Fanny, for an alleged violation of the 6th and 9th sections of the law of the United States, regulating post offices; by which 6th section, it is made the duty of every master or manager of a steamboat, passing from one port or place in the United States to another, where a post office is established, to deliver to the post-master thereof within a certain time, all letters addressed to or designed for such port or place, and on failure of so doing, he shall incur a penalty of \$30. By the 19th section it is further provided, "that if any packet boat, which regularly plies on a water declared to be a post road, shall convey letters, (except such as relate to the cargo), and the master thereof shall fail to deliver the same after his arrival, to the post master, the owner of such vessel shall incur a penalty of \$50, and the person who has charge of such vessel may be prosecuted, and the property under his charge levied on and sold in satisfaction of the penalty."

The case was tried before the county court in November last, and judgment rendered for the plaintiff.

A writ of error was brought, and two grounds of error assigned, one a technical objection to the pleadings, the other to the jurisdiction of the state court.

His honor judge Bramard, deeming the question arising in the case of importance, reserved the same for the opinion of the supreme court of error.

[New London Gazette.]

GREAT NORTHERN STATE ROAD. We rejoice to have in our power to inform our readers, that the commissioners appointed by law to locate and survey the great northern state road, leading from Port Kent to Hopkinton, have accomplished their arduous and highly important duties. They were 26 days surveying and leveling

the route explored by them in June last. The result in reference to the face of the country—the quality of the soil—mill seats and exhaustless ore beds, yielding to none in point of quality, far exceeds their hopes—and we doubt not will be found equally important to the immediate community and the state at large, in reference to the school fund. Although that region of country has heretofore been supposed to be a mountainous and barren waste, the respectable and scientific engineer, Mr. Frost, of Schenectady county, who attended the commissioners and executed his professional duties, says that the country is so level, that no place in the whole route presented an elevation exceeding eight degrees; and the quality of the land is generally good. From the head of the wharf at Port Kent to Hopkinton is 74 miles, 51 of which is a wilderness, and nearly half that distance the track of the road traverses over a large body of state land, of an excellent quality, and highly feasible for rapid settlements, when once the road is executed.

This road will not only avoid all mountains, but even hills of any magnitude. They also headed the St. Regis river, and passed the Saranac at the Great Falls. Here the perpendicular rocky sides of this large river approach within 10 feet affording a singular facility for the construction of a permanent bridge at a small expense.

But with all this latent, broad spread wealth, which seems to call on the hand of man to bring it into action, and which is capable of adding a large item to the school fund, yet it can never add a cent till made accessible by good roads. Mr. Frost, we are informed, has busied himself since his return in plotting the site and streets of the flourishing village of the *Russian Iron Works*, and other rising iron manufacturing localities, on the valley of the great river Au-Sable, as well as the site of Port Kent, and its enchanting lake scenery, embracing in its range the wealthy town of Burlington in Vermont, and the elevated university in its rear.

[Keeseville, N. Y. paper.]

THEATRICAL PERFORMERS. The following is a statement of sums paid to various London performers, by the managers of the Philadelphia and Baltimore theatres, taken from the books of the treasurer.

	£	s.	d.	dollars
Mr. George Cooke,	3,354	16	14	900
Mr. Kean, (1st eng't)	2,876	5	0	10,600
Mr. Kean, (2d eng't)	1,698	10	8	100
Mr. Mathews,	1,648	8	0	7,500
Mr. Phillips,	1,359	6	4	6,200
Mr. Maerendy,	1,236	12	0	5,500
Miss L. Kelly,	1,151	12	0	5,100
Mr. Inceledon,	1,000	0	0	4,450
Mr. James Wallack,	699	16	3	100
Mr. and Mrs. Bartley,	428	8	0	1,900
Mrs. Knight, (late Miss Povey).	418	11	1	1,850

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES. The Cleveland, (Ohio), Herald, contains the following—*Died*, in Twinsburgh, Portage county, on the 21st instant, Moses and Aaron Wilcox, aged about 50.

In our obituary of this week, we have inserted a notice of the death of Moses and Aaron Wilcox, of Twinsburgh. We lament that it came unaccompanied with that eulogy due to the distinguished merits of their personal character, and with some account of the singular coincidences which attended their lives and death.

They, as we are informed, were twin brothers, born in Connecticut on the same day, and of course, of the same mother; they were married on the same day, their wives being sisters; they hoped to have experienced religion on the same day, and attached themselves to the same church; and, on the same day, they engaged in mercantile business together, at Middletown, and failed together; from thence they removed and settled themselves together in this state, at a place which, from them, derived the name of Twinsburgh; they were taken sick on the same day, continued sick the same length of time; they died the same day, and were buried in the same grave, and have left to their bereaved children the same rich inheritance of an unsullied moral and Christian character.

The singular identity which pervaded the character of these men, and the events of their lives manifested itself

no less in their persons. During their youth and middle age, so nearly did they resemble each other, as to challenge the most discriminating eye to distinguish them. Employed in the early part of their lives, in the neighborhood of each other, as school teachers, they were wont occasionally to change schools, and always without any detection, on the part of the scholars, of the change. What reader of this, as he passes through Twinsburgh, will not think of the twins.

FRENCH COMMERCE. By official tables, it appears that the shipping which cleared from France for foreign ports in 1825, as compared with 1823, had decreased, while those engaged in the colonial trade had increased. The following are the totals:

Cleared for foreign ports.		In 1826.	
In 1825.		In 1826.	
Vessels,	9,163	Vessels,	8,365
Tonnage,	706,704	Tonnage,	653,316
<i>For French Colonies.</i>		<i>For French Colonies.</i>	
Vessels,	439	Vessels,	542
Tonnage,	107,047	Tonnage,	127,026
Men,	6,413	Men,	7,668

Those which sailed under the French flag for foreign ports in 1825 were 3,469, of 247,264 tons. Those in 1826, 3,027, of 223,719 tons.

RUSSIAN COMMERCE. A late number of the Hamburg New Zeitung has the following paragraphs:

"The Russian Commercial Journal of St. Petersburg gives a concise view of the commerce and navigation of all the seaports of the empire during the first half of the present year. According to this statement, the number of ships that had arrived in all the seaports of the empire, from the opening of the navigation to the first of this month, was 2,957, of which 1,882 were in ballast. The number of ships that had sailed, was 1,971, of which only 23 in ballast. Foreign goods imported, and already cleared at the custom house, to the value of 82,957,320 rubles; Russian goods exported, to 110,747,640 rubles. Coin and gold and silver bars, imported to the value of 5,894,788 rubles; ditto exported, only 2,225, 334 rubles. Among the principal articles of Russian produce exported, were —

Flax	1,046,121	poods
Iron	487,143	
Tallow	1,370,991	
Potashes	188,383	
Raw and dressed hides	101,610	
Corn, value	17,951,186	rubles
Timber, ditto	1,283,640	ditto

At Riga, the imports in the month of May, were to the value of 1,674,731 rubles; the value of Russian produce exported, 14,801,729 rubles. The exports from Archangel, in the same month, were 1,110,321 rubles."

CUBA. We have before us the official detailed report of the trade of the island of Cuba for the year 1826. The receipts of the royal treasury, in that year, are stated at seven millions of hard dollars, (siete millones de pesos fuertes.) This vast increase of the public revenue, says the report, is due to the vigilance and ability exercised in that department of the insular administration; it has enabled the government of Cuba to meet the new and heavy expenditure required in order to put the island in a respectable state of defence, to repair all damage, to cover all demands, and there remains a clear surplus of more than half a million, at the beginning of the present year.

A MISER. On the 18th August, there died at Paris a poor rag-gatherer, (*chiffonnier*) who possessed nothing but a few worm-eaten pieces of furniture. He had a niece, who attended him in his last moments, not even expecting that his property would pay for his burial. He had loved his cat very much, and when it died of old age, he had it stuffed, and placed it on the top of his bed. The niece thought she would preserve it as a memorial, and calling in the owner of the house as a witness, when she began to make an inventory of the wretched furniture of the deceased, the cat was lifted down from its high place. Its weight surprised them, and they hastened to open it, when lo! there came out several rolls of gold.

The money was counted, and found to amount to a sum of (15,000 francs about £712.) Then was the piety of the poor girl rewarded. She is now rich, and owes her happiness to an old rag-gatherer, who suffered and fasted all his life to amass this treasure. [Constitutional.]

AMERICAN CHINA. From the *National Gazette*.—*Mr. Editor*—Among the great number and variety of beautiful productions exhibited at the Franklin Institute this season, the specimens of American China, manufactured and deposited by Mr. Tucker, of this city, afforded us singular gratification, and we think them entitled to special attention and regard. No person in this country has succeeded so completely as this gentleman in the manufacture of porcelain; and in bringing it to its present perfection, he has encountered and surmounted difficulties of no ordinary magnitude. He has assured us, that it is less than twelve months since he began fairly to conduct a series of experiments on the subject; and the ware at the institute is a specimen of the result. In soundness of body, smoothness of glazing, and beauty of lustre, it is pronounced by competent judges to be equal to the imported, and in the purity of its whiteness it surpasses either the French or English China met with in our market. Mr. Tucker has lately obtained English and French workmen, well acquainted with their business; and he will now be able to manufacture large quantities of this ware, lower in price, but equal in finish to the foreign fabric. His materials are all the produce of American soil; and we trust his enterprize and ingenuity will be liberally rewarded by our patriotic citizens.

RECOVERED CLASSICAL WORKS. Monsignor Angelo Mai, the librarian of the Vatican, who has made so many important discoveries of classical works amongst the manuscripts in that library, has just published a second quarto volume of his covered fragments of antiquity; amongst which are portions of Diodorus Siculus, 134 pages; of Dion Cassius, 140 pages; of Polybins, 92 pages; of Dionysius Harlicarnaeus, 61 pages; of Emapius, Dozippus, Menander, Appian, &c. The parchment on which these works were written was used by the monks to transcribe the writings of the fathers upon, after the original characters were effaced; but M. Mai has discovered a means of restoring these characters, by applying a solution of nut galls, which form the basis of ink, without effacing the latter writing. [Scotsman.]

SLANDER. A case of slander was tried in New York, at the circuit court last week, between E. B. Sewall as plaintiff and Lynde Catlin as defendant, the following report of which we find in the *Enquirer*. Both parties are, we believe, well known in this city.

The ground of this action was, that the defendant in September 1825, on being asked if there were any new failures on that day, replied that he had heard there was trouble with the house of which the plaintiff was a partner. It was alleged that in consequence of this rumor, the credit of the plaintiff's house had been destroyed, and a failure ensued. Special damages were laid in the declaration. The gentleman to whom defendant gave this reply, and who was the first witness called, had repeated the substance of what defendant had told him, to other persons. It was also proved, that a note of the firm of Sewalls was offered for discount at the New York bank and thrown out, as the witness understood, because reports were in circulation unfavorable to the Messrs. Sewalls. The witnesses relied upon to prove special damages did not appear. It was contended by the defendant's counsel, that the words spoken by Mr. Catlin were not in themselves actionable. The plaintiff was nonsuited.

COLOMBIA. The New York *Enquirer* contains a letter dated at Puerto Cabello on the 19th ult. which says:—"An extra courier has just arrived from Bogota, via Valencia, the accounts received by which will, no doubt, from a new era in the happiness and prosperity of Colombia. Bolivar entered the capital alone in August, amid the shouts of the multitude welcoming his arrival. He and gen. Santander met, and after an hour's *tele-tele*, embraced in mutual friendship. Bolivar proclaimed a strict observance of the laws of the republic, as or-

dered under the sanction of the constitution, and abolished forever his *Bolivian code*.

METALIC CLOTHS. At the late exhibition of the products of national industry at the Louvre, in Paris, there was exhibited a waistcoat, and several other articles, made of metal wire, which are said, in the report of the jury—appointed to judge of their merits, to have been "equal to cambric in fineness."

TRANSPARENT PAPER. We have seen a sample of transparent paper, made by David Kizer, for which he has obtained a patent. It is an excellent article, and if water marks were made on bank paper, bills of exchange, &c. there would be an end of counterfeiting. Banks might readily purchase the right, and have machinery to do it themselves; and it would be a mystery which need never be disclosed, at least, those who are base enough to counterfeit, will never be able to discover the method of doing it. The paper is also well suited to cover prints and paintings in place of glass; if put on well there will be but little difference in the appearance of a picture from one covered with glass. The cost of covering a picture with transparent paper will not exceed 50 cents for a frame three feet by four feet: it is also used as a covering for windows, to prevent the rays of the sun from passing through, at the same time to admit as much light as if no paper was on. It can also be used as a cylinder or tube, to put round a lamp or candle, and cause it to emit a more agreeable light. These are only a few uses to which it can be applied; many more will gradually develop themselves when artists are aware that such an article is to be obtained. [N. Y. Eng.]

COTTON MANUFACTURES IN FRANCE. Among the reflections and remarks we observe from time to time on the manufactures of cotton in French papers, we find some facts stated which are of interest.

Fifteen million of pounds were spun, in 1823, in the single department of La Seine Inferieure.—The cost of the raw material was twenty two millions and half francs, which was paid to foreigners—a large proportion of it, of course, coming to the United States. The process of spinning enhanced the value of it about sixteen million and a half; and that of weaving thirty nine millions more.—From the neighboring departments spun cotton was brought in and woven, sufficient to increase the amount forty six millions of francs. [The amount in French ella is stated at one hundred millions.]

The cost of bleaching, dying and printing these articles is estimated thus, in francs: French dye stuffs employed, 6,500,000; foreign do, 10,250,000; interest and wear and tear, 1,500,000; wages, 3,500,000; fuel, &c. 2,500,000; premiums to manufacturers, 2,000,000—total, 24,250,000 francs.

The whole amount paid to foreigners, for the cotton manufactured in La Seine Inferieure in 1823, and for foreign dye stuffs, &c. was thirty six millions and a half; while the active industry of that department created a gain in its value of eighty three millions and a half. [N. Y. Daily Adv.]

THE HARMONISTS. Their settlement is situated on the northern bank of the Ohio river, about eighteen miles below Pittsburg, upon the level plain extending east and west as far as the eye can reach, and one mile in width from the river to the first gradual ascent.

A friend, who very lately visited the place, informs us, that there are now in Economy 750 inhabitants, all members of the society. The town is laid out into twelve squares, each being about 15 rods in length and breadth, with broad streets intersecting each other at right angles. There are one hundred buildings in the town, eighty of which are dwelling houses; the other buildings are, a large meeting house, with a steeple and town clock; a large and commodious hotel; a four story cotton and woolen factory, built of brick, in which the finest cloths are manufactured; a four story wooden building, for a grist mill; an oil mill; a distillery; a tannery; and several other establishments, for prosecuting mechanical business. They have likewise a large building for storing and selling their manufactured goods, and a three story brick

building not yet finished, designed for a museum, music, and dining hall. At the east end of the town there is a park, in which are some deer, and a large vineyard and orchard laid out in beautiful order.

The inhabitants universally speak the German language, although the greater part can speak English. There are some men of general knowledge among them, but the simple and vacant stare of the majority betrays a total want of education, and their conversation proves it. The sermons or addresses of Mr. Rapp, (for he is their preacher), have great influence upon their minds; he chiefly warns them to beware of the vanities of life and conformity to the world; in their society alone, he says, corrupt human nature may dwell in contentment, untried by temptation or affliction. Their creed is Lutheran, and their morals are unexceptionable. They converse freely respecting their religious sentiments and civil polity, and are exceedingly attentive to strangers, receiving them always with a hearty welcome—one man being appointed, whose whole business it is to wait upon visitors, and explain to them whatever may be desired. The authority of Mr. Rapp over his colonists and their affection for him are unbounded; he is universally addressed by the title of *father*, and as they have neither laws, nor courts, nor prisons, the whole authority, executive, legislative and judicial, is vested in him, from whom no appeal is ever made. [N. Y. Gazette.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 24th October, 1827. A board for the examination of midshipmen whose warrants bear date prior to the 1st January, 1819, has been ordered to assemble at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. on Wednesday the 7th November next. Commodore Chauncy will be president.

After that examination is closed, another will be ordered for certain midshipmen whose dates of warrant are subsequent to 1st January, 1819.

NEW YORK. The Daily Advertiser contains a list of all the shipping in the harbor of New York, on the 1st October.—They amounted to 95 ships—124 brigs—137 schooners—167 sloops—24 tow-boats—45 steam-boats—total 593.

The above is exclusive of a great number of coasting vessels, employed on the Sound, the North river, and elsewhere.

Of the ninety-eight ships, named above, thirty-nine were built in that city, the tonnage of which, amounts to sixteen thousand.

BRAZIL. The *Baltimore American* has the following, translated from the supplement to the *Gazeta do Brazil*, Aug. 25. The government has just taken a decisive measure, in the nomination of Don Thomas Garcia de Tunigo, as president of the Cisplatina province; he is a person in whom are united all the necessary qualities for an office so important under existing circumstances. This gentleman is rich, of firm and conciliatory character, and a true friend to his majesty the emperor and to Brazil. He is esteemed by his fellow citizens, and is above all a native of Montevideo.

The nomination of his excellency the vicarint da Laguna, as general in chief of the army of the south, will contribute much to the pacification of the Cisplatina province. We have before said, and we again repeat, that the general, by exercising all his talents, can be of great service to the empire.

The brigadier general Jose Manuel d'Almeida has been appointed to the important post of governor of the arms of the palace of Montevideo. He is a man of probity, and enjoys a good reputation in the province. We hope that this new appointment will be productive of good.

His excellency the baron of Villa Bella is to rally at the capital of the empire. This news must greatly afflict our friends the *Gouche*, since it appears he is going to begin with them, a long and vigorous *lent*.

STRAFFORD COPPER WORKS. Nine miles north of Norwich, Vermont, on the side of a hill, are situated the Strafford copper works. The soil of the hill is thin and covers a immense quantity of massive pyrites. In-

mediately above the pyritous rock, is found an incrustation of ferruginous earth, mixed with petrifications of leaves, nuts, &c. The rock is fissile and undergoes the following process, in order to be converted into copperas:—

It is first broken into small pieces and thrown into large heaps, in which situation it is allowed to remain for some months; during which time, the sulphur with which the rock is strongly impregnated, is partially expelled, and the pieces of rock become completely pulverised, or disintegrated. The smell of sulphur is very powerful, and the surrounding objects are covered with a sulphurous dust. This process of expelling the sulphur and pulverising the mass of pyritous rock, is very similar to that of slacking lime, heat being produced in the same manner. From these heaps the pyrites are thrown upon leaches, and the lye drawn into leaden vats. Lead is used in the construction of the vats, because other metals are liable to decomposition from the action of the liquid. In these vats the lye becomes reduced to a proper degree of strength, when it is conveyed into wooden vats and left to form crystals of copperas upon the sides or upon boughs thrown in for the purpose. The form of the crystals is rhombic, and the color is a beautiful green. The works are owned by a company in Boston, and have been in operation for many years, though they have been made more extensive lately. The quality of the copperas is very good and it is generally used through the country, nearly ten thousand tons being annually sent to the market from Strafford. [Maldetown Sentinel.]

SMALL POX. The London Morning Herald, in mentioning that in London and its neighborhood the small pox had been committing great ravages, states that the chief agents in extending the pestilence were the lower class of *surgeon apothecaries*, who are induced by the temptation of five shillings a head to inoculate with the small pox, all the children that ignorant parents will bring them. In France and Germany, it is stated that the inoculation of the small pox virus is prohibited.

THE PEACOCK sloop of war, capt. Ap C. Jones, commander, arrived at New York on the 23d inst. from the Pacific, and last from Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco. The officers and crew are in good health.

The Peacock has been absent three years and seven months, during which period she has been actively employed on the coasts of Chili, Peru, Colombia and Mexico; having visited most of the ports frequented by our enterprising merchantmen between Valparaiso and Chili, California, Mexico, the Sandwich, Society and Marquesas Islands, which have been the principal rendezvous of the south sea whalers, and the N. W. traders.

CURIOUS CHANGE OF NAMES. The following singular application was made to the legislature of Tennessee now in session:

"Mr. McGhee introduced a bill to alter the name of *Suzannah Cremer* to *William Cremer*, which was read the first time and passed. [The petitioner had been considered a woman, and had worn female clothes upwards of 20 years, and had gone by a female name. In 1825, petitioner changed his *habits*, went to Virginia, married a wife, and is now living in Green county.]

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Department of war,
 Bounty land office, Oct. 11, 1827. }

Officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their heirs, who have a right to claim lands from the United States, are again informed that they have no occasion whatever to employ an agent or attorney, either in their neighborhood or at this place, to prepare or present their claims. If they will comply with the subjoined forms, and transmit them to the secretary of war, he will cause immediate attention to be paid to them, and their warrant, (if entitled to one,) will be forwarded as requested, free of all expense, even that of postage.

RULES FOR ORIGINAL CLAIMANTS.

State of _____ }
 County of _____ }

I, A. B. aged _____ years, do, upon oath, testify and declare that I entered the service in 17—, for the term of

during the war,* in the regiment commanded by colonel C. D. in the line, or state of _____, and continued therein until the close of the war in 1783, and was discharged from the regiment commanded by col. C. D. or E. F. of the line, or state of _____; I further declare, that I have neither received, assigned, or transferred, my claim in any manner whatsoever: therefore, I request the secretary of war to have the warrant sent me at _____, and this shall be his receipt for the same.

Signed, _____ G. H. (claimant.)

Before me, I J, a justice of the peace, personally appeared _____, subscriber to the above, and acknowledged the declaration and letter of order to be his free act and deed, for the purpose therein mentioned. At the same time, also appeared K L, a person of truth and respectability, who, upon oath, deposed and sayeth, that he was well acquainted with A B, who was a soldier in the regiment above mentioned, and who, he has every reason to believe, did perform the service as mentioned by him. Signed, _____ M. N. (identifier.)

I J, justice of the peace.

In testimony that the above named I J was a magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal of office, this — day of _____, &c.

Signed, _____, clk.

[SEAL.]

† RULES FOR HEIRS, &c.

State of _____ }
 County of _____ }

Office _____, 182—. I certify that satisfactory evidence was produced to me, § to prove that || O P Q and R, are the children, (or whatever relation they may be,) and legitimate heirs at law in fee to S F, late a — in the regiment commanded by colonel U V, of the line, or state of _____, who died since the war, (or who was slain by the enemy, or died of wounds received at the battle of _____, in 17—,) and who was discharged from the regiment commanded by colonel _____ of the line, or state of _____, in 17—. Given under my hand and seal of office, this _____ day of _____, 182—.

Signed, _____, (judge or clk.)

[SEAL.]

Agents or attorneys are not required in any claims for land in the late war; nor are they required at the seat of government for revolutionary or other pensioners.

* Those who enlisted for three years or for any other period, than during the war, were never promised land; neither were the heirs of those who enlisted for the war, and died in service, except they were slain by the enemy, or died of wounds received in action.

† The heirs must also write (I, or we, declare upon oath, &c. &c. as above, and sign and acknowledge before a justice of the peace, and also get the clerk of the court to certify the appointment or authority of said magistrate, and affix his name and seal of office.

[Seal.] Signed, _____, Clerk.)

‡ The above form of heirship is such as is usually received from the states of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont, executed before a judge of probate; New York and New Jersey, before a surrogate; South Carolina and Georgia, before an ordinary.

§ And by inserting in "court" in the place of "to me," it will answer in courts of record, viz: the states of Virginia, (a) North Carolina, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and all other states not here enumerated; In Pennsylvania, Maryland, (a) North Carolina, and Delaware, the proof of heirship is usually taken before a justice of the peace, by the oath of two respectable witnesses, who subscribe their names, the justice also subscribes his name, and the clerk of the court certifies the authority of said justice, with his seal of office affixed.

(a) This state proves heirship sometimes before a justice, and at other times in a court of record, either of which will answer.

|| Here insert the names of all the heirs, and the degree of consanguinity which he, she, or they, bore to the original claimant. and that they are the only heirs.

No information will be given to an *agent or attorney*, except he produces *ample* authority from those who have a right to claim.

N. B. If all that is inserted in the above forms cannot be complied with, or if the forms are different from those used in the courts, &c. &c. make them out so as to embrace what is here intended to be conveyed.

The law authorizing the issuing of revolutionary land warrants expires by limitation on the 3d of March, 1830.

NOTICE.

It is believed that there are many revolutionary land warrants *afloat*, which bear date *anterior* to the year 1803, which have never been registered in this office; it is, therefore, requested that the *holders* of such, will send to the secretary of war, the No. and that part of each warrant which is filled up in writing, that they may be duly entered, and thereby prevent a second one from being issued, which might prejudice the right of the first.

CONSTITUTIONAL DOCTRINE.

Letter from ex-president Madison to the editors of the *Lynchburg Virginian*, dated

MONTPELIER, Oct. 10, 1827.

SIRS: I have just seen, in another gazette, the following paragraph, noted as an extract from the *Lynchburg Virginia*, viz:

"We state, as a fact within our own knowledge, that, very recently, the sage and patriot of Montpelier expressed his deep regret at the course now pursuing by some of the most eminent politicians of Virginia; that he reprobated it as sapping the foundations of her power and influence in the confederacy, whilst, by a course of moderation and prudence, she might have won over a majority of her sister states to embrace her principles; that he defended the right of the national government, under the constitution, to impose a tariff of duties on imports, with preference to other objects than revenue; he averred that such had been the course pursued by every administration in the country, his own and Mr. Jefferson's included; that to call all the latent resources of the country into action, and give them such protection as circumstances might suggest, was one of the principal reasons for the abolition of the confederation system, which was found inadequate for that purpose, and the adoption of the federal constitution; and that the resolution passed by the last Legislature, in relation to this subject, was extremely unwise and impolitic. Here, then, is a man everlastingly quoted by the martrix of the constitution in this state, who assisted to frame this instrument, and who was one of its earliest and ablest contemporaneous expounders, and who, in the exercise of his executive duties, at a later day, was called on to construe its provisions; who says that he is erroneously thus quoted; and that William B. Giles, that dog in the manger, is hast hurrying his beloved Virginia to ruin and contempt. We again repeat, that what we have here stated is of our own knowledge, and cannot be contradicted."

Without being aware of the ground on which the statement is alleged to be within the personal knowledge of the editors, I think it proper to observe, that, as often happens in the report of conversations, there must have been some degree of misapprehension, or misrecollection.

It is true that I have not approved the proceedings of the general assembly of the state, which would limit the power of congress over trade to regulations having revenue alone for their object; that I have, in occasional conversations, been led to observe, that a contrary doctrine had been entertained and acted on, from the commencement of the constitution of the United States, by the several branches of every administration under it; and that I regretted the course pursued by the general assembly, as tending to impair the confidence and cordiality of other parts of the union, agreeing with Virginia in her exposition of the constitution, on other points. In expressing these ideas, how ever, more respect has been felt for the patriotic sensibilities of the legislative body, and for the talents and good intentions of members, personally, or otherwise known to me to be particularly entitled to it, than might be inferred from the tone of the publication. I must observe, also, that though it is true that I have spoken of the power of congress, in its enlarged sense, over commerce, as a primary and known object in form-

ing the constitution, the language of the statement is inaccurate, at least as being susceptible of a construction embracing indefinite powers over the entire resources of the country.

I must presume that the expressions which refer, by name, to the governor of the state, were not meant to be ascribed to me; being very sure that I could never have so far forgotten what I owed to myself, or the respect due to him.

It is with much reluctance, sirs, that I have had recourse to these explanatory remarks, withdrawn as I am from scenes of political agitation, by my age, and pursuits more congenial with it. It is the single instance of a communication from me to the press, on any subject connected, with the existing state of parties. With respect,
JAMES MADISON.

To the editors of the *Lynchburg Virginian*.

REMARKS BY THE VIRGINIAN.

The above letter, which we received yesterday morning from Mr. Madison, needs no comment. We regret that we so incautiously worded our paragraph as to leave room for inferences which we did not intend to convey. We did not intend, for instance, that our readers should understand it to be Mr. Madison's opinion that the general government possesses "indefinite powers over the entire resources of the country"—for we did not ourselves believe that Mr. M. entertained any such sentiment. We intended to confine our allusions to Mr. Madison's opinions, exclusively, to the power of the national government to lay duties on imports with other objects than revenue. In this we are happy to say we are sustained by our illustrious ex-president.

We should equally regret that any individual should suppose we intended to make Mr. Madison express an opinion unfavorable to the "patriotic sensibilities," "talents," or personal character, either of Mr. Giles, or those who sustained his resolutions at the last session of the Virginia legislature. We hope we feel too much solicitude for the repose of Mr. Madison, thus unnecessarily to place him in collision with the active politicians of the day, even if we had been justified in doing so, by any thing which we had heard as coming from him. But, on the contrary, we have always understood that he has studiously avoided parity in his remarks on public men, and if he speaks of their errors at all, speaks of them with that charity which belongs to his peculiarly benignant disposition.

THE JOURNAL OF COLUMBUS.

From the *Massachusetts Journal*.

The translation of this interesting manuscript has just appeared from the press of Wait & Sons, in this city. The history of the discovery of this manuscript has been already given in an article in the N. A. Review, and the facts are repeated in a preface to this translation. They are briefly these. In 1789, Charles IVth, king of Spain, formed the design of establishing a repository or library for historical or scientific works relating to the marine, and in prosecution of the plan, an officer of rank in the naval department, Don Martin Fernando de Navarrete, was commissioned to explore the collections of manuscripts in the royal library of Madrid and other collections in the capital and in the provinces. It was in the course of his researches among the archives of the duke del Infandato, that he met with two manuscripts which proved to be the *narratives of the first and third voyages of Columbus*. The disturbed state of the times, and the official duties of Don Martin, have prevented this discovery from being given to the public till 1825, when these narratives were published by the order of the present king of Spain, with other documents, in two volumes, under the title of "a collection of the voyages and discoveries of the Spaniards by sea, up to the close of the XVth century." Of this collection, the volume before us forms a portion.

The manuscript is in the hand writing of Bartolome de las Casas, and is apparently an abridgement of the original journal of Columbus, made by las Casas in the course of his labors in preparing his history of the In-

dies. The introduction, however, and other extensive passages are preserved in the precise words of Columbus; the other portions, which are easily distinguishable from these, are in the words of the translator, and probably consist of a selection of the more interesting particulars of the original diary.

The following extracts will serve as specimens of the manner of the two portions of the narration. The first extract immediately follows the introduction, and is in the words of las Casas. The second is from the first passage which occurs in the words of Columbus, and describes the appearance of the natives of one of the Lucayos islands,* on which they had landed the day previous.

"Friday, Aug. 3d, 1492. Set sail from the bar of Saltestra at 8 o'clock, and proceeded with a strong breeze till sunset, sixty miles, or fifteen leagues S. attainwards SW. and S. by W. which is the direction of the Canaries.

Saturday, Aug. 4th. Steered SW. by S.

Sunday, Aug. 5th. Sailed day and night more than forty leagues.

Monday, Aug. 6th. The rudder of the caravel's Pinta became loose, being broken or unshipped. It was believed that this happened by the contrivance of Gomez Rascón and Christopher Quintero, who were on board the caravel, because they disliked the voyage. The admiral says he had found them in an unfavorable disposition before setting out. He was in much anxiety at not being able to afford any assistance in this case, but says that it somewhat quieted his apprehensions to know that Martin Alonzo Pinzon, captain of the Pinta, was a man of courage and capacity. Made a progress, day and night, of twenty nine leagues.

Tuesday, Aug. 7th. The Pinta's rudder again broke loose, secured it, and made for the island of Lanzarote, one of the Canaries. Sailed, day and night, twenty-five leagues.

Wednesday, Aug. 8th. There were divers opinions among the pilots of the three vessels, as to their true situation, and it was found that the admiral was the most correct. His object was to reach the island of Grand Canary, and leave there the Pinta, she being leaky, besides having her rudder out of order, and take another vessel there, if any one could be had.

Saturday, Oct. 18. At day-break got at multitudes of men came to the shore, all young and of fine shapes, very handsome, their hair not curled but straight and coarse like horse hair, and all with foreheads and heads much broader than any people I had hitherto seen; their eyes were large and very beautiful, they were not black but the color of the inhabitants of the Canaries, which is a very natural circumstance, they being in the same latitude with the island of Ferro in the Canaries. They were straight limbed, without exception, and not with prominent bellies, but handsomely shaped. They came to the ship in canoes, made of a single trunk of a tree, wrought in a wonderful manner, considering the country; some of them large enough to contain forty or forty-five men, others of different sizes down to those fitted to hold but a single person. They rowed with an oar like a baker's peel, and wonderfully swift. If they happen to upset they all jump into the sea, and swim till they have lighted their canoes and emptied it with the calabashes they carry with them. They came loaded with balls of cotton, pearls, javelins, and other things so numerous to mention; these they exchanged for whatever we chose to give them. I was very attentive to them, and strove to learn if they had any gold. Seeing some of them with little bits of this metal hanging at their noses, I gathered from them by signs that by going southward, or steering round the island in that direction, there would be found a king who possessed large vessels of gold, and in great quantities. I endeavored to procure

them to lead the way thither, but found they were unacquainted with the route. I determined to stay here till the evening of the next day, and then sail for the SW. for according to what I could learn from them there was land at the S. as well as at the SW. and NW. and those from the NW. came many times and fought with them and proceeded on to the SW. in search of gold and precious stones. This is a large and level island, with trees extremely flourishing, and streams of water; there is a large lake in the middle of the island, but no in mutans the whole is completely covered with verdure and delightful to behold. The natives are inoffensive people, and so desirous to possess any thing they saw with us, that they kept swimming off to the ships with whatever they could find; and readily bartered for any article we saw fit to give them in return, even such as broken platters and fragments of glass.

Sunday, Oct. 14th. In the morning, I ordered the boats to be got ready, and coasted about the island towards the NNE. to examine that part of it, we having landed first at the eastern part. Presently we discovered two or three villages, and the people all came down to the shore, calling out to us, and giving thanks to God. Some brought us water, and others victuals, others seeing that I was not disposed to land plunged into the sea and swam out to us, and we perceived that they interrogated us if we had come from heaven. An old man came on board my boat; the others both men and women cried with loud voices—"Come and see the men who have come from heaven. Bring them victuals and drink." There came many of both sexes, every one bringing something, giving thanks to God, prostrating themselves on the earth and lifting up their hands to heaven.

BOSTON MEETING.

Farmers and manufacturers meeting.

A large and respectable meeting of farmers and manufacturers from all parts of the state, was held at the exchange coffee house in Boston, Oct. 17, 1827. Aaron Tufts, esq. of Dudley, was called to the chair, and Mr. Samuel P. Coolidge, of Boston, was appointed secretary.

A communication from the Pennsylvania society for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts, was read, whereupon the following resolutions were submitted for consideration:

Whereas, A large majority of the people of these United States look to the efficient protection of manufactures as the only means of raising them to that degree of prosperity, wealth and power which they are by nature eminently calculated to enjoy; and whereas this meeting has witnessed, with feelings of deep regret, the proceedings of several meetings held in South Carolina in relation to the protection of American industry—therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting view with increased interest the question of giving efficient protection to the farming and manufacturing interest of this country.

Resolved, That the proceedings of several meetings held in South Carolina, and the extraordinary doctrines promulgated in some of the southern states, demand a concentration of effort of all the friends of the American system in the northern, middle and western states.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Harrisburg convention meet the views and feelings of the people of this Commonwealth, and that the effect likely to be produced by the doings of said convention, will be eminently useful to the nation.

Resolved, That this meeting adopt a respectful memorial to the congress of the United States, and that they recommend to the friends of the American system in other States to hold meetings and adopt memorials, praying that such a modification of the tariff may be made as is recommended by said convention.

The meeting was addressed at considerable length by several gentlemen from various parts of the state, all of whom expressed their hearty concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

A committee was appointed to retire and report a memorial to the meeting, in accordance with the fourth resolution; soon after which, the committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

*This island, the first land made by Columbus, is satisfactorily proved to have been that which is now called Grand Turk, or Turk's island.

†Harbor of Palos, a little north of Cadiz.

‡Italian miles, four to the league.

§A caravel is a long, single decked vessel, with three masts and lateen sails. The admiral's ship, called the Santa Maria, was square rigged.

To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled:

Respectfully represent the growers and manufacturers of wool in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled in convention at Boston, October 17, A. D. 1827, that these great and important interests of the country are in a situation of extreme depression.—The causes of this depression, as well as the importance of these interests, and absolute necessity of yielding them such further protection as to prevent their entire destruction, have been too often illustrated and explained to your honorable body to require any further illustration by your memorialists.—At a numerous and highly respectable convention holden at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the thirtieth day of July last, of the representatives of these great interests from thirteen states of this union, a memorial was adopted, to be presented to you on the state of these great interests—and an address to the people of the United States adopted, fully shewing their importance and vital interest to the community. In that memorial, the convention suggest such modifications of the existing laws as they deem essential to the maintenance of these great interests. In the recommendations and suggestions of this convention, your memorialists fully and entirely concur.—They would therefore, pray your honorable body to give these interests, so essential to our independence, and the prosperity of the agriculture and commerce of our country, a protection fully commensurate with that prayed for by said convention.

On motion of James Wolcott, jr. esq. of Southbridge, Voted unanimously, That the chairman of this meeting be directed to communicate to Hezekiah Niles, of Baltimore, and Mathew Carey, of Philadelphia, the thanks of this meeting for their early, indefatigable and disinterested exertions to promote the success of domestic industry.

AARON TUFTS, chairman,

SAMUEL F. COOLIDGE, secretary,

GOV. KENT'S REPLY TO GEN. SAUNDERS.

Having published the letter of gen. Saunders, we had laid off the following for our paper of the 13th inst. but it was somewhere, accidentally omitted.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have just seen the false and scurrilous publication of R. M. Saunders; and until I read it, I did not suppose there lived an individual so devoid of truth and decency, as he has proved himself to be. Deserence for public opinion induces me to ask the favor of you to publish the following reply:

In the month of May last, I wrote a letter to a private gentleman, an old congressional friend in Frankfort, in reply to one received from him, not designed for publication, as every candid man would at once perceive, as well from its style as its subject, and he has since apologized for a portion of it finding its way into the public journals.

In this letter, in consequence of general Saunders's over-zealous part in the house of representatives, the preceding winter, (the lot of all new converts), I adverted to a conversation he held with me the morning of the presidential election—every word of which I aver to be the fact, and I throw back upon general Saunders the vulgar epithet he has had the audacity to apply to me.

But a few minutes before the election, general Saunders approached the fire-place at the south end of the room, tapped me on the arm, drew me aside, and used the strong language I have ascribed to him; and, further; I saw no individual, after the election, better pleased than general S. appeared to be, in consequence of being relieved, as I supposed, from the dilemma in which he had considered himself placed.

Gen. S. approaching me in that manner, did surprise me, and cause me to recollect the conversation (which I repeated to a friend a day or two afterwards), because, until that moment, I did not suppose he could have been forced to vote for gen. Jackson. Our acquaintance was as limited as he states, but not more so than I desired, having never made the slightest advance towards an intimacy with him, because I considered him, a vain, silly, unhappy tempered man, always the tool of some aspirant, expecting, no doubt, in the event of their success, the full benefit of his intemperate zeal.

Gen. S. only wanted to know whether "Mr Adams could be elected on the first ballot, to save him the necessity of electing Gen. Jackson." His attachment to Gen. J. must have been as strong as his inclination to oblige his constituents, when both united could not render him willing to encounter the trouble of a second ballot.

How much general S. regards his veracity, you may judge, when he calls the redeeming a pledge made by col. Mitchell to his constituents, "a suicidal morality of my teaching." Unfortunately for him, I had but little, if any, conversation with col. M. about the presidential election, whilst it was pending—so little that I did not know, until I had counted the ballots in the house of representatives, how the colonel had intended to vote.

Gen. S's sensibility, on the present occasion, is somewhat surprising, as he was charged with the same remarks I have attributed to him, by Mr. F. Johnson in the house of representatives, as will be seen by the following extract from his speech delivered in February last: "The secretary of state did vote for Mr. Adams, and I might ask many who are now arrayed against the administration if they would not have done so? I might ask the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Saunders), if he does not know some, who made earnest and solemn appeals to members who were uncommitted, saying, save the nation, save the nation, by the election of Mr. Adams, and who are now to be found arrayed among the foremost of the opposition?"

The language Mr. Johnson attributes to gen. S. is stronger than what I have used, and is said to have been addressed to the uncommitted portion of the house; and gen. S. is again mistaken in supposing that he, (Mr. Johnson), derived his information from me; for, unhappily for him, not one word, either orally or in writing, ever passed from me to Mr. Johnson on the subject.

JOSEPH KENT,

Rose Mount, October 6, 1827.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the directors to the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, in conformity with the provisions of their charter, submit to the first general meeting of the stockholders, a statement of the affairs of the company, and of the measures they are pursuing in order to carry into effect the important object for which this corporation has been instituted.

In accepting the trust, with which they have been invested, the board were aware of the deep responsibility that would devolve upon them. They were fully apprised of the high expectations which their constituents had formed of the results of this undertaking, and well acquainted with the general impression that nothing would be required to ensure its success but a judicious application of the means at the disposal of the company. They could not, therefore, be insensible that they owed it to the public, to their constituents and to themselves in the management of a work involving such varied and extensive operations, and from which such important advantages were anticipated, to proceed with caution, and not endanger the object by a premature commencement.

They have accordingly been actively engaged in collecting the necessary information, in order that they might secure a judicious location of the road, and be enabled to decide upon the most efficient, and least expensive, moving power to be employed upon it. Much valuable knowledge upon these points has already been gained, and the board are constantly collecting additional facts, which afford important illustrations of the subject, and greatly strengthen their confidence of success. They now believe, that, however this course of procedure may have retarded the commencement, it will ensure a more early, more economical, and more certain completion of the work.

The directors have also deemed it of primary importance, in the first instance, to secure the services of an engineer, upon whose talents and skill they might safely rely. It is their desire, not less than their duty, to obtain the best professional aid the country will afford, and they will spare no efforts to engage a superintendent of the highest character.

The government of the United States justly appreciating the importance of this enterprise, have extended to it a most liberal patronage. Several able and efficient members of the topographical corps have been detached to the service of the company. These officers have examined various routes from the city of Baltimore to the valley of the Potomac, and along that ravine as far as Cumberland. They are now engaged in a general reconnaissance of the country between the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and are expected to return in a few weeks, prepared to lay before the board the result of their labors. Should a chief engineer by that time have been engaged, the board entertain the hope, that they will soon after, be ready to commence the actual location and construction of the road.

The directors take great pleasure in acknowledging the general approbation and good will with which this enterprise is regarded throughout our country, and particularly in those sections of the west more immediately interested in its success. They have communications from almost every district between this city and Ohio, as well as from many parts of that flourishing state, giving assurances of a cordial desire to afford the company every aid and support, and of a general willingness on the part of the landholders, to relinquish the ground necessary for the road, free of cost.

In conclusion, the board feel a high satisfaction in stating as the result of all the information and experience they have yet acquired, and their confidence in the practicability of the rail road remains unabated, and that they believe the most sanguine calculations of its importance and utility, whether the object be regarded with reference to its national and local advantages, or its profits to the stockholders, will be realized. By order of the board,
P. E. THOMAS, president.

Baltimore, 1st October, 1827.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

CONTINUED.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

We shall now proceed to offer some desultory views of the far more important matters which belong to our living at home, and, though many items submitted will surprize most readers, we cannot do any thing more than assist in the formation of a general idea of the bearing and extent of the internal or domestic trade. Indeed, if we had, like many other countries, collected facts to show the various aggregates, the human mind would still be at a loss to comprehend the amounts exhibited in the figures presented. Still, by comparison, useful conclusions might be drawn, and the people become wiser by ascertaining, and more resolute in supporting, their own best and vital interests. The committee feel the difficulties which beset them in this part of their duty—but, if the "Gordian knot" cannot be untied for the want of official details, they will venture to attempt the cutting of it by offering probabilities to their fellow citizens of the United States, that every free and reflecting man may judge for himself on the reasonableness of them; and we shall enter upon a bold calculation of aggregate values of the whole consumption—premising that we intend to keep below our individual opinions as to what are the real amounts.

What is the probable value of commodities required to feed and clothe the people of the United States—at present 12,000,000, and to furnish them with the usual conveniences and comforts which they possess and enjoy?

Dr. Thomas Cooper, now the learned president of the college of South Carolina, about 15 years ago, offered the following calculation as to the subsistence of persons in the United States—

For one man—	8½ bushels of grain at 125 cts.	10 62½
	565 lbs. of meat	6 21 90
	Whiskey or other drinks	15 00
	Fuel, vegetables, and many small articles	7 47½

Annually \$55 00

On this calculation that distinguished gentleman concluded, that the "yearly produce of our agriculture was worth 640 millions of dollars"—saying, "NOW THE BOASTED PANEGYRICS ON FOREIGN TRADE DWINDLE INTO IN-SIGNIFICANCE WHEN SET IN COMPETITION WITH THIS."

But as yet no allowance had been made for the clothing of the people, the subsistence of their horses, &c. &c. The estimate is much too large; still the amount is exceedingly great, as we shall shew below.

Mr. Colquhoun, one of the ablest and best informed statistical writers that ever lived, the population of Great Britain and Ireland being 17,000,000, (1812), estimated the consumption of grain at 9,170,000 quarters of wheat and 25,780,000 quarters of oats, barley, rye, peas and beans. The weight of these articles being about 13,984,000,000 lbs. allowed for each person 822 lbs. per annum, including grain used for drinks, and the food of horses and other animals—the whole being equal in its value to 11 bushels of wheat; but yet excluding potatoes, turnips, cabbages, par-nips carrots and the many other vegetable articles, with hay and grass, produced for the supply of man and his domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, &c.—whereas Dr. Cooper allowed the equivalent of 20½ bushels of wheat for the supply of bread and drink to every person, without consideration of the food of animals fed on grain or grass. The doctor's estimate was a great deal too high, (though the average price of provisions was more than it is now), exceeding both in the amount or quality produced or required. But we have reliance upon Mr. Colquhoun's statement—not only because we highly respect his judgment, but on account of the valuable authentic statements to which he had free access in compiling his great work on British statistics. At the time when Mr. C. wrote, the people of his country pretty generally, consumed as much as their wishes required of bread-stuffs. They did not exist on "half a pint of oat meal per day" for each person, as Mr. Peel has declared in parliament that large portions of the working-classes did exist upon, a little while ago. The 9,170,000 quarters of wheat, and the 25,780,000 quarters of other grain consumed in Great Britain and Ireland, were valued by Mr. Colquhoun at 73,764,291 pounds sterling, or 327,000,000 dollars, equal to 15 dollars 57 cents for the bread and drink of each person, including the cost of grain given to the domestic animals, but excluding all other vegetable productions. It must be observed, however, that the price of grain is much higher in Great Britain than it is in the United States—and values of it in our country may not be placed in opposition to its values in the other, except to show the capacity of either to meet the other in some common market with the respective products of their labor for sale; and in that, ultimately, the cost of subsistence will regulate the prices and profits on commodities: and hence, as in cotton goods we do manufacture cheaper than the British, so we contend that we shall supply all other goods, when scientific power has the same action here that it has in Great Britain. That it will have such action—that our countrymen are as ingenious and as industrious as the British, no one can doubt. As yet, we have excelled them in every thing which we have fully attempted to do.—But this is a digression—its matter belongs to other considerations than those just now before us: still, the facts suggested should always be in recollection.

But the habits of the people of the United States are very different from those of the people of Great Britain. They have talked about roast beef—we eat it, and whenever we please. We speak generally. Meat is not one fourth the price with us that it is with them, and our laboring people have it twice, if not three times a day, and not in measured quantities. We, therefore, must needs make a calculation for

ourselves. It will not amount to much more than one third of president Cooper's supposed value of subsistence, (in some degree because of the present reduced price of agricultural products), and, proportionably, fall far short of Mr. Colquhoun's. Hence the moderation of our estimates will appear

We are 12,000,000—and our calculations are at the present price of commodities.

So many persons using bread, or all other sorts of vegetable food, including rice, potatoes, &c. equal, in the whole, to one pound of wheat flour per day, worth 2 cents on an average at the [home] markets for it—365 days \$57,600,000

The same, using meat of all sorts and salted fish, with milk, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, &c. all the products of animals, in all, equal to 1 lb. per day, or three cents, for 365 days 131,400,000
Whiskey, beer, cider, &c. 20,000,000

239,000,000

Two hundred and forty-nine millions of dollars worth of food and drink, for subsistence or use of twelve millions of persons, allows for each, in these agricultural products, the value of only 20 dollars and 75 cents per annum, or 40 cents per week.

Then comes the necessary clothing, and some facts with a good deal of observation and reflection, have induced us to establish these *minimums*.

Woollen goods, of all sorts, or of which wool is a component part, including all articles for men and women's wear, with blankets, rugs, carpets, &c. at \$5 for each person \$60,000,000

Cotton, linen, silk and hempen goods, of all descriptions, required for personal or family use, the same 60,000,000

Manufactures of hides and skins—shoes, boots, saddlery, harness, &c. 250 cents each person 30,000,000

Hats, 100 cents each person 12,000,000

Other small items of clothing, ornamental or useful, and various materials to make garments of the cloth above estimated, with hats, caps, bonnets, &c. for women, &c. 20,000,000

182,000,000

And we have 182 millions to clothe and supply 12 millions of people, or \$15 16 for each and every individual*—together \$35 91 for the essential articles of food and clothing, and certain parts of household furniture, or \$215 46 a year for a family of six persons—about equal to the product of a common laborer at 75 cents per day, admitting that his wife and children do nothing towards earning a livelihood, but prepare the victuals and clothes which he brings into the house.

But hundreds of thousands of families expend many times this sum, annually. Indeed, it is not equal to the average support of our *paupers*,† under favorable circumstances—the products of the labor performed by them being valued at its market price

*In the Edgefield S. C. proceedings against the tariff, it is asserted that the clothing of slaves costs ten dollars a year. Dr. Cooper, in his Emporium, calculated the cost of clothing a "laboring man" at \$25 a year.

†In all only 69 cents per week. The average expense of supporting the poor at Hartford, Con. is 43 cents weekly, besides the consumption of some agricultural products raised by their own labor: 125 cents is allowed for adult paupers and 62½ for children, by the town of Providence, R. I. We allude to these cases, as, perhaps, being among the best managed in the United States, as to value consumed or wanted.

Slaves may not cost quite so much, except household servants. The average, however, must be below the real cost. Let the most rigidly economical farmer count up the market value of the wheat and other grain and vegetables, of cattle, hogs and sheep that he kills and appropriates for family use—the wool, flax, &c. that he lays aside, with the cost or value of labor expended in carding, spinning, weaving, making, &c. and it will be found far exceeding what we have allowed for the bread stuffs, and meats, and drinks, and clothing of his family

We say nothing about groceries, in general—they being chiefly imported. But these aggregates, great as they are, make a small part only of the cost of the subsistence and clothing, and other necessities, comforts or conveniences of the people of the U. States, as derived from their own fields and forests, workshops and manufactories, our mechanics and other laborers, and for the support of their horses and other animals not immediately entering into the quantity of meats consumed, in which class we include *working* oxen, milch cows, and sheep kept only for their increase or wool.

There were 255 645 horses returned for Pennsylvania in 1810—349,623 for N. York in 1825—and there are now about 55 000 in Vermont, with 40,000 oxen used for draft. We may then conclude that there are about 3 000,000 horses and oxen, used for agricultural purposes, in aid of human labor, for service in wagons or other carriages, or kept for riding. Their average actual cost must be 25 dollars per head, for grain and hay, not counting the value of the grass consumed by them. They cost from three to five times that sum in our cities and large towns, or for those used in stages or worked severely in wagons.

3,000 000 horses, &c. at 25 dollars \$75,000,000

The three items given, may constitute the chief consumption of *agricultural products* obtained by cultivation, and the first manufactures of certain of them by millers, spinners, weavers, (chiefly in families), and tanners and shoemakers, and saddlers, &c. But to these must be added—

The *products of the forest* in fuel, lumber of all sorts for carpenters, mill wrights, wheel wrights, wagon and plough makers, cabinet makers, ship carpenters, boat builders, and very many other trades. This includes, of course, the value of the labor of mechanics, or other working people, continually added to the changing character and different uses of the materials passing through different hands.

The *products of earth*, for the supply of brick makers, masons, glass makers, potters and other trades, employing great numbers of persons.

The *product of minerals*. &c. for castings, forging and making works of iron, especially by blacksmiths (whose bills form a large item in the farmers' accounts), machinists, white-smiths, cutlers, nailers, scythe makers and various other branches—lead smelters, and the many preparations of that metal and its mixtures—and in the making of copperas, alum, &c. in chemical articles, worth several millions a year; in the supply of vast quantities of coal for fuel; and in other materials and ways too prolix to detail. The products of the mines and minerals by different workmen and artists in the United States, in their various adaptations to use, are not of less value than \$120,000,000 a year.

After these great branches we have hundreds of others, convenient, useful or necessary. Among them are road-makers, (or repairers), bridge builders, canal diggers, &c. then tailors, paper makers, printers, coach and carriage makers, with merchants, and seamen, wagoners and boatmen—but we cannot pretend to recapitulate them—whose labor gives a mighty value to the numerous articles made or furnished or transported by them, and all indispensable to the well-

being of society, in diffusing their innumerable social and public benefits. Besides these, the products of our orchards and sugar plantations, not omitting those of the tobacco fields, being in general use among us, must be added to the thousands of items which supply the wants or gratify the desires of civilized man.

What is the aggregate annual value of all the products of our agriculture, of our forests, of our mines, of our earths, of our manufacturers, of our mechanics, of our commerce and navigation, and of transportation on our roads, rivers, canals and coasts? Really, it is a matter of such magnitude, and which, after the most careful calculation and deliberate reflection, must depend so much on *opinion*, that we fear to pronounce upon it. But, as something should be stated to give a summary view of the probable, or possible, value of the internal trade or domestic commerce of our country, we shall venture upon the presentation of an estimate, in bringing forward the preceding items and adding such others as may present themselves to make up the aggregate.

The vegetable and animal food, and drinks, of 12 millions of people, are supposed to have an annual value of	\$239,000,000
Articles of clothing and for family uses	182,000,000
Support of horses, &c.	75,000,000
Other products of our agriculture, such as fruits, sugar, tobacco, &c. consumed.	20,000,000
Products of the forest, in lumber and wood of all sorts, for fuel, the building and repairing of houses and ships, and all other things for which such products are used, including all the increased values given to them by labor, from a felling of the trees and transporting of the timber, to the adaptation thereof to its numerous purposes by the various artists, manufacturers and mechanics working in wood, or if simply used for fuel	200,000,000
Manufactures of earth—such as for bricks, glass and family utensils, including all the values added by labor, to roads, canals, &c.	60,000,000
Manufactures of minerals of all sorts—from the digging of the ore or gathering and transportation of the material, to include all the values given by labor in furnaces and forges, and by all workers in metals, from anchors or cannon for ships of the line, to the making and using of horse shoe nails or any lesser article, and in the mining and transportation of coal, &c.	120,000,000
Miscellaneous productions of various staples for manufactures, including the increased values of labor employed in hundreds of different trades, embracing the mechanic arts* not already estimated.	100,000,000
Products of all the fisheries, and of commerce and navigation, foreign and coasting, other than the values of the latter supposed to be included in the transportations above referred to, and all other items	40,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,035,000,000

*The values of these are of very difficult estimation, and chiefly supposed—though we have some data: these are among them, one jewelry establishment in Philadelphia employs 116 persons, and the jewelry made in that city and New York may be taken at the value of two millions. In Providence, the great seat of the cotton manufacture, three hundred persons are employed in this

This aggregate is much below the real values of labor and production in the U. States. It affords less than 90 dollars for each person. Slaves have produced 400 dollars to the hand in cotton planting and sugar growing, unassisted by machines, except in ginning; and families, even of slaves, to subsist themselves, provide clothing, pay interest on capital vested in them and refund other expenses incurred on their account, must earn an average value about equal to what we have supposed as general for all the people of this country. But, when we regard the capacity to produce which is acquired by "scientific power," and have reference to the interest on money, which should be yielded for its expenditure in mills and machinery, as well as in land and slaves, it will, we think, appear that an average value of 90 dollars for every person *cannot* be the whole production of our fellow citizens. The steam engines of Great Britain, even in 1820, were computed at the power of 320,000 horses, or 2,240,000 men, independent of the increased productions of this wonderful acquisition of capacity, and of the machinery moved by it, with the usual extent of water-power superadded. The various machinery used in that country has been generally estimated as enabling one man to do the work of one hundred and fifty without such machinery—and hence the great *apparent* production of persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical professions, though their individual wages may not be very high—interest on capital and power of machinery, with the facility of convenient tools, passing into the whole value earned. Instance these well authenticated cases—505 men employed in the furnaces and forges of Centre county Pennsylvania, turn out iron worth \$366,000; (see article "Iron"), the cost of the pig metal being deducted from the value of the forged iron, yields \$720 for each person employed. But these *first* manufactures of iron are not among the most seemingly productive efforts of personal industry. The operation of *scientific power* upon them is weak, compared with that which it exerts over the finer and more delicate fabrications. Take these calculations made in England, being about the mean result of different learned and practical estimates on the subject. It is computed that when there were 350,000 persons operating in the British manufactures of cotton, that these produced commodities equal to what it would require the labor of fifty-three millions of persons to produce, if unassisted by machines. The wages of the 350,000 at 1s per day, for 300 days in the year, would amount only to £5,250,000—but of the latter, at the same rate, to 780 millions of pounds sterling—or more than 3,463 millions of dollars! These items are drawn from the *London Quarterly Review*. But such effects of *scientific power* are universally acknowledged, and, indeed, cannot be denied. Britain transports cotton from India, manufactures it, and sends it back at a profit—though India, a little while ago, was the great seat of its manufacture, though the price paid for labor there is a small part, indeed, of the price paid in Britain, and the East Indians are not wholly destitute of machines—American cottons are exported to Canton! Every person, forty years of age, recollects the *cheap* muslins of India—better goods, of British or American manufacture, are now sold at less than one half the amount which those of India produced, notwithstanding the general value of money; has much depreciated in the period alluded to. But we shall offer another and familiar example on the seemingly produced value of labor. At the present very low freights, a vessel of 200 tons, if fully employed in the transportation of goods, out and home, might earn

business, and the value of the commodities is put down at more than six hundred thousand dollars a year! Under the "miscellaneous" head many additional articles are mentioned. Soap and candies are a valuable item.

4,000 dollars a year, and being navigated by 8 persons, would shew an apparent gain of 500 dollars for each hand; yet the vessel thus employed would yield only a small profit to her owner, expenses being deducted and interest on capital allowed. These things, with hundreds of others which might be stated, certainly demonstrate that the *ninety dollars per annum per head* which we have brought out, is far short of the real value produced by the American people. It is, probably, equal to 120 or 130 dollars per head. But of this we feel confident, that the aggregate values, at the selling price of commodities, is more than one thousand millions a year. This is the home trade or internal business, without reference to exports or imports, which nearly balance one another and would not affect the amount. We have no further remark to make upon it, except to requote the exclamation of Mr. president Cooper,—"HOW DO THE BOASTED PANEGYRICKS ON FOREIGN TRADE DWINDLE INTO INSIGNIFICANCE WHEN SET IN COMPETITION WITH THIS!"

Regarding it as a matter of much importance that the probable cost of subsisting and supplying the people of the United States, with the amount of their earnings, should be established so far as it is possible that they can be, we add the following miscellaneous items which variously support the general propositions, or are inseparably connected with them. They especially tend to shew that we have not exaggerated the amount of *earnings*, and these earnings are either in the consumption or added to the wealth of the nation—no matter which. We add another reference to the opinions of Dr. Cooper, and some valuable items extracted from Colquhoun's statistics of Great Britain and Ireland.

The proprietor of a plantation in Alabama, lately stated to the editor of the "Boston Courier," that 50 field hands would produce 62,500 lbs. of clean cotton, but that there would be also 30 other slaves, old people and young children, together 80—equal to 780 lbs. to each person; and, if at 10 cents per lb. equal to 78 dollars production, besides raising corn, hogs, cattle, &c. enough to feed the slaves. The product of slaves in raising the sugar cane, is now rated at from 250 to 300 dollars.

The wages of females in the hannel factories at Amesbury, Mass. is 50 cents per day; of the males one dollar. The wages of girls 14 years old and upwards, at Lowell, average more than 150 cents per week, and their board.

The price of boarding at the manufacturing village on the Chickopee river, in Massachusetts, is 117 cents for adult females, and 150 for males, per week.

Manufactures, generally, as several times urged and repeated that the fact may be fully impressed on the mind of every one, even in the coarse cotton business for example, trebles the value of the material. Thus a pound of cotton, worth 10 cents, will make cloth worth 37 cents—400,000 lbs. of cotton, which will employ 300 persons, chiefly females, for a year, and costing \$40,000, will yield, (by the aid of power looms,) cloth worth 150,000, at its present reduced price, and shew an *earning* of 366 2-3 for each person, as well for the payment of their own wages, as for interest on capital, tear and wear of machinery, and the subsistence and profit of the mechanics and others variously employed to keep the works in operation. Such are among the effects of capital vested in machinery. Now, it would take the labor of 814 field hands, each producing 1,350 lbs. of cotton, to give a value in the raw material equal to that added by 500 women and

children, through scientific power. Thus the labor of a child 14 years old, stands opposed to nearly that of three men, under the worst circumstances that can be presented for the sake of a comparison in favor of the former. But this difference is not the profit of the manufacturers *individually*, because of interest paid and expenses incurred—yet certainly it is a profit to the *country* proportioned as the products of a child (that otherwise might not earn any thing) is to that of three men. This is an important proposition, and its principle cannot be avoided. It is scientific power placed in opposition to manual labor; and, as about 22 per cent of the population* of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, were returned as engaged in manufactures, by the imperfect statements of 1820, and as it is probable that at this time more than 33 per cent of the laboring people of those states, (to say nothing of the growers of wool, &c.) are subsisted by manufactures, the magnitude of their products, aided as they are by the most approved machinery, may be conjectured. The population of the states named at the census of 1830, will shew a gross amount of 6,063,000 citizens, and the tobacco, cotton, and sugar planting states of Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, will not have more than 2,395,000; and the states of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, though yet young, and only as yesterday redeemed from the wilderness, being grain-growing states, are as deeply interested in the success of manufactures as the class of states first named. But the planters of cotton and sugar are as much benefited by the tariff as any other of the people.

The wages in well regulated factories, into which small children are not admitted, varies considerably according to location and the branches of business attended to. The wages of men range from 5 to 12 dollars per week—those of girls and women, from 1.2 to 3 dollars—sometimes more. Weaving, by power looms, is the most profitable employment of females.

The annual average wages paid at Paterson, N. J. to persons in the shops and factories, is \$152, about one fifth of the whole being men, and nearly two-fifths children; the rest women.

A late Albany paper says—Our mechanics are all at work with high wages—a mason earns from 12 to 16 shillings a day, a common laborer gets 7s. and a dollar a day.—[The New York shilling is 12½ cents.]

Mr. Macdonnel, a British writer, in his treatise on "Free Trade," says that it will cost a London mechanic, with a wife and four children, 78l. or 346 dollars per annum, for *subsistence*; but that a French family may live as well in Paris for 32l. 18s. The taxes on the articles consumed in the family of the London mechanic is estimated at 4l. 1s. 3d.—or 18 dollars.

Lately, at Norwich, Eng. veal was at 20, beef at 19, and mutton at 15 cents per lb. our currency. Sixty years ago the medium price of provisions were thus established by the celebrated Arthur Young—bread 2d butter 6 1-2d., cheese 3 1-2d., meat 4d per lb; all to support the landed interest—for meat and bread might have been had for less than half those prices from France, Holland, &c.

The cost of maintaining a horse in England is thus estimated by Mr. Colquhoun—grass 45s. hay *Reported as employed in agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

6l. 10s. straw 5s.—total 9l. or \$39 92, without allowance for grain.

In a late French work, by Baron Dupin, he gives a table shewing the various (*impelling*) powers employed in France in manufactures—mechanical, steam, and water—wind and steam, and presents also those of Great Britain, and comes to the following results:

	France.	G. Britain
Population,	31,000,000	20,500,000
Productive force, equal to	6,436,352	11,948,164

effectual laborers. So that Great Britain, with a population only two thirds as large as France, has a productive force nearly double that of the latter country—"Which," says M. Dupin, "is the real secret of all the superiority of Great Britain."

Dr. Cooper's estimate at 55 dollars for the subsistence of each person, and of 25 dollars to furnish clothes, alone amounting to 80 dollars for every individual, is 960 millions for the whole, whereas we have allowed only 421 millions for food, drink, and clothing, or much less than one half.

Mr Colquhoun gives the following items concerning Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1812.

Gross population,	no. 17,093,803
Whole agricultural products, (not including wood or timber),	1214,817,000

Exclusive of cost of materials,	Add—beer and porter,	2,100,000
	Wider, perry, &c.	300,000
	Spirits,	1,050,000
	Beef, pork & butter,	1,100,000
	Millers, malsters, &c.	2,500,000
Butchers & bakers,	750,000—7,800,000	

Cost of bread stuffs and meats and drinks, including their preparation for use, and of the food for animals,	1222,617,000
	978,000,000

Equal for each person of the seven-teen millions, to \$57

And even rather exceeding the amount set down by Dr. Cooper. But—the difference in the price of provisions, if thought of by the latter, was probably supposed to be made up in the extra amount consumed or wasted in the United States, per head.

Our estimate stands thus—

Vegetable food, for persons,	\$87,600,000
— for drinks,	20,000,000
— in fruit, say	5,000,000
— for horses and working cattle,	75,000,000
Value of all meats,	131,400,000
	319,000,000

Equal for each person of the twelve millions, to \$26 58 Or less than one half. We therefore think our estimates must be moderate.

A general comparison on the sums assumed by Mr. Colquhoun and by us, with careful comparisons of the different situation of the two countries, would shew that, if he is any thing like correct, we must have much *under-rated* the aggregate annual value of production in our country, when we assume it to be, in materials and profits, only 1,036 millions of dollars. And out of this value, be it recollected, comes the subsistence, the clothing, the private and public supplies of all sorts, with the building and repair of houses, roads, &c. in short, *every thing that we consume, and every thing which we possess.*

SCIENTIFIC POWER AND MANUAL LABOR—AND EFFECTS OF PROTECTION.

The following articles are of the highest importance in considering many of the facts already stated or suggestions offered, or yet to be tendered for examination.

This table, shewing the average prices in the New York market, of upland cotton and of common domestic shirting, in the same place, in the month of April, of each year of those given, is copied from the N. Y. "Statesman," and accepted as being correct.

April	cts.	p.	lb.	cts.	p.	yd.
1815 Cotton	20	cts.	p.	lb.	Brown Shirting,	25
1816 do	28	do	do	do	do	21
1817 do	28½	do	do	do	do	21
1818 do	32	do	do	do	do	21
1819 do	26	do	do	do	do	19
1820 do	16	do	do	do	do	12½
1821 do	13½	do	do	do	do	12½
1822 do	15½	do	do	do	do	13
1823 do	10½	do	do	do	do	11
1824 do	14	do	do	do	do	10
1825 do	19	do	do	do	do	10
1826 do	11½	do	do	do	do	9
1827 do	9½	do	do	do	do	9½

One pound of cotton nearly makes 4 yards of these goods.

Now look at the progress of the manufacture of cottons in the United States—

In 1815, when cotton was at 20 cents per lb. a yard of shirting sold for 25 cents, and the cost of the cotton (¼ lb. worth 5 cents) being deducted, the manufacturers had 20 cents for their labor and profit, and yet very few of them "made money," because of the want of machinery or of management and skill. And, when the price of cotton in 1818, was 32 cents, and the stock of a yard of cloth cost 8 cents, the price of it was only 21 cents leaving 13 cents to the manufacturer, and, with this advance on the raw material, the most of them were actually ruined.

But, at the present time, 1827, when the price of cotton is 9½ cents, the same sorts of shirting are sold at 9½ cents, leaving only seven cents for the manufacturer, the cost of the cotton being deducted, the business of making such goods, *though made cheaper than they are made in England*, is a good one!

Does any one doubt this? Proof is at hand. We have before us the London "Trade List," of 26th June, 1827, the most celebrated, authentic, and extensive exhibit of commercial operations which is published in the world. In this, "twist" brown yarn, No. 20, is put down at 18s., 16s. 6d. 15s. 4d. and 14s. 4d. being for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th qualities—average 16s. 0½d. for a package of 10 lb.—\$3 56 cents, or 35 cents 6 mills per pound; and without drawback on exportation being allowed, as is shewn in the list. But the present regular selling price of No. 20 "twist" in the U. States, of a quality as good as the first in England, or, surely superior to the 2d, is 34 cents per pound, with 5 per cent. discount, \$3 23 for 10 lb., or 14s. 6d. sterling—or 3½ cents less per pound than the *medium* price, though excelling the 2d quality, if not equal to the first, which, however, we are assured that it is. This is a difference of *ten per cent.* in favor of American cotton yarn! With this plain exhibit, it may be certainly expected that we shall *export* millions on millions of pounds of cotton yarn, and rival the British in that business as we do in goods made out of it, as soon as the capacity of our manufacturers shall pass beyond the demand for cotton

cloths, of which last at present, there is a scarcity, because of the export, though not much advanced in price. There are very few lots of 100 bales of goods now remaining in "first hands," for the home demand is extending and the foreign one increasing faster than more perfect machinery, (and more of it), can supply. But the domestic competition will soon regulate this. We have water power, or iron and coal, ingenious artisans and industrious people, and the days of British monopoly in the manufacture of our own raw material are numbered.

From the same copy of the "Trade List," we take the following items of the selling price of certain articles of subsistence in London, to compare them with the cost of like articles in Baltimore, the sterling money being reduced to dollars and cents, and the medium price taken as the correct quotation in London, and the high price in Baltimore, except otherwise stated.

London.	Cents.	Baltimore.	Cents.
White wheat, gr. 64 to 68s for 560lbs or for 60lbs	157	- - -	100*
Rye, gr. 38 to 41s bush.	109½	- - -	45
Butter, cwt. 90 to 96, lb. 18½	- - -	- - -	1¼
Cheese, cwt 56 to 80, lb. 13½	- - -	- - -	10
Bacon, "singled," cwt. 52 to 54, - - - lb.	10½	- - -	7½
Hams, cwt. 70 to 90, lb.	16	- - -	10
Pork, mess, 60 to 63, bbl. 15 65 (navy mess)	- - -	- - -	13 00
Beef, mess, tierce, 110 to 120, - tierce, 25 53 (navy mess)	- - -	- - -	bbl. 9 50
Fresh beef, stone, 8lb. 4s to 5s. 4d. - - - lb. 13	- - -	} Various—from 3 to 10 cents per lb. average about 6*	- - -
— mutton, do. 4s to 5, lb. 12½	- - -		- - -
— veal, do. 4 4 to 5 4, lb. 13	- - -		- - -
— pork, do. 4 to 5, lb. 12½	- - -		- - -
— lamb, do. 5 to 6 2, lb. 15½	- - -	- - -	- - -
British spirits, 10s 6, gal. 233	- - -	(high proof)	40
Lard, cwt. 76 to 77, lb. 15	- - -	- - -	9½

The preceding list shews that bread stuffs and meats have an average price at London of nearly or about double that which they have in Baltimore, though the present rates are 50 per cent less than they were last year in England. In 1826, the price of fresh meat in London ranged from 9d. to 15d. per lb. according to quality—beef, mutton, veal, pork and lamb.

We shall now proceed to a few general remarks on the subject of taxation, premising that, let the revenue of a country be collected in any manner it may, the ultimate payment rests upon the producers of value, such as those who labor on the soil, not those who simply own it; for the land itself, unwrought, will yield but little for the food of man, and not one cent's value for the support of regular government. The combined operations of labor then, furnish all supplies.

The revenue of the United Kingdom, like that of the United States, resting chiefly on indirect taxation, is subject to considerable fluctuations, and no more than a general average can be formed.

The payments of the people of Great Britain and Ireland for the support of government, including interest on the public debt, and the supply

*The price of wheat at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, &c. is less than 50 cents per bushel— at Hamburg, Bremen, Dantzic, &c. from 76 to 87; at Odessa 50; Italy and South of France 88 to 131.

of the church establishment and maintenance of the poor, amounts to the sum of about 68,000,000. per annum, or 361 millions of dollars, and the army and navy and paupers being deducted, there will remain about 18,500,000 persons, who, in one way or another, are liable to administer to the public requirements. Thus the proportion for each person is sixteen dollars, or 96 dollars for a man and his wife and four children. In the United States, the average revenue of the general government and of the several states, with the amount of voluntary payments to all classes of the clergy, and sums assessed for the support of paupers, cannot exceed 30 millions of dollars, to be paid (the army and navy and paupers being deducted) by about 11,925,000 persons, at the rate of two dollars and a half for each, or for a family, as above supposed, 15 dollars a year. The difference in condition then, of each family is in the annual sum of eighty one dollars, making an enormous amount when the whole population of both countries is regarded. And thus it is shewn, that while an American may live well, and add 81 dollars every year to the national wealth—the whole creations of an Englishman are needed to provide a miserable subsistence, and meet the enormous taxes imposed. It is then clear, that Great Britain cannot permit her people to exchange manual daily labor with us—hence the corn laws and other restrictions upon all sorts of commodities, fairly exchangeable with foreign nations because of the amount of such labor respectively bestowed upon them—and hence the gigantic extent to which scientific power has been pushed in Great Britain; and it is by this last, together with a severe reduction in the cost of subsisting the laboring classes, that Great Britain has been thus far enabled to support her exceedingly expensive institutions.

We assert, and without the fear of contradiction, that the price of manual labor is REALLY cheaper in the United States than in Great Britain, and that the products of scientific power are also cheaper in this country than in that, so far as we command the market, through protection afforded, as Britain protects the capital, ingenuity and industry of her own people.

We shall easily make out this case. All the business of navigation results from manual labor, from the felling of trees in the forest to build the ship, to the guidance of her through the sea, and in receiving and discharging her cargoes. The whole, or so nearly the whole as not to affect the proposition, is performed by the hands of men. In the infancy of our government we protected navigation by discriminatory duties on imports and tonnage, and prohibited the participation of foreigners in our coasting trade, and commenced a naval establishment, now of respectable extent, to give effect to our laws and defend our flag. The tonnage duty on American ships is six cents per ton—on foreign ships one hundred cents per ton, and ten per cent. was added to the duty upon the goods imported in the latter—what is, if a certain article pays one dollar duty when imported in an American ship, it must pay one dollar and ten cents if imported in a foreign one, an interesting difference, indeed! But we wish the farmers, and other persons, not much acquainted with commerce and navigation, to understand all the degrees of this protection, and shall therefore give a familiar example.

Take a vessel of 200 tons, laden with 150 hhds. of sugar—

	American.	Foreign
Tonnage duty on 500 tons, 12 6s		200 00
Import—180,000 lbs. sugar at 3 cents;	5,400 00	5,400 00
		10 per ct. 540 00
	\$5,412 00	
In favor of the American,	723 00	6,140 00
	6,140 00	

Now this difference would more than pay the whole wages of the master, mates and seamen employed in navigating the American vessel!

The effect of this protection, even of the *manual labor* of the people of the U States, has been such that, though it no longer operates against the navigation of British ships arriving from the ports in Europe, for they are admitted as our own (ours being so admitted to British European ports) that nearly the whole of the carrying trade between the United States and Great Britain is in our own possession! This is proof positive that, even in navigation, the boast of the other country that labor is performed better and cheaper by Americans than by Englishmen, else the latter, at least, would bring their own commodities to us.

The following will shew the increase and decrease, respectively, of the tonnage employed in the transportation of articles between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

In the years stated, the tonnage employed in the port of Philadelphia, was:

	1783—tons.	1789—tons.	Total.
British,	23,004	29,372	52,376
American,	28,028	37,728	65,756
The total tonnage employed in the trade of the United States in 1789, (except a few states from which there were no returns) was:			
American,	-	-	279,588
Foreign,	-	-	158,145
Total,	-	-	437,733

In the year 1816, the account stood thus—

	American.	British.
From British possessions in Europe,	134,198	100,840
W. Indies and N. American colonies,	102,123	111,949
Total, tons,	236,326	212,789

But in 1825 and 1826 the amount was as follows:

	1825		1826	
	Amer'n.	British.	Amer'n.	British.
England,	128,789	38,251	172,588	39,124
Scotland,	7,519	4,916	5,837	6,241
Ireland,	17,985	3,204	13,337	4,370
Gibraltar,	11,129	-	9,898	-
British W. Indies,	101,604	6,907	97,331	7,738
N. A. colonies,	60,295	6,179	74,996	8,420
	330,321	59,457	373,887	65,913

By the act of March 1816, the discriminatory duties were all taken off British vessels, (and their cargoes from Europe), entering or departing, and the British tonnage was within one ninth part as great as the American. The same regulation existed in the last two years, and the aggregates were—

American,	-	tons	703,608
British,	-	do.	125,870

Difference in favor of American, 578,738

The British, in the two years of 1825 and 1826, being only a little more than what their same tonnage was in one year, (1816), whereas the American shews an annual increase of 115,000 tons for the average of

18.5 and 18.6 as compared with 1816. Such is the effect of the competition of a free and lightly taxed people with Great Britain, which ever has been the most famous of all the nations of the world for her commerce and navigation, for the enterprise of her merchants, and the skill and courage of her shipwrights and seamen. Let the reader make a pause here, and reflect a little.

As to scientific power, we have already proved in the lower price of cotton yarn in the United States than in England, that our spindles are worked the cheapest. This is so because of the reduced cost of subsistence, and more moderate taxation; and the fact is, that a cotton mill of any certain number of spindles and doing a certain quantity of work, will now cost the proprietor less for wages and taxes paid, and other expenses incurred, in our country than in Great Britain. The same remark may be applied to all other protected manufactures.

If, after such a display of the capacity of the American people, whether in manual labor or by the use of scientific power to compete with those of Great Britain, it should be asked, why protection is sought that wool may be grown and cloth manufactured in the United States, and other branches of industry be further encouraged—we have the answer at hand. Let there be done for them what has been done for navigation and the manufacture of coarse cottons, and like results will follow. Protection has caused the constellated flag to fly in every sea, and, under this honorable emblem, goods are transported more promptly and cheaply than under any other, bearing our cotton manufactures to the most distant regions, where they are sold at more moderate prices than the celebrated and long established manufactures of England, which we have driven, or are driving, out of every market into which ours are admitted, on payment of the same duties as theirs.* And thus it must be with wool and woollens, if a like wise policy prevails in respect to them, and our country will furnish immense supplies of the raw material and manufactured article to pass into the foreign market, and add their annual millions to the wealth of the United States. Why should this not be so? We know of no reason against it. It will be so. Like causes will not fail to produce like effects, until it please HIM who created to destroy the world.

It may be well here to add that in 1820, the bill to restrict the trade with the British West India ports, as they restricted our trade to these ports, was passed in the house of representatives 94 to 25, and with only one dissenting vote in the senate; and the bill to tax French vessels as the French government taxed ours, (18 dollars per ton), was passed without discussion or division in either house! so far has the principle of protection been extended in regard to navigation—a fine commentary on the ridiculous saying of "let us alone."

*Many of our readers are aware of the joggings of British ministers and agents in Mexico, Buenos Ayres, &c to keep our cottons out of these markets. In one of the new republics, they even went so far as to attempt the exclusion of all coarse cottons, even their own, that they might keep out ours! We recollect the fact distinctly, though we cannot at present possess ourselves of the particulars. And it is eminently notorious that they often endeavor to sell their goods as being American—that they have stamped and marked them as ours. But the cheat is easily detected by the inferiority of the fabric, and greater coarseness and less strength of the materials used.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 10—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 3, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 642

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

☞ We wish to interfere as little as we can in the party political discussions of the day, and, in noticing passing events of that character, shall exert ourselves to present the truth—though free to acknowledge it is not easy, at all times, to discover it, because of the conflicting representations of facts. We shall, however, steadily pursue the course of conduct adopted, of giving to our readers such papers as bear something like the appearance of documents. Several articles of this description are on hand, and shall soon be inserted; but at present we are anxious to conclude the address on behalf of the Harrisburg Convention—believing that the facts set forth and opinions offered are more interesting to the people, friends and opponents of our principles, just now, than the matters referred to. And to make up for this occupation of the "Register" extra sheets shall be published to bring up lee-way, and make preparation for the influx of matter ensuing the sitting of congress.

At a late hour, we received a copy of an address to the public by Mr. Markley, in reply to certain statements, or suggestions, of Messrs. Buchanan, Isaacs and Eaton, growing out of the publication of Mr. Beverly and general Jackson's letter in consequence. The length of this article, with previous arrangements, and an unwillingness to divide the chapter on the "internal trade of the United States," have, all together, made a postponement necessary, which is the more readily acquiesced in because that the subject has lost much of its interest. Mr. Markley disowns, in the most decided manner, any agency, or authority, other than as expressing his own individual wishes for the election of general Jackson to the presidency, and the appointment of Mr. Clay to the office of secretary of state; and denies that he had any correspondence or communication with Mr. Clay on the subject, or with any person on his behalf, or otherwise, except in the ordinary conversations which were common to the members of congress in their intercourse with one another. It shall have a place in our next.

TREATY OF GHENT. The New York Albion of the 27th ult. gives the following information.

"Treaty of Ghent.—The commissioners for settling the boundary under the seventh article of the above treaty, have, after much labor and patient investigation, this day closed their labors and made their final reports to their respective governments. It is gratifying to state, that the aforesaid commissions have amicably determined by far the largest portion of the line, two points only have been referred to the governments, viz: one affecting St. George's island, below the Saut de Maria, in the water communication between lakes Huron and Superior; and the other, the water communication between lake Superior, (north-west of that lake,) and Lac La Pluie. The commissioners, it will be recollected, are, Anthony Barclay, esq. and general Porter."

TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES. From a short note in the *Hiwasseean*, it seems that the efforts made by the commissioners to assemble the Cherokees on the 18th ult. for the purpose of procuring part of their land, had failed. The Indians did not meet them; and the commissioners adjourned without having accomplished their object. We have not learned particulars; it is stated, however, that they received letters from some of the principal Cherokees, which induced them to return to the agency. Perhaps something may yet be done; though we acknowledge we have our doubts on the subject.

[*Knowsill's Inquirer.*]

COL. HOWARD. On noticing an article in the last "REGISTER," taken from the "Norfolk Herald" relative to an error in the biographical sketch of col. Howard, originally published in the "American," we neglected to state that by referring to Lee's "Campaigns in the Carolinas," Vol. XXXIII.—No. 10.

linas," it would be seen that capt. Duncanson, and not gen. O'Hara, was the officer alluded to as being indebted to col. Howard for his life. The British commander at the battle of the Cowpens had issued his orders to give no quarter, and capt. Duncanson having been taken prisoner, naturally expected that he would meet the same fate that had been decreed for the American army, and hence the application to col. Howard for safety and protection, which was immediately afforded by placing him in the care of a sergeant.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. It is said that about fifty counties in Virginia have already appointed delegates to meet in convention at Richmond in January next, for the purpose of nominating an "anti-Jackson" electoral ticket. The meeting at the capitol, in Richmond, is put down at 600 persons, of whom from 180 to 200 were freeholders—William H. Cabell, chairman, and William G. Pendleton, secretary. At this meeting John Kerr, Chapman Johnson and Daniel Call, were appointed delegates to the convention, and William H. Cabell, Robert Standard, John H. Pleasants, William H. Fitzwhyllson, Robert Pollard, John H. Eustace, Thomas Rutherford, Jacquelin B. Harvie, Dabney Carr, Robert Greenhow, William G. Pendleton, Peyton Randolph, E. W. Rootes, Thomas Brockenbrough, Preston Smith, Joo. Enders, Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dr. Miesjah Clarke, William Lambert, Dr. M. Page, Samuel Myers, Henry Gibson, John Goddin and Samuel Sublet, a committee of correspondence.

Several late articles in the New York "Statesman" shew a disposition to bring out De Witt Clinton as a third candidate for the presidency, and he has been nominated for that office at a meeting held in Jefferson county, in his own state. These things appear to have created a considerable stir among the politicians of New York. We mention them for the public information, without pretending to understand them, or to decide upon the probabilities of the course that will be pursued. It seems however, as decided, that Mr. Clinton's friends will not agree to his standing for the vice presidency, for which he has been named.

CREDULITY. Whether the purifications by fire and water, or prison bars and the stocks, have had a tendency to destroy the influence of the "broom-stick sceptre" with which in days of yore the descendants of Hecate swayed the destinies of princes and kingdoms, ducks and pig-sticks, we know not, but certain it is that in our land were the "Blue Devils" were once stamped upon the faces of bigotry and superstition, the mists which clouded the human reason have rapidly disappeared before the light of truth; and we now smile at the glance of the "evil eye," and quail not at the withering touch that it was once believed had power to cause corruption to flow in the channels of the heart—but among the aboriginals of our country, a belief in witchs, charms, spells and conjurations are rules of faith, cherished and preserved in pristine purity; and hence it is that we have various accounts of victims offered up at the shrine of ignorance, who are supposed to have power to inflict upon their fellows "those ills which flesh is heir to." The following instance of their credulity that occurred in the neighborhood of Detroit, is taken from the *Gazette* published at that place.

The Potawatamie prophet died suddenly last winter, and, as usual, his death was attributed to witchcraft. The surviving relatives determined who was the witch and resolved to avenge his death. The unfortunate woman, with her husband was at the house of a trader, when two brothers and a nephew of the prophet arrived, and avowed their determination to kill her. They told the family of the trader not to be under any apprehensions, for that an injury would be done to them. They then directed the woman to sit down, and one of the brothers took her on the

head, another gave her a second blow, and the third cut her throat. They then dug a grave and buried her.

The husband was a spectator of these proceedings, and after their termination he was compelled to pass over the grave that she might not return, and then to run round a tree, and depart as though he had escaped. The last manoeuvre was to prevent the return of the prophet to reproach his relatives with sparing the life of the husband.

RED JACKET. This aged Indian chief, who was lately deposed by the Christian party, has made an appeal from their decision to a council of chiefs of the Six Nations, which was held on the 16th inst. at the upper council house of Seneca Village Reservation. The document of the Christian party having been read, the chief Levi Half-ton rose, and, in behalf of the Cattaraugus Indians, said, there was but one voice in his tribe, and that was one of indignation at the persecution of so great a chief as Red Jacket. Several other chiefs made similar representations. The chief Red Jacket, after an impressive pause, rose, and addressing himself to the gentlemen present, stated that this day our chiefs in council have first been correctly informed of an attempt to make me sit down and throw off the authority of a chief, by 25 misguided chiefs of our nation. You have heard, he said, what my associates in council have said and explained, in regard to the foolish charges against me. This is the legal and proper manner to meet these charges—and the only way in which I could notice them. Charges which I despise; and was it not for the concern of which respected chiefs of my nation feel for the character of their aged chief, now before you, I could fold my arms and sit quietly under these slanders.

The Christian party have not proceeded legally, according to our usages, said the chief Red Jacket, to put me down. It grieves my heart, when I look around and see the situation of my people; once united and powerful; now weak and divided. I feel sorry for my nation—when I am gone to the other world—when the Great Spirit calls me away—who among my people can take my place? Many long years have I guided the nation.

In respect to the long string of complaints against me, said Red Jacket, I look upon them as biting me, as arrows aimed against my reputation, and against my life. These things are ridiculous.

Red Jacket here alluded to the fact stated by Big Kettle, respecting the origin of this attempt to oppose him, from which it was gathered that he and the agent differed in opinion about some communications.

The Lord gave his Red Children their lands—general Washington said they were sure—the Great Spirit has marked out a clear path for his children—the Christian party, by advice of the white people, have left this plain path and gone among the weeds—they have abandoned the path and religion of our fathers. We worship as we always have done.

He said that when himself and major Berry were at Washington city, four years ago, the secretary at war, Mr. Calhoun, told them, that when *black coated men* wanted permission to go on Indian land, they were told to go, if the Indians did not object; but the government gave no orders.

He said, in conclusion, that he should not silently consent to be put down. As long as I can raise my voice, I shall oppose such measures; as long as I can stand in my moccasins, I will do all I can for my nation!

The Black Rock Gazette of the 20th ult. says. "Red Jacket is well known throughout America and Europe, as a man of steady Indian habits, and the friend of his nation—of eloquence—of shrewdness and sagacity. He is now rising of 70 years of age—walks erect—speaks with great force—his mental faculties are as bright as ever they were, and his physical appear but little affected by age. He is the last of his family—having buried 13 children. And, although of the Senecas, there are several men of talents among the Christian party, yet, on questions of great difficulty, in the councils of their nation, they will undoubtedly find, that they "could have better spared a *better man*;" for he will not leave his like behind."

[Since the receipt of the above, we see it stated that he has been restored to his rank.]

DEATH OF BISHOP KEMP. The carelessness of many commanders of steam boats, and drivers of public stages, who are entrusted with valuable lives, has long been a subject of just complaint; and the frequent and dreadful accidents that have occurred, for the want of due care and attention, seem to impress but faintly upon their minds the great responsibility which devolves upon them. It is now our painful duty to record another instance of the recklessness of intemperate drivers, which resulted in the death of one of our most esteemed fellow citizens, and loudly calls for legal redress. But it is an act of justice to state that accidents very seldom occur on the route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and from our own observation we are satisfied, that the attention to personal safety, comfort and despatch, is not surpassed on any other line in the union; and we have no doubt but that prompt measures will be adopted by the proprietors to prevent occurrences so fatal in their consequences. The practice of permitting the drivers to leave the heads of their horses, while the passengers are taking their seats in the stages and the baggage is packing, as also the detestable one of treating drivers at every watering place, should be among the first subjects demanding correction.

The right rev. bishop Kemp, having visited Philadelphia for the purpose of assisting in the consecration of the rev. Mr. Onderdonk, as assistant bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, after the termination of the ceremonies, left that city on Friday, last week, on his return to Baltimore, and on passing from New Castle to Frenchtown, owing to the carelessness and intemperance of two drivers, the one attempting to pass and the other to prevent it, the stage containing bishop Kemp and six other passengers was overturned, and five of them severely injured. One gentleman had his collar bone broken, and the bishop received such bodily injury, that slight hopes were entertained of his recovery; and on Sunday morning, after great suffering, he expired. On the ensuing Tuesday his remains were followed to the grave by a large body of citizens of all sects and denominations.

SAXONY SHEEP. The sale of Saxony sheep at Brighton, Mass. Messrs. Coolidge, Poor & Head, auctioneers, (says the Boston Patriot), took place on the 18th inst. The first lot, all of which were sold, consisted of 161 ewes and 21 rams. The ewes brought from 6 to \$72; the rams from 13 to \$68. The disposition to purchase, it is remarked seemed good, and there was present a very respectable company from all parts of the country. The sheep, however, were not considered of as good quality as some previous importations, and the prices were therefore lower. Of another lot of 30 bucks, 21 were sold, at prices from 5 25 to \$32 each.

MORGAN. The body of a man, which had evidently been long in the water, and thought, from the peculiar construction of his teeth, being "double all round," and other circumstances, to be that of William Morgan, was recently found on the shore of lake Ontario. The wife of Morgan and others who knew him well, were examined—and, on the evidence offered, the coroner's jury of twenty-three unanimously agreed, that this body was that of William Morgan, and "that he came to his death by suffocation by drowning." We anxiously desire a full development of this mysterious and horrible affair.

BANK ROBBERY, FINGERPRINTS, &c. Nathaniel Snelson, the teller of the office of discount and deposit of the bank of Virginia in Petersburg, has stolen from the said office about *forty thousand dollars*, chiefly in notes of one hundred dollars each, the property of the president, directors and company of the bank of Virginia—and he absconded early on Sunday morning, following, having, as is believed, a very large portion of that sum with him.

The robber is upwards of 50 years of age, and represented as having maintained an excellent character up to the time of his having committed this deed, which has blurred his fair name, and caused a "rooted sorrow" which nothing but death can erase from the tablet of the heart. Five hundred dollars are offered for his apprehension.

A forged check to the amount of \$7,760 was cashed at one of the New York banks a few days since; the robber

escaped from the city with his booty, but it is stated that he has been apprehended at Dover, Del. and part of the money recovered. Forged checks were presented at several other banks in the same city, but while the officers were examining them the rogues departed with empty pockets.

Another band of counterfeiters has been ferreted out in Philadelphia. They prosecuted the manufacture on an extensive scale.

THE PACIFIC. An act of the congress of Colombia has declared the port of Buenaventura, on the coast of the Pacific a free port; consequently, all vessels, of all nations may enter and depart from it, freely, without paying any duties of importation or exportation, nor any others, whatever. The vessels of nations at war with Colombia are exempted from this rule.

The existing laws of the republic remain in force, as to the prohibition of exporting gold, silver, and platinum, in powder or else, and as to the prohibition of trading in slaves.

The same act exempts the inhabitants of the city of Buenaventura from the payment of all duties and contributions for the space of thirty years.

DELAWARE CANAL. The ceremony of breaking ground for the purpose of commencing the Delaware canal, was performed at Bristol on Saturday last. About half a mile from the town a stage was erected—the ceremonies were commenced by an appropriate prayer, and followed by an address by Peter A. Brown esq. The ground was broken by George Harrison esq. member of the legislature, from Buck's county, and Peter Ihrig, Esq. member from Northampton. Both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature were invited, and the Jersey legislature adjourned to attend, many members of which were present. After the ceremony was concluded, the company, which was numerous, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment at Bisonett's hotel.

This canal is to extend *up* the Delaware river from Bristol.

CRUELTY TO A SAILOR. Capt. W. D. Freeman has been tried at Boston, and found guilty of manslaughter, in consequence of the maltreatment of a sailor named Whitehead, on board his vessel, so as to cause his death. The sailor, for trifling offences, was tortured and punished in the most barbarous manner; among other cruelties practised upon him, he was lashed to a bolt for twenty four hours, and twenty four to the sail with his hands tied behind him. In the latter situation the captain daubed his mouth with tar, and asked him where he had been stealing molasses. The weather being very cold, the captain asked him if he wanted a dram. He said he did, when the captain said I will give you a dram that will fix you, and gave him a double dose of *tartar emetic* with some kind of spirit, which made him vomit until the blood ran from his nostrils. The captain frequently swore that he should not be satisfied until he saw his end. Before being tied he was sent up to scrape the main top-gallantmast, and not doing it to the captain's satisfaction, he tried to shake him from the rigging; the wind at the time was blowing fresh. While he was tied, (two days), he had but half a biscuit to eat, which was broken up, and he took it up in his mouth like a beast and ate it.

The captain made him take off one of two pair of trousers, and then pump the ship, the water dashing over him as well as the sea breaking over. On the morning of the 28th he untied him and set him to scrub the deck; soon after the mainsail was ordered to be hauled; five men went on the yard; the captain asked the mate why he did not send that damned soldier aloft to help haul the mainsail; the mate replied that he was not able, and witness said, 'capt. Freeman, if that man goes up he never comes on deck again alive.' the captain ordered him up, and as he climbed slowly, struck him with a rope; he reached the yard, went on the leeward arm; witness then asked him to 'bind the leech, if you can,' and reaching forward to take hold of it, Whitehead fell overboard, his hands being so much swollen from the treatment he received that he could not hold on to the ropes. They were perfectly black and *twice* the size of an ordinary man's hands.

Conduct like the above is rare, we trust, on board of our ships; it is derogatory to the character of our seamen, and destroys those sentiments of chivalry invariably associated with the dangers of the sea. We know that sailors to be efficient should be ruled with a tight hand—but brutal force and wanton cruelty show not the rightfulness and reason of things.

THREE MASTED SCHOONER. There is now lying at Jackson's wharf, a vessel which appears to us a novelty in naval architecture. She has three masts, rigged fore and aft fashion as it is called, or similarly to the ordinary schooner. Her standing rigging is all of iron, served with rope yarn—the shrouds are continuous bars, and the cross pieces, usually termed ratings, are strips of wood. The stays are composed of long links about a yard in length. The tonnage of this nondescript is 336 tons, custom house measure. She is expected to sail very fast, and it is said works well, as was tested by her working out of Mile's River, where she was built under the direction of captain Miles King, against wind and tide. The great advantage of the schooner-rig in sailing on a wind, would we suppose, recommend the fashion of this vessel particularly in navigating long rivers. The rigging is said to be much lighter than the hempen cordage. If the opinion lately urged in English papers be correct, that there is less danger of the electric fluid, when metal is equally distributed in the different parts of a ship, as it tends to draw it equally to all points, there is certainly an advantage gained by the use of metal rigging. [*Chron.*]

NEW JERSEY. The legislature of this state commenced its session on Tuesday the 23d ult. Silas Cook was elected vice president of the council, and William B. Erving speaker of the house. One of the members from Monmouth, Mr. Lloyd, while on his way from home to take his seat in the house, was arrested on a *ca sa* by the sheriff of Monmouth, and is now in custody. The house have resolved that this is a breach of its privileges and dignity, and have despatched a sergeant at arms with the speaker's warrant, to compel the attendance of the sheriff with his prisoner, forthwith at the bar of the house.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The disorders in these kingdoms are rapidly increasing, and affairs, generally, are in a state of anarchy. The insurgents are in arms in every province and commit the most extravagant outrages. It is stated that Don Miguel is about to leave Vienna for Portugal; and that Ferdinand has left Madrid to proceed to the scene of rebellion in Catalonia. His brother, Don Carlos, had preceded him, and a regency had been formed in Madrid for the government of the kingdom during Ferdinand's absence, at the head of which the queen had been placed. The court of Madrid does not seem to rely exclusively on this parade of royalty through the disaffected provinces. "An imposing military force is to precede or follow the king, to convince the insurgents that his majesty, whether free or in bondage, has power to make his government respected!!"

GREECE AND TURKEY.

From the following articles extracted from late foreign papers, it will be seen that all hopes of an arrangement between the Greeks and the Turks are at an end; the Porte having in the most peremptory manner, adhered to its former determination of not permitting the interference of the allied powers. The latest accounts received state that the ministers have withdrawn from Constantinople, and as a necessary consequence, war must ensue. But from the lust of power in the princes who will embark in this crusade, we much fear that the cuttings and carvings of territory, and the newly awakened fury and hatred of the Musselmans towards the Greeks, caused by the interference, will tend to inflict upon them, if possible, more injury than they ever suffered under the Turkish government,—in addition, the ill blood and want of union among the commanders of the Greek forces, will be another fruitful source of misery and destruction, exhibiting a spectacle unknown to modern times. On the one hand the "bloody and malignant Turk", fired by religious fanaticism, and with those feelings inspired by a rebellion of slaves will prosecute the work of vengeance with

"holy" fervor, and consider each drop of blood shed by a "Christian dog" as an oblation on the altar of his faith—on the other hand, the armies of the allied nations having Christianity inscribed upon their banners, fearful of each others power and stimulated by ambition, will act without concert; and, that the proper checks and balances may be preserved, will not hesitate at any arbitrary or unjust stretch or effort that their objects may be obtained—while with paracidal hands the sons of Greece will complete the work of desolation, and extinguish the last ray of liberty that exhibits her expiring in throes and convulsions.

But let the issue of the anticipated contest be what it may, our present impressions are, that, though it may dim the splendor of the crescent, ambition will defile the banner of the cross, and Greece, relieved from the Ottoman yoke, will be chained to the car of new masters.

The following is a translation of the joint note of the ambassadors, which it will be seen is in strict conformity with the spirit of the original treaty between France, England and Russia—

"To his excellency the reis effendi.

"The undersigned are charged by their respective governments to make to his excellency the reis effendi the following declaration.

"During six years the great powers of Europe have been engaged in endeavors to induce the sublime porte to enter into a pacification with Greece; but these endeavors have been constantly unavailing, and thus a war of extermination has been prolonged between it and the Greeks, the results of which have been, on the one hand calamities, the contemplation of which is dreadful for humanity; and on the other hand, severe and intolerable losses to the commerce of all nations, while at the same time it has not been possible to admit that the fate of Greece has been at all within the control of the Ottoman power.

The European powers have consequently redoubled the zeal, and renewed the instances which they before made, to determine the porte, with the aid of their mediation, to put an end to a struggle that it was essential to its own interest should be no longer kept up. The European powers have the more flattered themselves in the hope of arriving at so happy a conclusion, as the Greeks themselves have in the interval shown a desire to avail themselves of their mediation; but the sublime porte has hitherto refused to listen to counsels dictated by sentiments of benevolence and friendship. In this state of affairs, the courts of France, England and Russia, have considered it their duty to define, by a special treaty, the line of conduct they are resolved to observe, in order to arrive at the object towards which the wishes and interests of all the Christian powers tend.

"In execution of one of the clauses of this treaty, the undersigned have been charged to declare to the government of the sublime porte, that they now in a formal manner offer their mediation between it and the Greeks, to put an end to the war, and to regulate, by a friendly negotiation, the relations which are to exist between them in future.

"That further, and to the end that the success of this mediation may be facilitated, they propose to the government of the sublime porte an armistice for suspending all acts of hostility against the Greeks, to whom a similar proposition is this moment addressed. Finally, they expect that at the end of 15 days the divan will clearly make known its determination.

"The undersigned flatter themselves that it will be conformable to the wish of the allied courts; but it is their duty not to conceal from the reis effendi, that a new refusal, an evasive or insufficient answer, even a total silence on the part of his government, will place the allied courts under the necessity of recurring to such measures as they shall judge most efficacious for putting an end to a state of things, which is become incompatible even with the true interests of the sublime porte, with the security of commerce in general, with the perfect tranquillity of Europe.

(Signed)

"C. GUILLEMINOT.

"S. CANNING.

"RIBEAUPIERRE."

August 16, 1827

The term allowed by the note for a reply was considered to have expired on the 20th ult. on which day the dra-

gomans of the three embassies, Desgrange, F. Pisani and Franchini, were sent to the reis effendi to receive his answer to it. It was given to them verbally, and in the most decided terms of refusal to admit the interference of the foreign powers in the affair of the Greek contest; referring to the declaration lately made by the Turkish government on the subject, as their deliberate and firm determination. On the following day, the 31st, the ambassadors had a conference, and in the afternoon the dragomans were sent again. They delivered another note, the contents of which had not transpired, but it was understood that it was yet more forcible than the preceding one, and that it distinctly announced to the Turkish minister, that the objects of the treaty must be obtained, whether with the concurrence of the porte or without it, and that the measures determined on for that end would be carried into execution. The reis effendi is said to have replied very pointedly, and repeated more firmly than before the determination of the porte to abide by its first decision. The dragomans it is added, were even desired to take back their note, but they declined doing this, and left it in the apartment of the reis effendi. This second note, according to the best information, did not contain any stipulation for a further period for consideration of the subject, such being considered as no longer of any use.

This was the state of the negotiation at the date of the official despatches; but a private express from Paris reached London with intelligence of three days later from Constantinople.—The substance of the information brought by it is, that the ambassadors, finding no further notice taken of their application, had met on the morning of the 4th, and had jointly come to the resolution of demanding their passports on the following day and quitting Constantinople.

Corfu, Aug. 14. Gen. Church had formed a camp on Mount Ceratinos, for the purpose of succouring Corinth, in case the enemy should make an attempt against that place. He has also assembled a corps of about 3,000 men, whom he will land on the shores of Attica and Negropont, for the purpose of proceeding to Thermopylae.

Ibrahim Pacha is still at Modon. The troops of the seraskier are divided into six corps, but they are almost all detached in different directions, and have been roused by the Greek guerillas, who have advanced as far as Thebes. The garrison at Athens had been considerably diminished, and is in such a state of weakness, that if the Greeks had the necessary means they could attack it with almost certain success.

A despatch from the British envoy at the court of Persia, to Mr. Stratford Canning, transmitted the news of a great victory gained by the Russians, on the right bank of the Araxes. The Augsburg Gazette says, that the loss of 40,000 men by the Persians, and of 10,000 by the victors, is probably an exaggeration.

COLOMBIA.

In accordance with the one hundred and ninety-first article of the Colombian constitution congress have decreed that a grand convention of Colombia meet at Ocaña on the 2d March, 1828, for the purpose of examining, and, in case of need, reforming the constitution of the republic; meantime, it continues, as well as all other laws, in their full force, effect and vigor, until abrogated by the said grand convention.

The Colombian papers are filled with the addresses to and replies of Bolivar on taking the constitutional oath. They are inflated and servile.

The report of the war department of the Colombian republic exhibits the sum of \$4,307,797 as the total amount of expenses for the army during 1827.

A communication appears in the Constitutionnel, under the signature of Publius Seacvola, stating that the vice president, general Santander, offered a reward of \$60,000 to any person who would reveal or discover any funds charged to his credit in any European or American banking house. From this it appears that there had been some previous charges of corruption.

PERU.

There has been another change in the government; gen. La Mar is elected president, and the Conde De Vista vice president, by the congress. The country appears to be more settled—the people begin to respect their representatives, who have the supreme sway.

INTERNAL TRADE—OR COMMERCE BETWEEN THE SEVERAL STATES, &c.

Among the committees raised in the convention was that, on motion of Mr. Mallary, "to report on the state of trade between different parts of the United States with each other, as far as it is concerned in the different productions of this country," and instructed, on the motion of Mr. Bartlett, "to ascertain and make a statement of facts, in relation to the effect of domestic manufactures upon the navigation and commercial interests of the country generally."

In the almost total absence of official papers relating to the momentous concerns embraced in the inquiry and instruction, the zealous and intelligent committee, of which Mr. Mallary was chairman, could do no more than hastily collect, or receive, some isolated statistical facts bearing upon the subjects submitted, and present them—rather with the view of exciting attention to the internal trade of the United States, than of exhibiting a regular or digested statement of items; and the report, with the few materials which had been furnished, were referred, *en masse*, to the committee on the address, to be used as they should think proper. Thus Mr. Mallary's important suggestion has led us into an extensive collection of facts and well supported opinions; and caused no small expenditure of time, labor and patience, that its object might be accomplished, so far as it was practicable for us to do it.

This committee believes that no part of the duty assigned them is so important, and certainly not so difficult, as the preparation of the facts disclosed, and collection of others relative to the commerce between the states—that any thing like a tolerably correct view of its importance may be suggested to the public; but they do not shrink from an attempt to do that in which it will be honorable even to fail—for however imperfect the statements must necessarily be, many truths will be brought out and preserved, and set thousands to thinking who never yet have reflected upon our incalculably valuable home-trade, and its vast superiority over the foreign commerce of the country. The people have made a common mistake on these subjects. Those of Baltimore had only a faint idea, indeed, of the value of the trade of the *Chesapeake Bay*, until its waters were covered by the enemy during the late war: they then began to calculate its importance by feeling the want of it: and now, standing on "Federal Hill," one may almost at any time count from 60 to 150 vessels under sail, bay craft and coasters, wafting the products of our rich interior or supplies from the valley of the Susquehanna, to every point, or laden with fuel or provisions or other articles seeking a market with us. We are extensively, and with reasonable accuracy, informed concerning our foreign trade, and the legislative discretion of the nation is directed by the tables furnished by the treasury department; but we know less of our own domestic affairs than of those of Great Britain, France or Germany, wherein the wisdom of rulers is displayed in regarding things at home. But we hope a change in this respect, and that the American people will hereafter be better informed of their own means and resources to preserve their independence.

We shall not be able to offer much other than desultory facts and calculations, without present possibility of arranging them methodically, that aggregates may always appear, and also be compelled to give them without much regularity of classification—but out of these partial and imperfect statement, something like a *general idea*, we hope, may be formed of the importance of the subjects before us; and we shall carefully avoid exaggeration, being resolved that our mistakes, or misapprehensions, shall rather tend to diminish than increase the apparent amount of the commerce which exists between the several states composing the republic.

The wheat flour inspected in Baltimore for three years, was as follows:

	barrels.
Inspected in 1824	522,770
1825	509,736
1826	596,346
	1,628,852
Exported to foreign places 1824	296,796
1825	212,855
1826	177,599
	687,250
	941,572
Consumption, 500 barrels per day	525,600
	3718,072

Annual exports, coastwise 204,357

The consumption is put down as the general, and, indeed, concurrent opinion of the principal dealers and they cannot be materially mistaken. Of the whole quantity exported coastwise, a very small proportion is sent southwardly.

We have no data to ascertain the quantity of Indian corn which annually obtains the same direction, except in the actual consumption at some of the manufacturing establishments, and large supplies of this article are derived from Virginia. At Newburyport, Mass. up to the 28th July, in the present year, 100,000 bbls. of flour and 20,000 bushels of corn were received from the south; and at Somersworth, (village) N. H. 1,931 barrels of flour and 6,059 bushels of Indian corn, of southern product, were consumed in the last current year. From many like facts made known to us, the committee think it may be assumed, that, while more than 350,000 barrels of flour are annually exported eastwardly from the Chesapeake, there is also exported about 800,000 bushels of corn.

The flour imported into Boston was as follows:

1825	261,113 bbls	} of both which about 120,000 bbls. were sent, abroad.
1826	284,822	

Of these imports 119,920 barrels were from Baltimore, and 91,000 from Virginia, chiefly received from Alexandria, in 1826: the remainder from Philadelphia and New York. It is supposed that nearly 200,000 barrels of Virginia flour are annually exported to the New England states, through Baltimore, Alexandria, &c.—an amount one third greater than the whole export to the British West Indies, when the trade was unrestricted.

From July 1826 to July 1827, Rhode Island imported 127,150 barrels of flour, nearly all which passed direct to the manufactories. In the last year, 45,000 barrels from the mills at Troy, N. Y. were sent to the borders of Vermont, &c. with other quantities brought down the canal. In the same year 36,000 barrels were shipped at Albany direct for the New England states. The inland and coastwise trade in flour passing from New York eastward, is very large. This article from different places, is received at, perhaps, every one of the numerous ports of the New England states, and spread along the whole coast from Eastport, in Maine, to Fairfield, in Connecticut.

In 1825 it was believed that 1,000,000 dollars were lost on the flour exported to Chili and Peru, and other places bordering on the Pacific. Many cargoes did not pay the freight. The whole quantity exported that year was 815,906 bbls.—of which 242,568 to South America, the greater part first to Rio Janeiro, and a market. Judging by the imports at Boston, Providence, Newburyport, and the inland trade from New York, we have reached the conclusion that the present rate of consumption of flour, received from other states, is not less than 800,000 barrels a year in the New England states, with about 2,000,000 bushels of corn, and other bread stuffs. A very intelligent gentleman, speaking on this subject, observed—

"The consumption of flour in Massachusetts has

increased as 20 to 1, in six years, and is continually increasing, and is now about 260,000 barrels a year. Instead of rye and Indian bread, which was formerly almost exclusively used, wheat is now thought of even by the poorer classes as indispensable to their comfort, as well as more economical—believing they can buy their bread stuffs by laboring in manufactories, cheaper, than by tilling land for it.³

Exports of flour—1826.

Swedish West Indies	10,751 bbls.
Danish do.	61,078
Dutch do.	17,032
British do.	133,619
Cuba do.	129,233
Great Britain and Ireland	18,357
Gibraltar	27,083
British N. A. colonies	71,260
Hayti	48,993
Mexico	16,857
Colombia	34,451
Brazil	175,094
Buenos Ayres	12,654
Chili	22,221
Peru	17,187
West Indies, generally	15,185

To the dominions of any other power, less than 10,000 barrels. Whole export 857,820 barrels, valued at \$4,121,466.

From what has been already stated, it must appear that the bread-stuffs of the farmers of the middle and western states, have their chief market in the eastern districts of our country. Flour and corn are transported even into the interior of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and large quantities reach Vermont. Our belief as before expressed, is, that not less than 800,000 barrels of flour and 2,000,000 bushels of corn are exported eastward from the grain-growing states, to supply the new demands for food caused by the industry exerted in various manufactories in New England, and which the latter would be unable to purchase unless paid for in goods. Many stage-owners and innkeepers of the interior, feed the horses kept by them upon southern corn. These imports of flour and corn, may be valued at 5,000,000 dollars, and employ vessels to transport 130,000 tons annually, on which a freight is earned, yielding subsistence to many seafaring persons and others interested in navigation, ship building and its numerous subordinate branches. The whole foreign export of last year was 857,820 barrels of flour and 505,381 bushels of Indian corn, together valued at 4,506,421—or half a million less in value to the agriculturalists of the grain-growing states than their own unvalued and almost unknown eastern market; so much have they kept their eyes fixed upon foreign trade, that they over-looked that trade which is at home, though greater than the other!

385,535 bbls. of flour, 44,057 beef and pork, 31,175 salt—1,500,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat, 17,905 beans and peas, 761 tons of clover seed, 120 of wool, 641 cheese, 1,126 butter and lard, 159 hops, 143 furs—9,145 boxes of glass—1,608,030 gals. domestic spirits, were among the articles which passed inward on the N. York canals during the last year. The whole number of boats and rafts was 18,950—of tons, inward, 242,368! The tolls paid amounted to \$771,780 10 cts.

We have no late statements of the amount of the trade on the Ohio, Mississippi, &c. but in 1823, not less than 300,000 barrels of flour, 75,000 do. of which key, 50,000 do. of pork, 12,000 hhd. of tobacco, 22,000 hhd. and boxes of bacon, 100,000 kegs of lard, &c. &c. valued at 3,500,000 dollars, passed the Falls of the Ohio descending; iron and many articles manufactured, were not included in the amount.—What is the annual value of the descending trade of all the western waters at this time? Yet vast quantities of produce and of manufactured articles are trans-

ported across the mountains, and large supplies of glass are thus conveyed from Pittsburg, &c. via Baltimore and Philadelphia, even to the N. England market!

There were, last year, about one hundred sail of brigs and schooners plying between our ports on lake Erie and the other upper lakes, with seven steam boats. The tonnage will be increased 50 per cent. in the present year, and be doubled before the expiration of 1828; and trebled or quadrupled when the great Ohio canal shall be finished. Many will soon be required for the navigation of lake Michigan.—All this business, except what was carried on by four or five little vessels, has grown up since the termination of the late war, in 1815. There are also many vessels on lakes Ontario and Champlain.

Nothing can show the present and greatly increasing value of the trade between the states more satisfactorily than these general remarks and results; but we shall add many particulars, that the mind of every one may more easily grasp at the magnitude of the subject. And, when we consider the numerous voyages that are made by the vessels employed in our coasting trade, its vastly superior importance over the foreign must strike every reflecting individual. The internal trade, in its repeated voyages, transports very many times more tons of goods than the foreign, which will undoubtedly appear because of the vast amount of articles required for the home supply over the foreign demand.

The following table shews the growth of our invaluable coasting trade. There was a great apparent* falling off in registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade, in 1818—six years before the passage of the tariff bill, but there has been an increase of nearly 100,000 tons since that time. In 1800, the enrolled and licensed tonnage was only 281,622 tons; in 1805, 391,025 tons; in 1810, 440,512 tons. The official tables are not yet made up later than 1825. The present probable amount is more than 800,000 enrolled and licensed tons.

A comparative view of registered, enrolled and licensed tonnage of the U. States, from 1815 to 1825, inclusive.

YEAR.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage of each district.
TONS AND 95THS.			
1815	854,294 74	519,833 04	1,369,127 78
1816	800,759 63	571,458 85	1,372,218 53
1817	809,724 70	590,186 66	1,399,911 41
1818	606,088 64	609,095 51	1,225,184 20
1819	612,930 41	647,821 17	1,260,751 61
1820	619,047 53	661,118 66	1,280,166 24
1821	619,896 40	679,062 30	1,298,958 70
1822	623,150 41	696,548 71	1,324,699 17
1823	639,920 76	596,644 87	1,336,565 68
1824	669,972 60	719,190 37	1,389,163 02
1825	700,787 08	722,323 69	1,423,111 77

Treasury department, register's office, Feb. 24, 1827.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

The preceding does not include, unless partially, the [about] two hundred steam boats that ply upon the western waters, and the vast number of other large boats which navigate our rivers, and pass from state to state, laden with their several productions. The steam boats have an average burthen of more than 200 tons.

*We call it "apparent," because that, if we recollect rightly, the lists were generally examined and corrected in that year, and the worn out, lost, or missing vessels deducted.

The tonnage of Boston and Baltimore are more likely to be affected by the growth of manufactures, than any other of our chief ports. The first is the centre of the greatest manufacturing district, the second of a great grain-growing one.

	Registered.	Enrolled, &c.	Total
1823 Boston	97,960	45,369	143,329
1825 "	103,741	49,127	152,868
1823 Baltimore	45,310	25,614	71,424
1825 "	58,853	33,106	92,050

Each city shews a handsome increase in two years. The increase is going on yet more rapidly. It is probable that the gross tonnage of Boston now is 165,000, and of Baltimore 120,000—the greatest part of the increase is in enrolled tonnage, for the coasting trade. The enrolled tonnage at Philadelphia is also rising rapidly, because of internal improvements and the new products brought to market, especially coal, with increased quantities of flour, iron, whiskey and other manufactured articles. The tonnage tables of 1827 will instruct us much on this subject.

About 175,000 bales of cotton are received from the south and scattered along the coast north of the Potomac or sent up the Mississippi, for the supply of the factories, rising pretty nearly to one fourth of the (late) whole production of that valuable staple. The weight of this cotton is about 30,000 tons—the amount will be increased to 50,000 in less than three years, if the manufacture should continue to flourish, and we may look forward to the period when a quantity of cotton half equal to our present export of the article will be required for our factories, a large part of which will be exported in goods; for we manufacture as cheap as the British, and, certainly, undersell them in foreign places accessible to us as to them. Stop the domestic manufacture, and it is probable that the general demand for 150,000 bales would immediately cease, because of the want of means to purchase, and the more rigid economy that persons would be compelled to exert. Throw the extra 150,000 bales into the glutted European market, and calculate the effect! They would reduce the whole quantity one cent or one cent and a half per pound. Persons cannot purchase if they cannot sell. It is the profitable employment of personal labor only that creates wholesome public wealth. It seems as if destined that the United States shall and must be, in cotton manufactures, what Great Britain now is, unless Egypt, Greece, &c. may furnish the material cheaper than we can make it, because of the cheapness of labor in these countries.

The transportation of cotton coastwise, besides the amount consumed in the manufactories, is of a large amount, as the following items will shew:

In the year ending the 30th September, 1826, there was exported from Savannah 194,578 bales, of which 82,092 were sent coastwise.

Of the 186,471 bales exported from New Orleans in 1824-5, 69,020 were sent coastwise, and 150,000 bales in 1825

In the first nine months of 1824, 96,043 bales were received at New York; but in the same period in 1825, the quantity rose to 153,454 bales. In the last season, the amount exported to England from New York was about 100,000 bales.

But—in the first six months of the present year 153,135 bales were received at New York—as follows:

From New Orleans	23,172
Mobile	33,944
Pensacola	1,691
Georgia	40,958
Charleston	19,067
North Carolina	30,573
Virginia	3,750
Total	153,135

These examples are sufficient. The crop of the last year was estimated at more than 900,000 bales, of which about 400,000 were transported coastwise, the chief part of the products of Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama having taken that direction, with large quantities from other states. This cotton weighed about 80,000 tons and was worth more than 16,000,000 dollars, at its reduced price, all which was paid to the cotton-growing states in the south, by the northern or eastern states. And what is it that the latter produce which the former extensively receive, except manufactured articles? The tobacco of Maryland, grain of Pennsylvania, &c. and wool of Vermont, have no market there; but in cotton and other manufactures, whiskey, &c. the products of the soil exported in *new shapes*, and by the profits earned in navigation and commerce by the importation of foreign goods, an equilibrium has been kept up which enables the northern states to pay for the cotton of the south, to the mutual accommodation and great advantage of both parties. The interests involved in this trade unites the states south of the Potomac with those north of that river, as the coastwise export of bread-stuffs unites the grain-growing states with those of New-England; and the perpetual interchange of commodities between all the states preserves the vitality of business and promotes the common prosperity. What would be the condition of either section without the markets afforded by others?

The whole foreign export of cotton for 1826, was 5,972,852 lbs. sea-land, and 204,535,415 of other—together valued at 25,025,214 dollars.

It is estimated in the "Georgia Courier," that the cotton crop of 1826 was 950,000 bales—as follows:

At New Orleans	340,000 bales.
Mobile,	100,000
Pensacola	10,000
Georgia and South Carolina	400,000
North Carolina and Virginia	100,000
Total	950,000

If this statement is correct, the amount is considerably greater than we had hitherto supposed.

Exports of cotton, rice and tobacco from Savannah for ten months ending, 31st July, 1825—

	Upland.	S. Island.	Rice.	Tobacco.
Foreign	108,636	13,691	5,922	120
Coastwise	100,318	498	7,719	421
	208,954	14,119	13,641	541
	<i>Same period last year.</i>			
Foreign	100,213	5,804	4,960	123
Coastwise	73,271	454	6,411	43
	173,484	6,268	11,371	166

Of the 85,819 bales exported from Mobile, in the present year, up to the 1st Aug.—46,175 were sent coastwise, 39,579 of which to New York.

A New York paper says that 153,813 bales of cotton were exported to Europe from that port, in the present year, up to the 1st August—that is in 8 months.

In 1796 when the population of the United States was near 4,500,000, we exported about 33,000,000 dollars worth of domestic products, exclusive of cotton and tobacco. In 1826, with a population of about 12,000,000, we exported of similar articles only the value \$22,683,238. The year 1796 is the first in which the value of articles exported was given. See the table, page 25. As production has increased with population, the vast amount for the *internal trade* is apparent, as well as the comparatively reduced means that we have to purchase foreign goods.

The average exports for six years	
1801 to 1806—Cotton	\$7,192,938
All other articles	34,799,760
Total domestic exports	42,000,000
1819 to 1824—Cotton	21,670,979
All other articles	27,330,931
Total domestic exports	49,000,000

So that while the business in cotton has advanced in an average sum of 14 millions a year, the like value of other articles exported has been reduced nearly 7 millions. About only one-sixth of the people of the U States have any more direct interest in the cultivation of cotton, than the cultivators of cotton have in woollen manufactures. The product for export, therefore, of the first is equal to 11 or 12 dollars per head, even of the slaves; but that of the other no more than about 2 dollars and 75 cents for each of the people. If the first can live by the foreign trade, it is certain that the last cannot. They must have an interior trade by which they can participate in the foreign trade of the other, or decline the latter altogether.

Sugar is another great staple, and its cultivation is local or "monopolized" by a small part of our country, at present chiefly confined to Louisiana, but about to be extensively produced in Florida. The last year's crop was about 50,000,000 pounds, 50,000 hhd's, or 25,000 tons to be transported coastwise, or by river navigation, for consumption. It is an article of general use, as much in the east as in the south.

In the last year we also imported—	
76,016 015 lbs. brown sugar, worth	\$4,573,407
8,833,940 lbs. white or clayed	737,924
34,899,955	5,311,331
21,146,856 exported	1,742,034
73,753,099 lbs. consumption	\$3,569,297

Which shews that the whole consumption is more than 120 millions of pounds. All this quantity will speedily be produced in the state and territory named, and the "bounty" upon it, in the shape of a duty that must exclude the foreign article, will amount to nearly four millions of dollars a year. We call it a bounty, because the cultivation is and must be local—there cannot be any general domestic competition to reduce the price, as in every other product or manufacture of our country. The cotton region is of vast extent, wool may be grown in every state, and factories may be established almost in every spot where people are to be found to work in them; but it is not thus with sugar. And how are the other states to purchase sugar of Louisiana, if Louisiana refuses to encourage and protect their industry? It is impossible that they should. And, on that account, and because of the severe and direct loss of revenue, and of the foreign trade which the exclusion of foreign sugars must cause, in the sale of such articles as are prohibited to the consumption of Europe, unless Louisiana supports a tariff which benefits other states, she must expect and will obtain a reduction of the duty upon her "monopoly," sugar. This is inevitable—the public necessity will require it. Nearly all the sugar imported is paid for in bread stuffs, meats, manufactures and lumber and fish exported. Forty-four millions of pounds are received from Cuba only, and the people of that island received of us domestic articles of the value of 3,749,658 dollars, and foreign articles to the value of 2,382,774 dollars in 1826—together 6,132,432 dollars; or nearly a twelfth part of the whole foreign business of the United States, the gross exports being valued at 77,595,322 dollars. We shall give a summary statement of our commerce with Cuba, and compare it with that which exists between the United States and Europe, except in cotton, tobacco and rice.

Whole export of domestic products to Cuba, 3,749,658 dollars.

In part composed of—	Dollars.
Fish, oil and spermaceti candles	269,438
Lumber of all sorts	332,748
Manufactures of wood	82,166
Naval stores	5,419
Skins and furs	16,120
Beef	93,153
Butter and cheese	27,661
Pork, hams and bacon, lard and hogs	693,203
Horses and mules	5,300
129,223 bbls. flour	616,035
Indian corn	39,163
— meal	6,865
Biscuit or ship bread	18,104
Potatoes	22,617
Apples	3,999
Rice	399,738
Tobacco, 955 hhd's.	59,468
Household furniture	78,162
Coaches and carriages	22,400
Hats	104,020
Saddlery	31,859
Beer, porter, whiskey, &c.	33,981
Leather, boots and shoes	185,635
Candles and soap	205,045
Snuff and manufactured tobacco	5,346
Linseed oil and turpentine	4,399
Cables and cordage	8,857
Iron—nails	65,045
Gunpowder	29,754
Copper and brass manufactures	17,447
Medicinal drugs	23,700
Wearing apparel, combs, brushes, and very many small articles of manufactures	128,910
	3,529,842

Leaving only 219,816 dollars for all other domestic articles; and, deducting rice and tobacco from the whole amount, the sum of 3,291,452, is in the product of the grain-growing and manufacturing states. Cuba also furnishes a market for about one tenth of all the foreign articles which we have to spare out of our exchanges or trade with other countries, in aid of our navigation.

We shall now present a view of our trade with all Europe, except in the articles cotton, tobacco and rice, but otherwise including the whole products of our forests, fields, work-shops and factories, and of the fisheries.

Russia	6,462
Prussia	5,943
Sweden and Norway	15,094
Denmark	18,318
Netherlands,	228,730
Great Britain and Ireland	1,542,723
Gibraltar	336,603
France	524,549
Germany	198,696
Spain	145,875
Portugal	88,479
Italy and Malta	71,266
Trieste, &c.	9,388
Turkey, Levant, &c.	46,897
Europe, generally,	857

Whole exports to Europe, 1826. \$3,239,475

Now, the exports to Cuba, except in cotton, tobacco, and rice, were valued at \$3,291,452—leaving a balance in favor of Cuba against all Europe of \$51,977!

The trade with Hayti, despised Hayti, is of the same character as that with Cuba; and in the last

year, in domestic products, amounted to \$1,252,910—equal to the *whole* of our exports to Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, &c. indeed all Europe, Great Britain and France excepted!—and leaving out the cotton and tobacco, only, sent to the Netherlands and Germany!

We have dwelt at such length on these things that the merits of them cannot be mistaken—that “he who runs may read.”

If, as before observed, the whole sugar consumed in the United States was of domestic production. (as it soon will be at the present duty upon the foreign article), an apparent deficiency in the revenue of 4,000,000 dollars annually would take place, and the trade with Cuba be reduced, from whence we now import 48,000,000 lbs. about one fourth of which is exported to purchase articles in Europe which the people of that quarter of the world will not give us in exchange for our *own* commodities.—Let this be observed. But the whole value of woolen goods imported in 1826, as returned and paying duty, was only 7,886,826—of cloths and cassimeres, no more than 4,546,714 dollars. The duty on this last sum, if all paid, is only 1,650,000 dollars—and if our manufacturers of such goods were protected even to the total *exclusion* of the foreign articles, the revenue would suffer nearly in the same amount that it does in the protection *actually*, and at this time afforded, to the cultivation of sugar! or only about one third as much as the latter protection will amount to when the cultivation shall be extended to meet the present home demand. These things are true. Examine them by the official documents. How do we “gape at goats and swallow camels!” The duties levied upon sugars are *prohibitory*, so far as the domestic industry can supply the home demand—but the duties asked for on cloths will not be exclusive—not prohibitory, but protecting; yet the amount of protection granted to a few sugar planters in Louisiana, but to say the whole people thereof, about 75,000, is equal to that which, as the enemies of the tariff contend, is asked for by the farmers and manufacturers and citizens of a majority of the states, enlisting the feelings of six or seven millions of the people of the United States. See the population table.

We wish to be understood clearly. We have no sort of a desire to reduce the duty upon sugar, the cultivation of which is a *monopoly* in this country; but are really impressed with a belief that if the duty on sugar was one and a half cents per lb. instead of three cents, that, while the revenue would be increased by the greater consumption of the foreign article, the demand for our agricultural products, such as flour, beef, pork, &c. and many manufactures, would be nearly doubled, in the increased trade which that reduction of duty would give rise to, in the enlarged market afforded for the productions of Cuba and other West India islands, &c. We hope that every one of our fellow citizens will reflect upon these facts and remarks presented. We shall urge them no further. All matters of trade, to be just and endurable, must be *reciprocal*—else man, in one climate or condition, will be as the servant of his fellow in another. There is no *natural* necessity for this, and discretion or suffering must regulate purchases by sales. The Indian perishes who exchanges his coats of fur for looking glasses or whiskey; he must obtain, at least, some *blankets* in lieu of his furs, or become a victim to his folly, and miserably expire.

Iron and its manufactures, until after it passes the state of bar or rolled iron, may, without any great stretch of the imagination, rather be regarded as the *representation* of agricultural products than of manufactures, for the reason that so large a porportion of the value of the article is derived from the cost of subsisting the makers of it, and for supplies of fuel and transportations. We have few facts to shew what is the ex-

tent of the home trade in castings and bar iron, and how far it affects the coasting and inland trade of our country. Its *different* transportations, however, by land and water, must amount to more than 300,000 tons, and the value of the home product, in castings and bar-iron, may be roughly computed at 25,000,000 dollars. The furnaces, forges and rolling mills of Pennsylvania were given as producing a value of more than three millions in 1810—which value, it is reasonable to believe, is now two or three times greater than it was then. We have no satisfactory data on this subject. The *whole* home manufacture of iron, in all its various branches and departments, and changes of character and usefulness, great and small, subsists a vast number of persons, and constitutes a mighty item in the national production.

Nearly 2,000 tons of pig and bar-iron, chiefly the product of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, worth 114,500 dollars, were received at Providence, R. I. in the past year, and principally used in the neighborhood of that place, for the cotton and other factories. It is estimated that 30,000 tons of domestic bar-iron are used in all the New England states, worth 3,000,000 dollars. One factory in New Hampshire consumes 1,200 tons annually. The supplies are principally derived from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and some from Maryland. This material is extensively used in all the manufactories—4,000 tons are annually made or used at Wareham, Mass. Many machine shops use several tons a month. The numerous works of iron at Baltimore and in its neighborhood, including manufactures of machinery, amount to several hundred thousand dollars a year.

Large quantities of iron ore have been transported east from Baltimore, or its immediate neighborhood, and payment for the rude material, perhaps, made in the very articles fabricated from it! The value of the ore was a *clear gain* to Maryland. This business has employed many tons of shipping.

The trade in domestic spirits is of much value. We have ascertained the quantity received at Baltimore, but the facts which relate to this article are nearly as scarce as those which belong to iron. All the grain-growing states produce whiskey, in the want of a market for bread stuffs and because of its easier transportation. In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Kentucky are the chief manufactories of it. We know little of its distribution. The greater part not used in the states named, perhaps, passes south; a large quantity, however, is sent east. Lately, one forwarding house in Troy, N. Y. received, by the canal, 900 hhds. of Ohio whiskey, for the eastern market, and it is supposed that, during the present year, a million of gallons will pass from the same state with the same destination. About four millions of gallons of foreign spirits are imported; but it may be supposed that the *sea-coast* transportation of domestic spirits employs many times as much tonnage as the foreign trade in spirits employs.

Inspections of domestic distilled liquors at Baltimore for the years stated:

	Large casks.	Small casks.	Gallons.
1824	2,986	39,568	1,494,640
1825	7,714	61,790	2,625,100
1826	7,494	63,753	2,619,991

376,739,731

Annually 2,246,577

Large casks at 100 gallons and small casks at 30 each. Some part of the liquor contained in the large casks is New England rum—say a 25th part; all the rest whi-key, except some apple and peach brandy. The quantity consumed, or exported, east or south, cannot be ascertained; but the various transporta-

tion employs many tons of shipping; and a large number of wagons and horses, and their drivers, with many Susquehannah boatman, &c.

The Pennsylvania canal commissioners, in a report made during the last winter, estimated that 157,000 tons of vegetable and animal or mineral productions worth 5,430,000 dollars, descended the Susquehannah to the tide during the year 1826—flour grain, bacon, whiskey, &c. &c. 10,000 barrel- of flour and 3,000 barrels of whiskey, have sometimes reached Baltimore in a single week. with large quantities of lumber, &c. An ark has arrived at Port Deposit, (the head of the tide), laden with whiskey and pork, from Owego, in the state of New York, a distance of 315 miles, in four days. Lancaster county, Pa sent to the Baltimore market, by way of the river, about 5,500 casks of whiskey, and 15,000 barrels of flour, in the last season; and from Mifflin county, in the same state, there was exported, in the same year, 68,950 bbls. flour, 210,000 bushels of wheat, 8,500 barrels of whiskey, 1,450 barrels of pork, 500 tons of iron, 400 barrels of oil, &c &c.

This trade is rapidly increasing, and by it the farmers of the interior of Pennsylvania and New York send large supplies eastward, via Baltimore, &c. A considerable part of the descending trade of the Susquehannah does not reach the tide by the channel of the river, being arrested at various stopping places, and taking new directions; and large supplies are sometimes deprived of their natural channel by sudden fallings of the water of the river and its tributaries, which are navigable only in the time of floods.

The glass manufactories cause exceedingly great transportations of raw materials which would, without them, be nearly valueless. We have before us statements of the consumption of three of these factories at Boston. The annual supplies of one of them, "The New England Flint Glass Company," are as follows—

336,000 lbs. of pig lead from Missouri,	at 6 cts.	\$20,160
200 tons of sand from Pennsylvania,	\$4	800
100 tons of pot clay from New Jersey,	\$7	700
6 tons of bar iron from Pennsylvania,	\$100	600
50 tons pot and pearl ashes from New Hampshire and Vermont,	\$30	4,500
2,700 cords of wood from Maine,	3	8,100
400 chaldrons of coal from Virginia,	\$10	4,000
200 tons of do. from Pennsylvania,	6	1,200
		\$40,060

The whole import of raw materials and fuel for these three establishments employs about 11,860 tons of vessels in their various voyages or trips. They subsist upwards of 900 persons, including the families of the workmen, and export, coastwise, about 3,000 packages, worth \$100,000, of their manufactures annually, to N. Y. and other ports south. Beside the articles named, the proprietors receive in exchange or purchase, large quantities of flour and grain, for the immediate supply of the working people and themselves.

One house in Baltimore, which also sells a large quantity of various goods manufactured in the neighborhood, and in several of the adjacent towns in Pennsylvania, received, during the last year, 4,257 packages of goods by water from the eastern states, of many different sorts and descriptions.

The quantity of Schuylkill coal transported from Philadelphia to New York, Boston and New Haven, in 1826, was 10,000 tons, which gave employment to 140 sloops and schooners averaging 70 tons each—7,000 tons of the above were shipped to N. York by the New York and Schuylkill coal company, and all sold previous to cold weather. It is presumed that 21,000 tons would have been consumed in New York had the supply been equal to the demand. The quan-

tity of coal sent down the Schuylkill canal to the 13th of August of the present year, was 15,130 tons, and it is presumable that as much more may be calculated upon by the close of the season. The New York and Schuylkill coal company have forwarded one third of the above quantity to New York.

Large quantities of coal descend the Susquehannah, and Richmond is famous for her exports of coal. Three glass factories at Boston consumed, within a year, 40,000 bushels of Virginia and 7,000 of Pennsylvania coal. The latter begins to be used in families in the interior of New England. Providence receives 12,000 dollars worth of coal from the states just named.

From various accounts it appears that about 25,000 tons of Lehigh and Schuylkill coal were sent coastwise last year, and it is probable that that quantity may be doubled in the present, and furnish 50,000 tons of freight in this new business.

We sought an exhibit of the trade of Richmond in coal, but were told that there is no way of obtaining any thing like a correct account of it.

The following summary statements have been furnished as to the supplies of Lehigh and Schuylkill coal, received at Philadelphia.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation company received from their mine on the Lehigh in 1825*	18,000 tons.
Consumed in Philadelphia	9,400
Sent coastwise	15,800
Received from the mines in 1826	31,280
Consumed in Philadelphia	12,500
Sent coastwise	15,200

A ton of coal is about equal to a ton measurement—say 40 cubic feet. A ton contains 28 bushels of 80 lbs each.

The capital of the company is one million of dollars; it commenced bringing coal to market in 1820, when 10,205 bushels overstocked it.

The population of the village of Mauch Chunk and its vicinity which is dependent on the business of the company for support, is now upwards of 1,300. A rail way, 9 miles in length, has recently been constructed from the mine to the landing at Mauch Chunk.

Number of bushels sold by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company each year:—

1820	10,205 bushels	} No anthracite in market, except from Lehigh. The demand in these years did not equal the supply, as a quantity remained on hand at the end of each winter.
1821	30,048 do.	
1822	68,320 do.	
1823	183,042 do.	
1824	267,145 do.	
1825	795,000 do.	being the entire stock on hand, were sold by 31st December, in addition to about 200,000 bushels brought from Schuylkill and Susquehannah, and the demand not fully supplied. In 1826, the shipments from
Mauch Chunk were	31,280 tons, or 875,840 bushels.	
Schuylkill	16,265 do.	" 455,420 do.

Statement of trade on the Schuylkill canal in 1826.

	Descending—TONS.	Ascending—TONS.
Coal	16,767	Store goods 2,670
Flour	21,245 bbls.	Iron, and cast iron 198
Grain and seeds	724	Plaster of Paris 908
Live hogs	8	Lumber 776
Whiskey	420	Empty flour casks,
Iron ore	2,541	kegs & hogsheads 18
Butter and lard	41	Litharge 11
Marble and stone	1,207	Sand 72
Pot ash	8	Household furniture 39

*In addition to this quantity a considerable stock was on hand from 1824—the whole of which was sold in 1825.

Nuts	3	Melons and other ve-	
Tallow	6	getables	22
Iron	122	Bricks	105
Wood and bark	54	Oysters and sea fish	29
Lumber	1,492	Salt fish	100
Potatoes	16	Marble	10
Fruit	1	Machinery	7
Store goods	123	Virginia coal	1,478
		Logs	500
Total	25,561	Total	6,943

Many thousand tons of rags, paper, books, binders board and wrapping paper are transported from place to place. The quantities used exceed the belief of any, except persons well acquainted with the various branches which employ tens of thousands of working people. The value of the paper making, printing, paper stamping and book binding businesses, including, of course, the publication and sale of books, we think must amount to between 20 and 25,000,000 dollars a year. Those worthy and enterprising publishers at Philadelphia, Messrs Carey, Lea & Carey, lately issued one work from the press (Scott's Life of Napoleon), for which they used *twenty-five tons* of paper. There are about 50 paper mills in Massachusetts, six of which have machines for making paper—they directly employ 13 or 1400 persons, consume about 1,700 tons of rags, junk, &c. and manufacture to the value of 700,000 dollars a year. We suppose that the whole paper manufacture in the U States, including the stamping of it, may amount to between 6 and 7 millions a year, and employ 10 or 11,000 persons. Great quantities of rags have been imported from Germany and Italy, but our own people now generally begin to save them, and their value probably is two millions a year. So much for old rags! One paper mill at Pittsburg employs 190 persons. The mills built by the Messrs Gilpin, on the Brandywine, in Delaware, form one of the largest paper-making establishments in any country. The works are capable of consuming one ton of rags per day, worth 100 dollars. By the machines, a sheet of paper might be made an hundred miles long if it were convenient to reel it and preserve it, as it passes from them. It issues in a continued sheet, and is afterwards cut to the sizes desired.

At Providence, on the authority of Mr. Pearce, more than 3,000 [three thousand] coasting vessels entered in the year 1826, from all parts of the United States, conveying to and from cargoes of various goods!

It is stated that a factory, working up 100,000 lbs. of wool, will require for the work and the workmen, the following domestic and foreign supplies, besides meats—4,500 lbs. indigo, 20,000 lbs. dye woods, 1,800 lbs. madder, 100 boxes best soap 250 bbls. flour, 10,000 lbs iron, steel and nails, 35 bhds. of oil, with sugar, tea, coffee, salt, &c. and 40 bhds of spirits. The whole cost of such articles amounts to about 37,000 dollars, and their weight is 85 tons; besides wool, fuel, &c.

The quantity of wool requisite to supply the existing manufactories is estimated at 30,000,000 lbs. There is likewise, a sufficiency for household wants. Much wool is sent coastwise. Large parcels are received from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and western Virginia. A single house in Steubenville has forwarded about 150,000 lbs. in one year, to Boston.

The transportation caused by the growth and manufacture of wool makes a large business. In the making of cloth, one pound of dye stuff, oil, soap or other articles of foreign product is used to every pound of wool, and many tons of these articles are annually consumed, employing a much larger number of ships and vessels than the good themselves produced would require for their transportation. Employment in this business, as well as in

all others, begets ability to purchase, and, through profits earned, the people are enabled to gratify their fancy instead of being confined to a simple supply of their wants. A prosperous community will consume twice or thrice as much of many sorts of costly goods as a distressed one. Every man with a family has practical knowledge of this fact.

Besides—we have added new materials of the value six millions of dollars a year to the foreign trade by our manufactures—a sum greater than the worth of any other species of such export, cotton excepted. This value passes into the most advantageous trade that we have—with Mexico, South America, Cuba and Hayti, and directly aids our navigation in several thousand tons, as well by the outward as the homeward voyages, laden with the bulky products of these countries, such as sugar, coffee, molasses hides, dye-woods, copper, &c for the profit or comfort of our manufacturers, or the supply of fresh materials for their industry to operate upon—which pass again, in new shapes, into our exports in continual progression. And this is the more interesting, because all that the world will purchase of our agricultural productions we at present supply. Europe, especially, will not take any thing more of us than she does now; but the products of our agriculture are rapidly increasing—the interior is approaching the sea board by canals and roads, and pouring out its abundance. Human ingenuity cannot devise any way in which this abundance can be rendered valuable, but by converting it into goods; that flour, beef and pork, &c. may be exported in the form of cotton and other cloths, and manufactures of iron, wood, wool, leather, &c. &c

We meet with the following article in the "New Bedford Courier," and adopt it as being probably correct. Do all the cloths and cassimeres imported employ 18,000 tons of shipping? Certainly not—and by a large amount. [See a subsequent page.]

"In the manufacture of woollens, oil is an indispensable ingredient, and previously to its passing through its first stage on the cards, it requires the application of from three to five gallons of spermaceti oil to every hundred pounds of wool. The quantity varies according to circumstances, dependent on the details of the business.

"At the lowest estimate, the fleeces of the flocks now in the country require nearly forty three thousand barrels of oil, the product of 20 ships of 300 tons each. But as the sheep yield their fleeces every year, and the ships perform their voyages but once in three years, to supply the oil necessary for this object, sixty ships, measuring 18,000 tons, must be employed—manned by 1,320 seamen and victualled with 7,800 barrels of beef and pork, and 9,000 barrels of flour, besides vegetables, &c &c. involving altogether a capital of \$1,440,000. Of this amount, not less than \$60,000 is paid in duties to government.

"In my estimates I have purposely omitted every calculation touching the additional quantity of oil necessary to keep machinery in motion and light the buildings, because I wished to simplify the subject as much as possible, and show merely that every addition of 230,000 sheep to our stock, immediately calls for the outfit of a ship of the first class, to provide for the one thing needful before their fleeces can be converted into broadcloth.

"Others can easily imagine, and if they please demonstrate, that the labor of mechanics and artificers necessary to provide for this subordinate branch of the woollen manufacture, must concentrate no small population in the districts which circumstances have pointed out to be the best adapted for the prosecution of the whale fishery."

Large quantities of tobacco and rice are sent north of the Potomac, for consumption or foreign export. New York exported 50,610 tierces of rice in the first nine months of 1824 and 1825. Of the quantities con-

sumed we have no certain information; but of tobacco we must suppose that the domestic demand is as great as that of Great Britain, taxed as it is at 3s. sterling per pound—put down at 14,000 hhd.

The breweries of Troy, N Y annually send 12,000 barrels of beer, southwardly. Those of Albany, and chiefly for the same markets, consume 300,000 bushels of barley, with hops, &c.

Naval stores are chiefly obtained from North Carolina, and paid for in manufactures.

Furs and peltries mostly reach the Atlantic states from the extreme regions of the west, via the lakes or the Mississippi, and are paid for in manufactures. Large quantities of hats are exported south.

Copperas and alum are made in great quantities at several places—10,000 tons of the former at Stafford, Vermont, and some at Steubenville, Ohio, and Baltimore, &c. The product of other works not stated. About 350 tons of alum are made at the Cape Sable works, near Baltimore, and the quantity will soon be increased to double that amount. Much is also made at the great chemical factories in Baltimore. These articles are distributed through all the states of the union. The means of their production are fully equal the requisitions of the home demand.

Some thousand dozen chairs were exported within a year past from Baltimore, to Mexico, South America, Cuba and Hayti. One thousand dozen were sent in three vessels which left Baltimore on the 10th June last, on voyages around Cape Horn, with a large quantity of mahogany furniture, worth, perhaps, as much as the chairs. All the products of the mechanics.

A New York paper says—A gentleman who left Albany a few days since, at 6 A. M. and arrived here here at 7 P. M. counted *two hundred and seventy* sloops under way, or lying in the stream waiting for favorable wind or tide, between the former place and the state prison dock.

A late Albany Gazette observes—“A gentleman counted yesterday morning upwards of twenty sail of eastern vessels lying in port. Some were of the first class of schooners. There cannot be a better evidence of the abundance of our market, or of our prosperity.

“Indeed in what place in the United States can Boston, Salem, New London, Norwich, Fairfield, Providence, or any of the towns ‘along shore,’ obtain lumber, domestic spirits, grain, or ashes, with more certainty, or at better rates, than at Albany?”

The following items are interesting as to some of the exports of Kentucky, and its supplies to the internal trade of the country.

Passed the Cumberland Gap—

	1824 dollars.		1825 dollars	
Horses & mules, <i>no.</i>	4,005	360,450	5,038	422,850
Hogs	58,011	406,011	63,036	441,252
Steers	412	18,689	1,393	41,790
		785,150		905,892

About one half as much as the preceding amount passed east by the Kenawha route, in addition—Large quantities of bacon and pork descended to New Orleans, and thence were transported coastwise.

Lead, and its manufactures, furnish employment for shipping to a considerable extent, and the business has nearly increased to the whole domestic demand. Shot and other preparations of lead will speedily pass into our list of exports, and form a handsome item. At the new mines on the Fever River, 700,000 lbs. were smelted in the month of June last. Almost any desired quantity may be obtained at these mines, and from those in Missouri. Many hundred

tons are used in the glass and shot factories. However, there was imported in the last year 5,849,100 pounds of bar, sheet and pig lead, 93,945 lbs shot, 1,817,991 lbs white and red lead, dry or ground in oil. and 34,841 dollars worth of manufactures of pewter and lead, together valued at 429,631 dollars, all which we ought to make at home, having the ore as rich and as abundant as to be found in any other country, and which, in its river navigation to New Orleans, or through the lakes and canals, or transportation coastwise, as well as its manufacture, will employ and subsist many thousands of persons.

Hay, to the amount of between 2 and 3,000 dollars, was last year shipped at Albany, N Y direct to New Orleans. The exports of salt, gypsum &c. from the same city to many places, are very large.

About 25,000 bales of cotton are annually received at Albany from the southern states.

The small county of Green, Pa. exports 60,000 dollars worth of hogs besides bacon, chiefly to Baltimore, with many horses and cattle. Washington county, in the same state, exports 50,000 dollars worth of cattle annually.

There are many cotton and powder mills in Kentucky. About 1,000,000 yards of cotton bagging, worth 250,000 dollars, are annually made. Hemp and yarns and cordage to a large amount, are sent to other states. The exports of Kentucky in horses and mules, hogs, whiskey, and other animal and vegetable productions of the farmers, are valued at \$4,000,000 a year. Eastern cottons are in general use, and preferred to foreign goods.

Delaware has about 50,000 sheep, 1,000 of which are merino and 500 of the Bakewell breed—the residue variously mixed. This state exports 6,000 head of fat cattle, worth 30 dollars each, annually to Philadelphia and Baltimore; with great quantities of flour and grain; paper to the amount of 35,000 dollars; tanners and Quercitron bark to the value of 50,000 dollars, to Philadelphia and New York; 6,000 dollars worth of castor oil to Baltimore; pleasure carriages to Maryland valued at 15,000 dollars; much lumber of all sorts; and more than 1,000,000 dollars worth of cotton and woollen fabrics and gun powder, &c.—Leather is also a considerable article of the domestic trade.

Providence imports 36,785 bales of cotton, 95,360 bbls. of flour, 200,000 bushels of Indian corn, 4,300 bales of wool, 200 lbs. each, 4,000 dollars worth of clay-pots, 5,000 dollars in spades and shovels, 3,000 dollars in iron ore, with large quantities of rye, oats, beef, pork, butter and cheese, and iron and coal, &c. mentioned in other of these remarks.

The various manufactures in the city of N. York, which are exported to other states or pass into the more immediate domestic consumption or use are estimated at \$18,500,000 a year. Though the statement before us is given only as an approximation to the real value of the products, we believe that the industry of the manufacturers and mechanics yield millions more, at the sale price of articles made by them, excluding builders of houses and others not generally employed in making things for public use or purchase. All the chief cities manufacture largely. Philadelphia (within the city and liberties) perhaps to the amount of 25 millions, and exclusive as above: there are about 5,000 looms in this city; which, at one dollar only per day for each loom, for 300 days, is 1,500,000 dollars—the products of the breweries is equal to 300,000 dollars, of the umbrella factories 400,000! and so on; these are mere specimens, Baltimore may be said to exist by her manufactures—without them she would be “poor indeed.” Many millions are produced in Boston. To give an idea of the variety of fabrics, we shall partially copy the list before us of the manufactures of New York, just above referred to—say, ships and other vessels, east-

ings of iron, works of iron for vessels, steam engines, fire engines, &c. carriages, saddlery, manufactures of leather, cabinet and other furniture, carpeting and floor cloths, glass and glass wares, upholstery, stone, wooden and tin wares, stoves, mill wright work, hats, cotton and wool cards, umbrellas, paints, inks, combs, clothes, (ready made), brushes, glue, whips and canes, snuff and tobacco, marble, steel, shot, candles, soap, beer, ale and porter, spirits, refined sugar, books, maps, &c. musical and nautical instruments, engravings, jewelry, pencils, plated ware, millinery, pocket books, types, printing presses, varnishes, copper, manufactures of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, &c

Among the exports from Newark &c. in Essex county, New Jersey, annually, are \$400,000 worth of shoes, 100,000 of carriages, 5,000 of coach lace, 10,000 of chairs, 50,000 of cider, 5,000 of cider brandy, 5,000 of cabinet wares, 20,000 of hats, 10,000 of jewelry, 100,000 of saddlery, 250,000 of paper and 10,000 of carpenter's planes.

Berks county, Pennsylvania, had a population of 45,275 in 1820, and now contains 150 grist mills, 130 saw mills, 252 distilleries, 25 oil mills, 17 fulling mills, 13 carding machines, 3 carding and spinning machines, 8 clover seed mills, 68 tanneries, 6 tilt hammers, 4 sickle manufactories, 1 slitting and rolling mill, 1 boring mill, 10 paper mills, 7 furnaces, 17 forges, 1 woollen factory, 4 breweries. Upwards of 500 hands are employed at Reading, the capital of the county, in the manufacture of wool hats, which generally find a market in the south. The exports of flour, wheat, rye and corn, &c are very large.

About fifty five hundred thousand feet of lumber annually descend the Connecticut river from New Hampshire and Vermont—worth 540,000 dollars, 300 tons of copperas pass to market by the same channel, and 120,000 gallons of gin, with 200 tons of soap stone and great quantities of slate; also 100 tons of peas, beans and flaxseed, 150 tons of pork in barrels. Cattle are chiefly driven on the hoof, and much pork is transported over land. Sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, naval stores, much flour, salt, (a portion of the manufacture of North Carolina), &c &c ascend the river for New Hampshire and Vermont. But the manufacturing establishments at Dover afford a large market for the people of several of the counties of states named; and the greater part of the trade from the valley of the Connecticut centres at Boston and Portland.

There are among the many manufactories in New Hampshire. The following is a brief view of four of the establishments.

1. The Dover factory, using 723,000 lbs. of cotton, and preparing to use 1,000,000. It will then employ 1,000 persons, and the printing of goods, about to be added, will employ 600 more—total 1,600. It will consume 3,500 gallons of oil for lights, and much Lehigh coal, to heat the four cotton mills, which are 450 feet long and 5 stories high, &c.—There is a rolling mill and nail factory at this place using 1,200 tons of iron. The capital expended is 1,500,000 dollars.

2. Great Falls factories at Somersworth, consuming 234,000 lbs. of cotton and about to use 457,000. Coal is used to heat the buildings and in the melting and manufacture of iron into machinery, &c. Much oil used for lights. There is a woollen factory capable of making 400 yards of broad cloth, and 200 yards of carpeting per day, requiring 1,000 lbs. fine and 600 of coarse wool daily. Its capacity is only about one third exerted at the present time—using 500 lbs. of fine and 150 of coarse wool.

This establishment commenced in 1822—the capital expended is 1,000,000 dollars. Among the imports are 2,000 lbs. of flour and 6,000 bushels of

southern corn, with much iron, sugar, rice, tobacco, &c from various states.

There are used at this factory 9,000 lbs. indigo, 9,000 lbs. madder, 40,000 lbs dye-wood, 3,500 lbs. copperas, 4,000 lbs. alum, 800 lbs. cream and crude tartar, &c. and at present employs 230 persons—viz 70 men and 160 women and children. The latter chiefly boys. When in full operation will require 450 work people. All the machines were made by Americans, and 11 12ths of the persons employed are native citizens.

Other buildings of equal extent are erected—and, if the state of the woollen business will admit of it, 2,000 lbs. of fine wool may be daily used in the whole, (besides coarse wool), and about 850 persons be speedily employed at this place in making cloth.

3. The Salmon Falls factory at Somersworth, capital 240,000 dollars—and makes 40,000 yards of broad cloth annually. It consumed last year 110,000 lbs. fine wool. The materials used at this factory at their cost, including the wool, viz. indigo, madder, log-wood, cam wood, fustic, oil, twine, silk, tapes, wood, bran, glue, teasels, bark, suel, copperas, red argol, vitriol, alum, aqua fortis, soap, glue, leather, brooms, &c. &c. &c. amounted the last year to \$61,106 32.

4. New Market factory—capital 600,000 dollars, uses 300,000 lbs. cotton, employs 400 persons, and makes 1,200,000 yards of cloth.

There are 19 other establishments in New Hampshire—but the four named are larger than the average of the rest, though some of these are extensive.

A general statistical account of the manufacturing establishments in Paterson, New Jersey; together with several other mechanical employments more immediately connected with them, by the Rev. S. Fisher—extracted from the Paterson Intelligencer of the 25th July, 1827.

The whole amount of capital vested in these establishments, in buildings, machinery, fixtures, &c. is \$757,950. The establishments are as follows:

4 Turners' shops, employing 22 hands.
 1 Millwright, do. 6 hands.
 1 Millwright and machine shop, do. 11 hands.
 3 Other machinists, do. 84 hands.
 1 Cutlery and shear factory, do. 3 hands.
 1 Wool carding establishment, do. 2 hands.
 1 Iron and brass foundery, do. 13 hands. Iron consumed annually in this foundery is 448,000 lbs.
 Brass, 16,500 lbs.

Total iron and brass, 464,500 lbs.

Estimated value of the above, 13,300 dollars.

Iron castings of various descriptions made annually, 397,000 lbs.
 Brass, 15,000 lbs.

Total of iron and brass, 412,000 lbs.

1 Rolling and slitting mill and nail factory. Amount of iron consumed annually, 896,000 lbs. Estimated cost, 40,320 dollars. Nails manufactured annually, 831,200 lbs.

There are 15 cotton factories, employing 24,354 spindles. There are also 2 flax or duck factories, employing 1,544

Total cotton and flax spindles, 25,998

The raw cotton consumed annually is 1,843,100 lbs.
 The quantity of flax, do do. 620,000 lbs.

Total cotton and flax, 2,463,100 lbs.
 The medium cost of the above is 302,167 dollars.

There are in operation in the factories,

Power looms	281
Hand looms	59
Exclusive of the above, there are employed in the town, hand looms	339
Total hand looms	389
Whole number of looms	670

Cotton yarn of various Nos. spun annually	1 630,000 lbs
Linen yarn	430,000 lbs

Total cotton and linen yarn	2 060 000 lbs.
The whole amount of cotton and linen duck made in the place annually, is	638,900 yards.
Do. of cotton cloth of all other descriptions	3,354,500 yards.

Total of cotton and linen cloth 3,992,800 yards.

Besides the yarn made into cloth in Paterson, there are exported from the place, principally to New York and Philadelphia, annually, 797,000 lbs. of yarn.

In the above view of the different establishments, no account is taken of the stock used, or of the work produced in the several turning and machine shops, which forms a large item in the business of the place.

Hands employed in the above shops and factories are, 381 men, 386 women, and 686 girls and boys. Total, 1,453.

The annual pay of these hands is 221,123 dollars.

These manufactures and factories give employment to a large number of mechanics. The present white population is 6,236. The increase since 4th July 1824, is 1,165—births 252, deaths 147—excess births 107.

[To shew the various trades and business to which such establishments give subsistence, we add the following not embraced in the preceding items concerning Paterson—29 blacksmiths. 55 shoemakers, 43 tailors and tailoresses 46 milliners and mantua-makers, 21 physicians, lawyers, notaries, justices, &c. 104 carpenters. 50 masons and about 175 other mechanics actually employed, 90 storekeepers of various business, &c. and there are two banks, two printing offices, 2 breweries, 2 bakeries, 2 livery stables and 10 hotels, &c all employing persons not stated.]

What better can exhibit how the various classes of society are dependent on one another than this authentic statement? We have also the pleasure to notice that there are in Paterson 7 places for public worship 6 officiating clergymen, 11 schools with 633 scholars, with 4 Sunday schools at which 435 children are instructed, and that an infant school is about to be established. There is also a Philosophical society, which meets weekly, for the acquirement and diffusion of knowledge, zealously attended by the young men.]

The bank of the United States, during the year which ended on the 1st July last, sold domestic bills of exchange to the amount of seventeen millions of dollars! This item powerfully assists in the formation of an idea of the importance of the interior trade of our country.

About 12,000 boxes of glass, manufactured at Pittsburg, Wheeling, &c west of the mountains, have been annually forwarded to the eastern states, especially to Boston, and without interfering with the extensive glass works there. Thus the west sends grain and coal and earth and metal, to the east.

The transportation of gunpowder, and the materials to make it, employs many tons of vessels. The domestic manufacture is more than equal to the demand. We imported only 63,299 lbs. in 1826, and exported 1,107,565 lbs. Mills are to be found in

many of the states, but the establishment of Mr. E. I. Dupont, on the Brandywine, is believed to be one of the largest, on public or private account, in the world—and a better and stronger powder is not made any where. The works extend almost a mile along the romantic stream—a large population is collected, beautiful buildings erected, and fertile garden spots, or indeed, fields, made, where a rabbit, 25 years ago, could not have passed, because of the magnitude and multitude of the rude and hard rocks which composed the surface.

The "Boston Courier" of Sept. 27, says—A single mercantile house, on Long wharf, has sold, since the first of January last, thirty-seven thousand barrels of *Gennessee* flour; of which less than 300 barrels have been disposed of coast-wise; the remainder has been sold to country traders, and chiefly to those in the manufacturing villages.

Another house has paid, since the first of April, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for American wool purchased of farmers and wool growers belonging to the New England states and New York; and sold out again to the manufacturers of New England.

The Boston and Canton Factory company imported, during five months preceding the first of May last, one million pounds of *Smyrna* wool; all of which is used in its own factory, in the manufacture of what is called negro cloths.

[This wool is equal to about 450 tons, and possibly exceeds the weight of all the foreign cloths and cassimeres imported into Boston in the same time, and so affects the commerce and navigation of the United States.]

We shall offer two other enumerations of facts to exhibit the business which manufacturing establishments create, and the active and large circulations of money which they cause.

The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, whose mills are on the Patapsco, immediately employ more than 400 persons, and afford subsistence to about 1000, who are located on their premises. Nine tenths of these employed would be idle, except for some works of this description, and the rest, who subsist plentifully, and are well clothed, would be scantily fed and clothed. The appearance of these people and their manners, their intelligence and virtue, compared with the classes from which they were drawn, are as strongly marked in their favor as though they belonged to different races of men and women. About 120 of the 400 are females weaving with power looms; these average more than 10 dollars per month, and the price of boarding each is 125 cents per week. Their grade is much above that of servants employed in families—their earnings much more, living better, and time more at their own command, and they are always advancing in knowledge.

500,000 lbs of cotton, are annually consumed at this establishment; its weight is almost 230 tons, and perhaps 120 tons of the goods which it produces goes into the foreign exports of the United States.

1200 barrels of flour, 500 cwt. of Indian meal, and 30,000 lbs. of bacon, besides what is brought upon the premises by individual purchasers, are among the articles disposed of at this factory; with 10,000 dollars worth of sugar, coffee, molasses, tea, and other foreign groceries, and 18,000 dollars worth of *British* and other taxed goods, in addition to some articles and supplies obtained at the stores in the neighborhood, all which have been established in consequence of this factory.

The probability is that all the people employed and subsisted at or through these works, annually con-

some more than 30,000 dollars worth of taxid goods—though the children collected there are in the proportion of three to one, compared with their gross number in the United States, such places being the asylums of widows and old persons encumbered with large families, too proud to enter into the poor houses, and not ashamed to do what they can to obtain an honest livelihood for themselves. The supplies of working people for this and all the other establishments round about Baltimore, are drawn from the poorest of the community, who soon cast off their miserable looks and ragged habiliments, and assume the appearance of comfort and hundreds and thousands who never would have known the difference between A and Z, had they remained at their old homes, learn to read and write, and become respectable young women, worthy wives, and good mothers. Many of them who are expert and economically, accumulate handsome little sums of money, with which to begin the world when married, whose parents never had so much before-hand in the whole course of their lives. The morals of the females at such establishments, whether from the necessity of preserving order, or whatever cause, are incomparably superior to those of their own class, running wild through the woods, or loitering in the streets, ragged and filthy, victims of laziness, lewdness, intemperance and disease.

The Wren factory, we believe, is more extensive than the Union—there are also near Baltimore, the Thistle, the Savage, the Patapaco, the Powhatan, and the Washington, for the manufacture of cotton, and under, at least, equally good regulations as the establishment which we have particularly spoken of, its items being at hand. And further, there is a great establishment in the city, lately much enlarged, for the spinning of cotton and making cotton canvass, &c. and more than 400 persons are employed therein, the chief part of whom reside in 70 or 80 two story brick tenements belonging to the establishment, and the whole would make a large village, if detached from the city: there is also the Lanvale factory within the limits of the corporation, and perhaps others in the neighborhood that we do not just now recollect.

The following summary notice of the business transacted at and in consequence of Dupont's powder mills, is drawn from an authentic source, and pleasingly shews more of the effects of domestic manufactures.

This establishment was made in 1803, and since then, up to the 1st June last, 9,718,438 lbs. of powder have been manufactured thereat. Had this been imported, and at the average price of not less than 21 cents per pound, as its actual cost in England or France, the whole sum to have been paid away would have exceeded two millions of dollars, all which, except for the cost of the raw materials, has been kept at home. Now this, and other establishments furnish large quantities for exportation—much capital being involved in the manufacture, and the domestic competition keeps down the cost to the consumer foreign powder, at the present time, being from 26 to 30 cents per lb. without profit to the merchant, while the American, with at least the same good qualities, sells at from 16 to 20 cents; and if the home manufacture was stopped, the price of the foreign article would immediately rise to from 32 to 36 cents. Before the war, which established the domestic powder works, the price was fifty cents, or more than double its present rate, and chiefly for the profit of foreigners! In this state of affairs, the policy of allowing a

drawback of duties on imported gun powder, may well be questioned. Why be the mere agent of opening a market for the foreign product, when we have a better one of our own to supply the demand? Self preservation is the first law of nature. Further, we may remark that crude saltpetre, one of the principal raw materials for the manufacture of gun powder, is now taxed with a duty of 15 per cent. Saltpetre is not manufactured in this country in time of peace, except in very small comparative quantities, and should not, if it could, as it is of great importance to keep for time of war all that the country may contain. The duty of 3 cts. per lb. on refined saltpetre, which was laid by the tariff of 1824, acts, on the contrary, as an encouragement to industry, and has already had the good effect of every other encouragement to domestic manufactures. There are now several large establishments for refining saltpetre, and the price which, when imported and previous to the duty, had never been less than ten cents per pound, is now reduced to 7½ cents per pound.

The product of Dupont's mills for several years past has been from 6 to 700,000 lbs. With the new mills lately added, the quantity manufactured in the present year is expected to exceed 800,000 lbs. The materials imported for making the quantity is 712,000 lbs. of crude salt petre from the East India, and 94,000 lbs. of brimstone from France or Italy together weighing more than the manufactured article, and because of the greater length of the voyages for the chief article, employing three times more tonnage than the manufactured article, if imported from Europe, would do! Besides, there are employed at this factory—

	<i>Men.</i>
Overseers clerks, and powder makers, &c.	99
Blacksmiths,	3
Millwrights,	8
Carpenters,	6
Masons,	5
—	
Add, coopers for making casks,	121
Tinners to make cannisters,	17
	2
—	
	140

There are wagoes and shallopmen, to transport the materials and goods to and fro, persons to supply the coopers with wood, &c. and many, at certain seasons, are engaged in gathering and preparing the wood of willows, &c. for charcoal. It is moderate to suppose that 600 persons are subsisted by this factory, independent of the farmers furnishing their particular supplies because of its existence. The foreign and coasting transportations, caused by this establishment, is not less than 1,200 tons annually.

There is another thing worthy of remark which belongs to this establishment, and many others—several of the working people suffer their earnings to accumulate until they amount to several hundred dollars, proceed to the west, and become cultivators of their own fields. This is an evil that attends manufacturing in America, as a British manufacturer would say—the frugal and deserving are placed in the road to independence—but who could arrest their progress? No one. Every liberal proprietor, like Mr Dupont, encourages and carefully guards the interests of such men, though he may now and then lose one of his best workmen by it; the example is precious to those who remain, and the account is far more than balanced in favor of human nature.

We have thus briefly and imperfectly noticed certain of the chief things, and a few of the minor articles which make up the domestic trade of our country, and are not without hope that many who shall reflect upon what is stated, will be much surprised at the real importance of this trade, which, because of our familiarity with it, we have so generally regarded as a secondary concern! It is strange to observe the *transmutations* which this commerce causes.—Bread from Baltimore, iron from Philadelphia, lead from St. Louis, travel east, and return in the shape of cotton or woollen cloths, wine glasses or tumblers, these again are changed or interchanged to and fro times without number; and there is a perpetual reciprocal trade between those who have articles to sell and are willing to buy, and each furnishes the other on cheaper terms than foreigners would supply them at: and in these we see a happy union between agriculture, manufactures and commerce; the production of the first subsisting the second, and the prosperity of the second joining itself to the first to increase commerce, both foreign and domestic. And thus an active circulation of value is kept up which preserves the vitality of all parts of the union. During the present year the chemical preparations at Baltimore will have a value of about 400,000 dollars—and some of these will be found in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, and at Eastport, at the Sant de St. Marie, and Tallahassee—in every state. So with the great staple of Pennsylvania—her iron; so with various manufactures of Massachusetts. Maine wants the cotton of Alabama, and the latter wants the wool and woollens of Maine. The small states of Rhode Island and Delaware have no apprehensions of their great neighbors, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, but throw out in every direction, and without restraint, the various products of their industry, and receive whatever is convenient or comfortable for themselves. A common "starry flag" floats over the navigation which each keeps up with the other, and our lakes and rivers are enlivened by the same emblem of liberty and light, of union and strength, the pledge also of safety. The silence of our forests is broken by the hum of domestic trade, and the "bowels of the land" witness our industry; the great "land ships" of Pennsylvania, &c. penetrate the interior in every direction, and our coasting vessels visit every inlet from the sea. Foreigners have no "regulation" over this trade—it is independent of "British orders in council" or "French decrees." *It is our own—the source of wealth, the parent of population, and grand nursery of soldiers and seamen.*

In conclusion—With respect to the domestic navigation which the mutual supplies and mutual wants of the different parts of our country require, and the foreign trade which our manufactures furnish, we again remark that the whole concerns us. The ships are built by our own mechanics navigated by our own seamen, and all subsisted by our own farmers. These great businesses are daily increasing. If further protection be afforded as reciprocity is denied by Great Britain and other European countries in their trade with us, the coasting trade which has risen from 281,622 tons in 1800, to 722,326 tons in 1825, will probably amount to more than a million in 1830, and our whole coast will be bordered by vessels, navigated by a hardy race, whose march is "on the mountain wave," able and willing to chastise the insolent who shall approach our shores with hostile bearing towards us. The fact certainly is—that manufactures have already, though yet in their infancy with us, very materially increased the tonnage and seamen of the United States.

LAW CASE.

Important to merchants. Thomas M. and others, vs. H. & A. Crookshank. This case was tried yesterday

before Judge Irving, and we publish it because it involves a point of some moment to our mercantile friends, particularly owners and consignees of vessels.

The plaintiffs are the owners of the brig *Morgiana* which arrived in this port last March, having on board about 500 bales of cotton belonging to about thirty different consignees, and among the rest 75 bales belonging to the defendants. The brig discharged her whole cargo on the wharf in three days; the defendants were notified that their cotton was coming out—a cartman was sent to get it, but it was so mixed up with other cotton out of the same vessel, that he testified he could not get it.—It remained on the wharf two nights, and when the defendants came to take it away two bales were missing.

This suit was brought to recover the freight for the seventy-five bales. The defence rested on the ground that the delivery on the wharf was not such a delivery as the terms of the bill of lading required—that the different marks of cotton belonging to the different consignees, should have been separated as they came out of the vessel, so that each consignee could have easily found his own—and, that it ought not to have been turned out of the vessel promiscuously.

Mr. Bache testified that in this case the cotton on the wharf was piled up ten tiers high, so that it was with extreme difficulty that the defendants' cotton could be got at. The cartman testified that it was almost impossible to get at it—that he tried together with another cartman, and gave up the job. The defendants endeavored to show that it was customary in discharging cotton to separate the parcels belonging to different consignees as they came out. Messrs. Catlin, Hurlburt, and Laidlow, packet owners, testified that it was not customary so to do—that if it was sometimes done, it was considered an act of courtesy, and not obligatory on the ship owner—that goods were always considered at the risk of the consignees as soon as they were landed on the wharf; and that was a part of the custom and as necessary to make the goods so at the risk of the consignee, that the consignee be notified that his goods are coming out.

The judge charged the jury that the custom of the port must in this and similar cases regulate the law; that if they were satisfied that the whole seventy-five bales had been landed on the wharf, and that it was customary to discharge and land cotton in the manner this had been landed, the plaintiffs had complied with the undertaking in the bill of lading, and had made such delivery as entitled them to their freight.

The jury retired about fifteen minutes and came in with a verdict for the plaintiffs for freight, primage and interest.

Blanchford and Anthon for plaintiffs. John Wall for defendants. [N. Y. Statesman.]

COMMERCE OF THE BALTIC. From the *New York Daily Advertiser*. The following is an account of the ships which have entered the port of Elsinour, during the years 1825 and 1826. This account gives a very sad opinion of the activity of the French shipping business in the Baltic. It is painful for a nation like France to be placed only in the twelfth rank, and to see herself excelled by Lubeck.

Ships.	1825.	1826.
English,	5,186	3,730
Prussian,	2,382	2,021
Swedish,	1,309	1,266
Norwegian,	941	865
Danish,	804	779
Holland,	633	620
Mecklenburgh,	602	563
Hanover,	413	427
Russian,	359	328
United States,	295	159
Lubeck,	120	111
French,	72	81
Bremen,	33	80
Oldenburgh,	56	20
Hamburgh,	25	24
Portuguese,	8	9

Total 13,206 11,103

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 11—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 10, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 643

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The changes inserted in the present sheet on "British trade and prohibitory laws," we think, will be found interesting. The matter fitted to an exhibit of these subjects might have been much increased, but a sufficiency, perhaps, has been given, and with all possible plainness, and abounding with practical results, drawn from official papers or other authentic statements. We should be glad if our old friend Dr. Cooper, or new opponent, Mr. McCord, of Columbia, S. C. would meet the query proposed about cotton, in page 173; and, when we give the chapter which more immediately relates to that valuable product, we feel pretty confident that these gentlemen will be "almost prevailed" upon to believe, as we certainly do, and, as we think the public will believe, that the domestic manufacture of it causes the consumption of 100,000 or 150,000 bales more of the cotton of the southern states than would be used, except for such manufacture and the competition with England which it affords, in foreign markets.

Mr. McCord may think himself neglected—but, as before observed, some remarks on his speech of fifty pages are ready, and only wait room for insertion. We expect to give them next week.

In making up the appendix to the address on behalf of the Harrisburg Convention, the compiler rejected several hundreds of articles that would have been valuable, could he have reconciled the figures used in them with the facts as they appeared to his understanding; and some errors, yet undetected, have, perhaps, passed through his hands. He notices, however, that 10,000 instead of 1000 tons of copperas, (in page 156), are said to be annually made at Stafford, Vermont. This was originally put down 1000, but altered because that in a respectable journal printed near the factory, the quantity was given in letters "ten thousand." No other uncorrected error has yet been made manifest—though it would be a presumptuous aiming at perfection to intimate that they do not exist.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The following resolutions were offered in the senate of Tennessee, by Mr. Brown, on the 18th ult.

Resolved, by the general assembly of Tennessee, That the constitution of the United States should be so amended as to give the election of president and vice president directly and conclusively to the people, preserving the present relative weight of the several states in the election.

Resolved, That the measures of the present administration of the general government are injurious to the interests and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That the surest remedy of these evils now in the power of the people, is the election of Andrew Jackson to the chief magistracy of this union.

Resolved, That the governor cause to be furnished to each of our senators and representatives in congress, a copy of the foregoing resolutions and the remarks accompanying the same.

We are willing to proceed to as great lengths as any one, if it be possible to prevent such *managements* in state legislatures and otherwise, as were exhibited in the elections of 1800, 1812 and 1824, especially in the two first, and in New York, in regard to the last; and we also have much repugnance to elections by the house of representatives, because that the purity of them will always be suspected—as it was in 1800, so it was in 1824, and it ever will be—but never can yield our consent, humble as it is, to any proposition of the kind offered by Mr. Brown.

The election of president, as at present established, is a compound operation—more of the states than of the people; seeing that the people may be denied the right of voting, however anxiously they shall desire it, as in

Pennsylvania in 1800 and in New York in 1824, by the stubbornness, or despotism, of a majority in either branch of the state legislature. But if it is to be pretended that the people may elect their president, *let the people, in reality, elect him.* We wonder at the want of reflection shown in the stirrings that have been made of this subject, and at the quarters of the country from whence they come. If it is designed to suffer the people to elect their president—we shall say well; but if to cause one of the people in certain states, to have as much weight as three of the people in others of the states, in such election—we shall not enter into any new compact bottomed on such gross inequality, though indisposed to violate the old one, until the public judgment is prepared, (through experience), to bring about a radical reformation. A man in Pennsylvania is as good as a man in Tennessee—and, if a president is to be chosen by the "people," every citizen should have one full and honest and equal vote. We however, prefer confederation to consolidation; and do not like to be cheated by names without substance.

We speak only of the first resolution. The others have no manner of connection with it.

THE MORGAN AFFAIR. We had resolved not to have further noticed this affair until what might be accepted as *undoubted truth* should be presented—so great is the mass of wicked misrepresentation or honest mistake that has occurred about it. But having seen the unanimous verdict of a coroner's inquest, of twenty three persons, over the body of a man found in the waters of lake Ontario, that the same was that of "William Morgan, and that he came to his death by suffocation by drowning," we reverted to the subject and mentioned the fact in the last REGISTER. The witnesses examined by this jury, (and their testimony is at full length before us), were numerous, among them was the wife of Morgan and several other persons who had well known his person, and they deposed that, in their opinion, the body was his. Mrs. Morgan particularly dwelling upon the fact that he had "double teeth all round," and that two of his teeth had been extracted; but when the clothes found on the deceased and certain tracts and a scrap of paper discovered in the pockets were shown her, she disavowed all knowledge of them, though she thought "that one or two of the letters were something similar to her husband's hand writing." And the two teeth that had been extracted from Morgan were exhibited by his wife, and "passed into the places or vacancies of the head of the body quite well," &c. as was deposed by Dr. Ezra Strong; and there was also a mark on one of his toes that was identified, &c.

After this followed the "confession" as of a certain R. H. Hill, of Buffalo, that he had been concerned in the murder of Morgan—but he had stated, that he himself had cut Morgan's throat and severed the body quite in two; and as no mark of violence was apparent on this body, the examination and statement of "Hill" did not agree, and an imposition or insanity was suspected.

But upon all this comes another investigation, which is stated at length in the Rochester Daily Advertiser. Sarah Monro, the widow, and Daniel Monro, the son, and John Cron, an intimate friend of Timothy Monro, who was upset in a skiff and lost in the mouth of the Niagara river in September last, were examined. The body was not produced, but the clothes which Timothy Monro had on when the fatal accident befell him, were described by all with a minuteness of detail shewing the most intimate knowledge of them. His wife particularized every article that he had on, coat, vest, pantaloons, shirt, stockings and shoes, in color and make—how and where purchased, made or mended by herself, and with what sort of stuff in various places, and spoke of the buttons, strings, gussets, gathers, having chiefly made the garments for him—des

scribed the welt of the pantaloons, and how they were mended at the knee and in the crotch, &c. After all this testimony, and that of her son and John Cron, the latter also speaking of some religious tracts that he had seen in the possession of Timothy Monro, the clothes were produced, and it was found that they had been described "with an accuracy which none but the individual who had made or mended, or had a constant eye over them, could have evinced." and they also positively swore, that the sourtout coat, vest, pantaloons and stockings, shewn by Bates Cook, esq. as being found on the body which the jury, as above stated, has adjudged to be that of *William Morgan*, were those worn by *Timothy Monro* on the day of his death—and the shoes were made of "cow hide," as previously described by the witnesses.

We would gladly end this matter here, but a second examination of the body at Batavia on the 29th ult. renders it necessary to proceed a little further.

The jury of 23, which viewed the body on the shore of the lake, as before observed, pronounced it to be that of *William Morgan*—great stress was laid upon its having double teeth in front, that two of his teeth had been extracted—of his being bald on the top of his head, except a small place in the centre, of having a mark on one of his toes—that he wore no whiskers, &c. By the description of the clothing of *Timothy Monro*, no shadow of a doubt remained that the jury had been mistaken, or deceived on the testimony of the witnesses, themselves, we hope, mistaken; but the account of the second examination of the body, for which purpose it was disinterred, as stated in the Rochester papers, shew that *none* of the front teeth were double, that *five* teeth had been extracted and not only two, no mark could be found on the toe, that there was a tuft or handful of hair on the top of the head, quite long, and on the part where, as the witnesses deposed, *Morgan* had been "wholly bald," that there was one whisker and the other had been apparently clipped or pulled off! The following is an abstract of the testimony of *Dr. Cotes*—"has examined the body, and cut open the feet, and can find no mark of any of the toes having been scraped, as *Morgan's* is alledged to have been. Witness has cut the flesh, and discovers nothing to indicate anything more than the first stages of decomposition—the fat under the skin has not undergone decomposition, and thinks a body could not remain in this state a year—thinks this body not more decayed than a body would be, drowned on the 24th of September and exposed as this has been."

It was also deposed, by many witnesses, that *Morgan's* height was about five feet six inches—whereas that of the body was five feet nine inches and a half.

With all these facts before them, together with the testimony of the widow, son and friend of the deceased, as above stated, the jury decided that the body before them was that of *Timothy Monro*!

Thus the matter stands at present—and out of these statements we may judge of the excitement which yet prevails on account of the disappearance of *Morgan*.—What is the truth, we pretend not say.

BANKS. The bank of the state of Tennessee, located at Nashville, appears by a report lately made to the legislature to possess an available capital of \$573,453 besides deposits; and its paper actually out, the accommodation notes done by it, and the debts which it owes, amount to 589,745 dollars. Its available capital chiefly arising from the sales of lands, is constantly increasing.

The semi-annual report of a single Savings Bank in London, gives an aggregate of deposits during six months of not less than £283,230—a third of which was by females. The influence of these banks in producing industrious and economical habits, by affording a safe investment for the earnings of the poor, is invaluable.

NAVAL. On Saturday the 3d inst. a new and beautiful sloop of war, of 22 guns, was launched at the navy yard in Charlestown, (Mass.) She is called the *Falmouth*, and is considered to be one of the most perfect models of vessels of her class in our navy.

THANKSGIVING. Gov. Clinton of New York has issued his proclamation, recommending that the 12th day of

December be observed as a day of thanks giving and prayer. Thursday the 29th day of the present month has in like manner been appointed by the governors of Maine, Connecticut, and Ohio, for the same commendable purpose; and the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, set aside Thursday last, as a day to be "sanctified unto the Lord."

CAPT. PARRY has returned to London after another unsuccessful attempt to accomplish the polar voyage. On leaving the discovery ship, at the appointed place on the Spitzbergen coast, he betook himself to the sledge boats prepared for his conveyance over the ice, in pursuance of his original intentions and instructions, and was out for the space of sixty-one days; one of the boats being under his own charge, and the other under that of lieutenant Ross.

These two boats were hauled over the ice by the crew of the ship, 12 men to each, and after undergoing fatigue, they felt, that for a great part of the time they were on floating ice-bergs which carried them southward, while they were stretching every nerve to proceed northward; and thus, of necessity, they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. To establish this important fact in the clearest point of view, we have to mention that during the last three days of the expedition, and on taking his observations by the chronometer, captain Parry found that his boats had gained two miles only. The expedition arrived at latitude 82 45.; and had it proceeded but fifteen miles farther, captain Parry and his men would have obtained the pecuniary remuneration to which they were entitled on reaching 83.; but even this short distance was found to be unattainable by any physical effort. Immediately on reaching the ship the expedition proceeded homeward. We are happy to add, that captain Parry, his officers and men are all in good health.

[English paper.]

MISSOURI. The St. Louis (Missouri) Observer, announces the return on the 27th ult. of gen. Atkinson, with the detachment of U. S. troops which had ascended the Upper Mississippi to check the hostile spirit of the Winnebago Indians.—The detachment had come down in the short space of four days and a half from Prairie du Chien, a distance of 600 miles, in common keel and Mackinaw boats, and passed on to Jefferson barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis.

Before leaving the upper Mississippi, Gen. Atkinson re-established the important and commanding post of Prairie du Chien, by placing four companies there, which were withdrawn from the post at the falls of St. Anthony.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO. It has been very generally reported that sir Walter Scott in his life of Napoleon, has given some original information respecting the battle of Waterloo, which he obtained from the duke of Wellington. We can state upon good authority, that the above report is not true. Sir Walter certainly did try to get at some of the duke's private opinions respecting this famous battle; but his grace's reply was merely, "why the French peppered us most d—ly, but we peppered them better." [Glasgow Courier.]

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

To the president and directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to a request of your president, we have the honor to submit a brief summary of the operations in which we have been engaged, with reference to the contemplated rail road from Baltimore to the Ohio river; premising, however, that the account which we are about to furnish, from the limited time allowed for its compilation, (as well as from the absence of our assistants, whose reports we have not yet received), must necessarily be brief, and in some respects defective.

Early in July, lieutenant colonel Long, after a few days duty, was attacked by a severe illness, which has almost to the present period prevented his co-operation in the labors of the season. Deprived of his assistance, a report was made to you by two of the undersigned, on the 14th of

August, in which you were then apprized that we had completed our observations of the country from Baltimore westward as far as Williamsport, and southward as far as the Potomac, near the mouth of the Moubreacy.

Since that period, having received your instructions for the further prosecution of our operations, the reconnoissances have been resumed and extended to the Ohio river, by the different routes indicated by the topography, as most suitable to the enterprise in view.

The general direction of our examinations will, however, be more clearly seen by the following enumeration of the different routes which have been reconnoitred; and which will be found to include not only those whose examination was enjoined by your instructions, but every route, (save some partial deviations that may subsequently be suggested), which, from our knowledge of the direction of the respective tributaries to the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and of the intermediate country, could in any respect be recommended.

They are included within a triangle, the base of which is formed by the Ohio river, between the parallel of the southern Pennsylvania line, and the mouth of the great Kenhawa, and whose apex is at Baltimore; and are as follow:—

1st. A route through the valley of the Potomac, by Savage river and Crabtree creek, to the Alleghany mountain; and thence to the Ohio river by various routes which were suggested between the mouth of Fish creek and that of the Little Kenhawa river. Some of the examinations, however, beyond the Alleghany mountain, relative to the continuation of a route from the north branch of the Potomac, although in the progress of fulfilment, are not yet completed.

2d. A route through the valley of the south branch of the Potomac, and thence by its north fork, to the Alleghany mountain; whence the examination was conducted in such manner as to ascertain the feasibility of prolonging the route, either from the Greenbrier river to Elk river, and thence to the Little Kenhawa; or, of descending the Greenbrier and Great Kenhawa rivers, to the Ohio.

3d. An examination was made of the country intermediate to Harper's Ferry, and the Ohio river, with reference to a route across the valley of the Shenandoah, and the different ridges between that valley and the Ohio; its continuation beyond the Alleghany mountain, might, of course be in the same direction as by the first route.

4th. A general examination, from Harper's Ferry through the valley of the Shenandoah, was made with reference to a route contemplating a connection with the Great Kenhawa river.

Although it may appear, from the above enumeration, that the valleys of the streams have generally been pursued as the basis of our operations; yet as we have in no wise confined our observations to them, we may safely promise ourselves that the acquisition of the requisite preliminary topographical knowledge, as far as relates to the general direction of the routes, will result from the reconnoissances of the season. And we are satisfied, that when at a future day we shall be able more fully to develop those results, it will be apparent to the company, there exists no insurmountable obstacle to the complete success of their enterprise.

We have found the country more favorable to the accomplishment of such an object as that of the contemplated rail road, than could reasonably have been expected from its rough and broken aspect. Great facilities for the construction of such a work have, on a careful examination, with the object in view, been developed, where a superficial observation could hardly have led to expect them; and when minute and accurate surveys shall have determined the precise features of the country, we may anticipate the discovery of still greater facilities.

The difficulties which occasionally present themselves, it is true, are great, but we have met with none which we do not even now think that we perceive the modes by which they may be successfully overcome; and when science and experience shall have increased our resources, we may reasonably expect that with their aid, these obstacles will diminish to a much lower point than that at which we have now estimated them.

It is also necessary to remark, that interspersed with these difficulties are considerable extents of favorable ground, which by the facilities they will afford, will com-

pensate for the expenditure accumulated on the rougher portions, and thus reduce to a reasonable amount, the average cost of the whole work.

Our conclusions, founded as they are, on a mere examination by the eye, are of course liable to error, and may not be sustained by a more minute and accurate survey with instruments; but with this qualification, we feel warranted in pronouncing, that the rail road from Baltimore to the Ohio is practicable; and, that it can be accomplished at a reasonable expenditure of time and money.

In the further prosecution of this great work, we would recommend, that surveys be undertaken, and actively carried on, as soon as convenience will permit, beginning at Baltimore, and extending, in the first instance, only as far as may be necessary to determine the general direction of the road from this city to the Potomac. This being accomplished, the force at the disposal of the company may be concentrated so as to ensure the most speedy commencement of the actual execution of the work; so that once begun, the different examinations and various operations which shall be necessary, may all proceed simultaneously, and thus what is so desirable be effected, as early a completion of this magnificent undertaking as its magnitude will admit.

In anticipation of the commencement of surveys even at this late season of the year, we have already recalled lieutenants Barney, Trumble and Dillahunty and Mr. Harrison, the officers assigned to us as assistants by the war department, and their return to Baltimore may be expected in a week or ten days. Meanwhile we shall make the necessary arrangements preparatory to surveying, so that we may be ready to take the field, if such be your wish, on their arrival.

The favorable disposition, moreover, which has already been evinced by the war department, to afford every facility, which from the national character of the work it may be entitled to, induces us to believe that if it shall be necessary to ask further aid of the executive, it will not be denied, if it can be granted consistently with the interests of the public service.

Much time must necessarily be consumed in preparing a connected view of the discoveries which have been made, accompanied by appropriate delineations of the country embracing the several routes; and the delay of our final report on the operations of the past season, beyond the period at which we could otherwise present it, will of course be a consequence of our personal attentions during the progress of the surveys which have been alluded to. But no inconvenience will result from this circumstance, since the winter season will afford ample time for collating from the voluminous notes which are in our possession, the data requisite for our report.

In the progress of our examinations, particularly in the western districts, we have experienced great facilities from the inhabitants, many of whom, inspired by the intense interest which pervades that section of the country on the subject which has occupied us, have taken considerable trouble to render us all the information and assistance in their power.

Respectfully submitted by

S. H. LONG,

Topographical engineer, U. S. A.

WM. HOWARD,

U. S. assistant civil engineer.

WM. G. McNEILL,

Capt. U. S. topographical engineer.

November 6th, 1827.

It will be seen by the following, that the directors with a characteristic promptness, have advertised for proposals to furnish the necessary stone, timber, and iron, for the commencement of the rail road. It will be made.

Office of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, 2 8th November, 1827.

Notice is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the "Baltimore and Ohio rail road company," until the 15th day of Jan. 1828, for the furnishing stone, timber and iron of the following dimensions to wit: Oak or yellow pine scantling, 7 inches square, in pieces of 12 to 18 feet long

Do.	do.	8	do.	square	do.	do.
Do.	do.	9	do.	square	do.	do.

Locusts posts 8 feet long, 6 inches diameter at the small end

Do. do. 7 inches do. do.
Do. do. 8 inches do. do.
Locust keys, 2 feet long, 2½ inches thick and ¼ inches broad

Do. do. 1 foot long, 2½ do. do. do.
Rolled iron bars, 2½ or 2¾ inches wide, 5-8 inches thick and 15 feet long.

The foregoing to be delivered in the city of Baltimore on or before the first day of July, 1828.

Stone blocks of granite, gnies or other hard texture 8 by 12 inches, and from 6 to 12 feet long, addressed, the price to be stated at which they will be delivered in the city of Baltimore or at quarries, near to the route of the contemplated rail road.

P. E. THOMAS, *president.*

P. S. Persons desirous of contracting for any part of the foregoing materials, may receive further information, if desired, upon application at the office of the company.

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

The new governor, gen. Samuel Houston, pronounced his inaugural address on the 1st ult. as follows:

Clothed as I am with the constitutional powers, which are vested in the executive of the state, it is fit that I should not remain silent on the occasion. I am not unaware, that difficulties are incident to the station in which I am placed; but I am cheered by the consolatory hope, that I shall not look in vain to my countrymen for that support which justice and patriotism never fail to afford.

In the legislature of Tennessee I shall expect to find those measures which may be the subjects of executive recommendation, and which have for their object the good of our country, examined with fairness and impartiality. I cannot be insensible to the high obligations I am under to my fellow citizens who have confided to me the government of a state, so exalted in the scale of national character, and so justly proud of her achievements in the last sanguinary struggle with Great Britain. To me it is a source of grateful pleasure, and manly pride, that Tennessee is my adopted country. At an early age I came within her limits unattended by those adventitious aids, so necessary in pointing out the path of usefulness, and sustaining youth, under the pressure of inexperience and misfortune; and, however wayward and devious my course may have been in youth, her citizens have magnanimously upheld me. In return for that support, I trust my services have not been altogether unprofitable to my country. It has been my constant aim, in every public station in which it has been my fortune to be placed, to exert all my abilities in sustaining the rights of the people.

One of my obligations is to support the constitution of the United States. I am sensible of the sacred and important character of that instrument, and that it ought not to be violated—its provisions should be regarded, and extended in their operations to the purposes of its adoption. But at the same time, that we hold that production of our ancestors sacred, we should observe with vigilance and guard with firmness, our own constitution, (which is the guarantee of our sovereignty,) whenever an infraction of it is attempted by the general government. Thus while we support the federal constitution according to its essential principles, with a view to the preservation of the confederacy on the one hand,—we are bound on the other, to watch over, and preserve the rights of the state.

In administering the government of the state, I shall have no motive to lead me from pursuing the best interest of the community. With interest and feelings identified with yours, and in addition to these, that love of country which can only terminate with my existence, I feel assured that I will have the confidence of my fellow-citizens in the integrity of my official conduct. In the course of the administration it will be my constant determination to guard, with sedulous care, the rights of the humblest individual, while justice will be impartially administered to the most exalted in society.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg leave to tender through you to your several constituents, my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the recent expression of their partiality and confidence, and to you, individually, I offer my most respectful consideration.

SIX MILITIA MEN.

The Nashville committee have examined the state of the facts, in relation to the execution of the six militia men, at Mobile, early in Feb. 1815, by order of major gen. Andrew Jackson, commanding the seventh military district. The circumstances having been promulgated in desultory form, in various Gazettes, the committee have thought proper to ascertain to embody and submit them to the people of the United States.

It is a well known fact, that such was the frequency of desertion from militia service, within gen. Jackson's command in the south, during the years of 1813 and 1814, as to be greatly prejudicial to the service, and tended much to embarrass the success of the army in that quarter. No militia soldier for mere desertion, was capitally punished, within gen. Jackson's command during the war: this lenity produced insubordination to a considerable extent amongst a certain portion of the militia troops, who had been coerced into service by draft; and in the end, was a principal cause of one of the most dangerous mutinies, in a detachment of the southern army, that, perhaps has ever been witnessed in any description of military force; and which led to the trial, conviction, and execution of John Harris and five principal associates.

The extent and imposing character of this mutiny, with its suppression, the arrest of the offenders, their trial, conviction, with the punishment of Harris and his five associates in the mutiny and desertion, seems to be greatly misunderstood by many persons at a distance from the point where the facts occurred. Amongst the people of Tennessee, where the offenders resided, it is confidently believed but one opinion has prevailed, which is, that an example was indispensable, and that the commanding general could not, consistently with his duty, have done otherwise than confirm the judgment of the court martial.

In the summer of 1814, a detachment of militia, from Tennessee, was ordered out for a period of six months, to be computed from the time they should rendezvous and be mustered into service; this happened on the 20th of June, and of consequence the expiration of the time was limited to the 20th December, 1815, when by the terms of the agreement, their service would expire. Between the 15th and 20th of September, and before the expiration of even three months, a mutiny broke out; many violent, riotous and insubordinate acts took place. The commissary's store house, in which were provisions for the army, collected at great trouble and expense, was forcibly entered, and such articles, as by the mutineers were deemed necessary for subsistence, on their return, march, were seized and taken possession of—the bake house and ovens necessary to supply the troops with bread, were broken up and demolished, sentinels were assailed and driven from their posts, and the authority of officers put at open, wanton defiance, on the morning of the 20th September, two hundred of those militia deserted and commenced their march homeward. Some were arrested and brought back—others, convinced that they had erred, voluntarily returned to their posts and duty. For their trial, not a regimental, but a general court martial was convened, with authority to investigate the circumstances of their conduct, and to decide upon their guilt and innocence.

On the 21st of November, 1814, upon information lodged by Col. Pipkin, to whose regiment the mutinous troops belonged, an order was issued from the adjutant general's office, of which the following is a copy.

*“Adjutant general's office, November 21, 1814.
Head quarters, seventh military district.*

A general court martial to consist of five members and two supernumeraries will convene at Mobile, at such time as lieut. col. Arbuclle shall direct, for the trial of such militia prisoners as may be brought before it. Col. P. Perkins is hereby appointed president of the court, and lieut. W. L. Robeson of the 3d regiment infantry will act as judge advocate. Col. Pipkin of the 1st regiment W. T. militia, will detail the members from the state troops at and near fort Montgomery; order on all the witnesses necessary for the trial of the prisoners of the regiment at this place—also to furnish specific charges against them; and lastly, will notify lieut. col.

Arbuckle of the probable time they will reach this point, to enable him to regulate the hour of sitting. By command. (Signed),

ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant general.

The court martial, in pursuance of the above order from head quarters, having been detailed and the court rendered full and complete through col. Pipkins, who by order of the commanding general, had been directed to do so, on the 5th of December, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial, was convened under the following order.

"ORDERS.

The general court martial, of which col. Perkins has been appointed president, will convene at 11 o'clock on the 5th inst. at such quarters as the assistant dep. qr. master general may assign for that purpose.

(Signed),

M. ARBUCKLE,
Lieut. col. commanding."

The following entry, consequent upon the preceding order, is taken from the official and original proceedings of the court.

"The court met in pursuance of the preceding order, present lieut. col. Perkins, president—major Wm. Stuart, capt. Jas. Blackmore, capt. Wm. McKay, and lieut. James Boyd, members—lieut. David Mitchell and ensign James H. Williams, supernumeraries."

The organizing this court martial was amongst the last acts of gen. Jackson at this point: for on the day after it issued, the 22d of November, he set out for the Mississippi; on the 1st December reached New Orleans, where, until the announcement of peace, his head quarters were continued.

The court proceeded in their examination of the prisoners, and the whole were disposed of. Six of the ring-leaders, and principals of the mutiny, were found guilty and sentenced to death; the residue, to have their pay stopped and their heads shaved. Brigadier general Winchester at this time commanded at Mobile, nevertheless, the proceedings were sent to gen. Jackson, his superior, at New Orleans, for inspection and approval—by him the sentence, as to the six, was approved and ordered to be carried into effect, in four days after his approval should have been announced in general orders at Mobile—the others were pardoned and honorably discharged.

The above proceeding will show satisfactorily, that there was a general court martial, and not a "garrison or regimental one," as has been charged. It consisted of the requisite and legal number to constitute a court; and being composed of militia officers nothing of bias, or injustice towards the prisoners can be imputed. It seems difficult to conceive, how any one could have mistaken this for "a regimental garrison court martial," when, from the face of the order constituting the court, it is evident, it could be no other than a general court martial. Under all the circumstances of the case, the court found the prisoners guilty, while general Jackson did nothing more than approve the proceedings; or in others words, to withhold the exercise of the pardoning power, which by law rested with him.

OBJECTIONS.

1st. By some, it has been insisted, that the court was incompetent—that the number composing it should have been thirteen; and as it did not consist of this number, therefore it is maintained to have been illegally constituted, and consequently that its proceedings were void.

Courts martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers from 5 to 13, (see the 64th article of the rules and regulations of war), and such court will be legal. It should, though, consist of thirteen, where such number of officers can be had without injury to the public service; otherwise any number, not less than five, will answer—such is the law upon this subject.

The committee state, as an indisputable matter of fact, that such was the pressure of the moment, and the scarcity of officers, that, even organized as the court was of

*In the first publication made by the committee, through some error of the press, the names of two of the court, to wit, capt. McKay and lieut. Boyd, were omitted; also, captain Blackmore was misalled Blackman. This mistake, however, was corrected in the Nashville Republican and State Gazette.

seven, that number could with difficulty be spared the public service. The attack, which in August, had been made upon Mobile Point by a British squadron—the reduction of Pensacola and dislodgement of the enemy there in November, together with the prevailing rumors and opinions, that a descent was to be expected on the southern coast, all pointed to the necessity of keeping every officer at his post; and to the necessity too, of having the trials of the prisoners progressed with, that their example might not prove of pernicious effect to others. Indeed, not a week elapsed before a British fleet anchored off Cat Island; and in a few days thereafter, to wit, on the 14th of December, our gun boats on Lake Borne, near New Orleans, constituting our only marine defence in that quarter, were captured and destroyed. Even to this time the troops from East Tennessee and Georgia had not arrived. The regiment of colonel Pipkin constituted the principal reliance to garrison the posts and to hold in check the Creek Indians, who stood ready for revolt on the first appearance of a British force. These facts and circumstances go clearly to show that a greater number of officers could not have been spared from public service. Indeed, gen. Jackson had already departed from Mobile to New Orleans, so urgent did matters appear to him, and had confided the filling up the court to col. Pipkin. Towards the men composing his own regiment, col. Pipkin could feel no prejudice nor entertain a wish to deny them an impartial trial;—he must of had every disposition to afford such a court as would extend to them equal and impartial justice.

2d. OBJECTION. That no person can be sentenced to death but by the concurrence of two thirds of the court. To this objection, there is but one reply—the sentence of the court, as the committee are advised, was altogether unanimous. On the ground, then, that the whole always includes a part, there must have been a concurrence of two thirds.

3d. OBJECTION. That it was a garrison or regimental court-martial, which by the rules and articles of war, had not the right and power to try for capital offences. It was neither the one nor the other; but as the language of the order imports—A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

4th OBJECTION. That peace had been restored—the battle of the 8th January gained—all danger passed, and hence, there was no necessity for examples, or for enforcing rigid and exact rules. Peace had not been restored. It is true, the battle of Orleans had been won; but at what new point the enemy might strike, and when, was altogether uncertain. Indeed it was only on the 18th of January that the enemy abandoned the Mississippi; fort Boyer was assailed and captured on the 11th of February. It was not until the 10th of February, 1815, that rumors of peace were communicated to gen. Jackson at New Orleans, through the medium of the enemy's fleet. For some time after the British had retired from New Orleans, the commanding general, distrusting the intelligence of peace, was constrained to adopt every precaution lest an attack might be made at some unguarded point and an advantage obtained. His anticipations were correct, for shortly afterwards, Mobile Point was assailed and carried. Surely, then, it was not a time when any thing of mutiny and desertion should have been encouraged through lenity on the part of the commanding general.

5th OBJECTION. The last objection taken which will be noticed, is, that those men were in service under, and in pursuance of the act of congress of 1795; and, that consequently, they could be detained only for a term of three months service; and that to punish them was improper and against law.

This argument is erroneous and untenable throughout, as will be shown; but for a moment, suppose it to be true as stated, the answer is, that admitting this to have been actually the case, that they were in service but for three months, it can no wise vary the question, as the mutinous acts charged on the prisoners, took place before the 20th of September, and consequently before the expiration of three months from the 20th of June, at which time they were mustered into service. Even upon this ground there was guilt. The mutiny, riot, and insubordination, complained of, being within the three months, the period for which, as it is said they were in service under the act

of 1795, constituted offences against the recognized laws of the country and were punishable.

But it is not true, that those men were called into service for three months. They were called upon and mustered for *six months*, rightfully and agreeably to law: and not only will this be made manifest by incontestible documents, but likewise, that they, themselves, were fully apprized that such was the fact. It is correct, as has been stated by those who object to the conduct of gen. Jackson, that in virtue of any power which the governor of a state can exercise, apart from the general government, militia can be ordered to the field and detained there but for three months: yet, in virtue of several acts of congress, the last of which was passed and approved on the 8th of April, 1814, the president of the United States was authorized to call into active service, the militia for any length of time, not exceeding six months. In pursuance of this authority, the president, by his proper organ, the secretary of war, empowered the governor of Tennessee to act in his stead in calling the militia into actual service, as will appear by the following section of the act of congress and letters from the secretary of war.

“CHAPTER 139.

An act in further addition to an act, entitled “an act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States.”

Section 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia when called into the service of the United States by virtue of the before recited act, may, if in the opinion of the president of the United States the public interest require it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year.”

“War department, Jan. 11, 1814.

“SIR.—You are authorised to supply by militia drafts, or by volunteers, any deficiency which may arise in the militia divisions under the command of maj. gen. Jackson, and without referring on this head, to this department.

It may be well, that your excellency consult general Pinckney on such occasions, as he can best judge of the whole number necessary to the attainment of the public objects.

(Signed),

J. ARMSTRONG.”

To governor Blount.

(COPY.)

“War department, January 31st, 1814.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 5th inst. My letter of the 11th will have anticipated your enquiries relative to further detachments of militia. The attention of the paymaster of the army will be particularly directed to the payment of the troops who have been in service from Tennessee.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed),

J. ARMSTRONG.”

His excellency, W. BLOUNT, governor of Tennessee.

“The above two letters are true copies from the files in my possession. September, 20th, 1827.

(Signed),

WILLIE BLOUNT,
late governor of Tennessee.”

It was impracticable, situated as were the affairs of this country, during the war, that special and particular orders could be made out and forwarded to the governors of the respective states, ready, and calculated to meet every particular exigency that might arise in the progress of the war. Where the enemy might appear, and when; and hence, for what definite period of time, militia service might be required, were matters, so wholly dependent on the movements of the enemy, that the distance at which the general government was placed, rendered it expedient, and indeed indispensable, that something of enlarged and general powers should be confided to the state executives, and more particularly to the executive of Tennessee, which was far distant from the seat of the general government. For this reason, doubtless, and for none other, did president Madison cause the above order to be issued to Willie Blount, governor of the state of Tennessee.

By this act of congress, and order of the secretary of war, there was conferred as full and ample powers on

the governor as the president himself possessed in relation to calling out the militia; an order altogether necessary, that in future, the risk, danger, and trouble of distant communications might be avoided in times of sudden emergencies and imminent perils. That order placed within the discretion of the governor of the state the right and power of calling into service so many of the militia of the state, and for such lengths of time as he might think proper, not exceeding six months. The governor was authorized to “supply by militia drafts any deficiency which may arise,” suggesting, merely, that reference should be made to general Pinckney as to the number that might be considered necessary. Here, by way of better understanding, it may be proper to remark that at this time, general Jackson, being only in the militia, and not in the regular service, it was not for him to enquire what were the powers of governor Blount, as derived from the department of war. As an officer under the state, and such in fact he was until June, 1814, it was his duty to regard, and to obey the orders which were issued to him by governor Blount, and to draw from his divisions such numbers of men, and for such period of service as the order issued to him should direct, not exceeding six months. A force sufficient for the reduction of the hostile Creek Indians had been called to the field on the 3d of January, 1814, and which, about the middle of March, gave a finish to the war that had been waged against the Creeks: this circumstance rendered it unnecessary for the governor to act upon the order of general Armstrong, secretary of war, until the 28th of May, when in pursuance of directions from general Pinckney, a portion of the militia were called into service from gen. Jackson's division. Governor Blount's order to the general bears date the 20th of May, 1814, and is in the following words:

“Nashville, May 20, 1814.

SIR—In compliance with the requisition of major general Thomas Pinckney, that the posts of fort Williams, fort Strother, fort Armstrong, fort Ross and forts Old and New Deposit, should be kept up, the doing of which he has confided to you, until the objects of the government in relation to the war against the hostile Creek Indians shall have been fully effected; and from the probable expiration of the time of service of the troops, now occupying those important posts, commanded by colonel Bunch, prior to a final accomplishment of the views of government, in relation to the Creek war, you will without delay, order out one thousand militia infantry of the 2d division, for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged by order of the president of the United States; or, you may accept a tender of service of the above number of volunteer infantry from the 2d division for the aforesaid term, for the purpose of garrisoning the said posts, at your option; which latitude in relation to calls for men to act against the Creeks in furtherance of the views of government in that behalf, is given to me by instructions from the war department. Those troops will be commanded by an officer of the rank of colonel, and will be required to rendezvous at Fayetteville, on the 20th of June next; thence they will proceed to the above mentioned posts under your order, in such number to each, as you shall assign. It is important to the public interests that they should be at those posts between the 1st and 10th of July next, as about that time the term of service of the troops, now there, under colonel Bunch, will expire, and at which posts there is much public property committed to their charge.

You will order the muster master to attend and muster the troops into service—you will call on the contractor for provisions, and on the assistant deputy quartermaster likewise for supplies in his department.

(Signed),

WILLIE BLOUNT.”

To major general Andrew Jackson,
second division of Tennessee militia.

From the facts here stated, these conclusions necessarily result; that Blount, acting as the governor of Tennessee, was authorised by the secretary of war, gen. Armstrong, without referring to that department, to take such measures for supplying the deficiencies in the militia, as to him might appear expedient and necessary. That in pursuance of this authority, one thousand men being wanted, an order was issued to general Jackson, then in the service of the state, to cause that number to be

mustered from his division, into service, without delay, which was accordingly done; and they were placed under the command of colonel Pipkin. That Jackson, being major general of the militia in the state, could not enquire into the authority and power of governor Blount, as derived from the department of war, even had it been imprudently exercised; he was bound to execute the order if not consistent with law.

But it is insisted, by some, that it is not material as to the time for which the services of those men were required—that they were ignorant of the fact—that they believed themselves in service but for three months—and that this ignorance, and this misconception, should have operated in their favor. It is difficult to see the force of such an argument,—or on any ground whatever, to justify its introduction. Every man of common sense knows that ignorance of the law, will not excuse its infraction. If such a rule did not exist, the good order and first principles of society would be unhinged, and every offender be ready with an ample and sufficient defence, for any outrage he might think proper to commit upon the rights of his neighbor.

It is not a fact, however, that those troops were ignorant of the length of time for which they were engaged. It is a groundless assertion and has arisen, it is presumed, solely and entirely from the expression which was contained in a letter purporting to be written by Harris, one of the prisoners, to gen. Jackson—and which, as has been shown by the public prints, is altogether a forgery. No such letter was ever received from Harris; and no opinion as to the service being restricted to three months was then entertained. The offenders knew better; and as evidence of the fact, the proceedings of the court are here again referred to.

Extract from the court martial proceedings.

"John Smith, file major, sworn, states, that he never heard language used by the captain to his men, but to continue in service till the expiration of six months; and that it was highly improper to be breaking off, and that they would be punished if they went sooner."

"David Morrow, sergeant in capt. Strother's company, being sworn, states, on the march between fort Jackson and Deposit, his captain asked him how long he expected to remain in service? to which he replied *six months*, as they were mustered for that time."

Sergeant John D. Smith, being sworn, states

"That he formerly belonged to capt. Smith's company and was attached to capt. Strother's company at fort Williams; marched under his command to fort Jackson and never heard his captain say one word on the subject mentioned in the charges, but once when at fort Jackson, when the mutiny assumed a pretty high tone, he observed, 'Boys! hush! mutinying—stay until I go home, which will be at the expiration of six months.'"

If these extracts taken from the proceedings of the court did not exist, it would be in no wise material; nor are they now material, except as going to show the opinion which then prevailed. The order of governor Blount on this subject, requiring that they should be called out and mustered for six months, is of itself, sufficient to show the nature and extent of the service for which those troops were required.

Governor Blount acted in this business under and by authority from the secretary of war, and gen. Jackson in calling out those men from his division, executed, as he was bound to do, the orders of gov. Blount. It has been objected, and by some of the late representatives in congress from a sister state in their circular letters, that no such authority had been given to governor Blount, and as a reason for such opinion it is alleged, that such an order "is not to be found among the records of Washington city." It occurs to the committee, that this is a very insufficient reason. The non-production of papers from the city of Washington, should not be considered conclusive evidence that none such ever existed, for it is demonstrated conclusively in this case, that such an order was given by the secretary of war. If lost or mislaid, be it so—but let not its non-production be relied on as conclusive evidence to establish disputed facts; for that is in opposition to reason and right.

It appears then, that these men were guilty of extravagant exercises—a violation of duty and of the laws of the country. It appears too, that they were legally call-

ed into service for six months; and that before the expiration of even three months, their acts of mutiny took place.—All, therefore, that can be alleged against general Jackson, is simply, that having in his hands the power to pardon, he did not consider the public interest and public safety would be promoted by its exercise. This, alone, constitutes the only ground of censure against him, and it is not a just ground for censure. For suffering, or permitting the execution, he has been censured as a tyrant and an oppressor. It was the law, not the commanding general, that consigned them to death. True, he could have granted pardon to the six, as he did to those whose pay was ordered to be stopped and heads sentenced to be shaved; it is also true, that gen. Washington might have spared the life of the unfortunate, though guilty maj. Anire; yet he did not, for the reason that he thought the public good demanded the sacrifice. On the authority of gen. Keed, of Maryland, who was a captain in the revolutionary war, the country has been informed, that, acting under the positive orders of gen. Washington, without a trial of any sort, he caused a soldier to be shot who was taken in the act of desertion and sent his head to the camp of his general; that he was reprimanded by his superior officer because he had omitted to execute two others taken at the same time. No man acquainted with the character of Washington can impute to him a want of humane and generous feeling; neither can such an imputation rest against gen. Jackson. Both acted with a view to the great interests of the country; assuming the ground, which in times of war must ever be maintained, that sacrifices for the public weal are occasionally indispensable, and that at such moments it would be criminal—nay, moral treason, to the rest of the community to indulge in an excess of feeling.

Six ringleaders and principals, out of two hundred, being by a legal court found guilty and condemned for mutiny, desertion, and outrage to public property, how could gen. Jackson have pardoned them and looked for order in his army afterwards?—The crisis was a trying one; a powerful British fleet and army were hovering along our southern coast, able to land when and where they pleased. In such a state of things, mutiny and desertion, by all possible means, were to be guarded against and prevented. By what rule of reason, or with what propriety could gen. Jackson have punished any soldier for similar offences, if he had extended pardon and forgiveness to Harris and his associates? The country, his army, and himself, must have fallen victims to examples so dangerous—it would have been mistaken mercy!

Believing that the objections repeatedly made are now satisfactorily met and answered by a development of the facts attending the case, the committee offer this dislosure with the annexed statements to the candid consideration of the public.

JOHN OVERTON,

Chairman of the Nashville committee.

S. PATTERSON, Secretary.

MR. MARKLEY'S LETTER.

From the Democratic Press.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Isaacs, and major Eaton, have thought proper to bring my name before the public, as that of a person implicated, or in some way concerned, in an attempt to induce general Jackson to give a certain pledge, or pledges, as to a certain appointment it would be his duty to make in the event of his election as president of the United States. One consequence of the publications of these gentlemen has been, that they have given rise to a torrent of abuse and calumny, which has been directed again . . . It is not, however, for the purpose of averting this blutell stream, or of notifying those who have cast into it their mite of slander, that I sit down. My object is of a higher nature; a desire to do myself justice, and, so far as my best recollection and judgment shall permit, to spread the truth, and the whole truth, before my fellow citizens. I do not hope, by any thing I can say, however satisfactory and conclusive, to propitiate any of my enemies, personal or political; nor shall I for that, or any other purpose, turn from a full and fair examination of such parts of the letters of the gentlemen who have imposed upon me this unpleasant duty. As relates to myself, I could have wished to have been spared this appeal, but it is no longer a matter of

choice. I might have been persuaded to permit the errors and inaccuracies of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isaacks, arising from a want of recollection, to pass unnoticed; and, from a desire to be at peace, I might even have been content to overlook their unkindness; but, when major Eaton, on their showing, presumes to call me "the negotiator," in what he represents to be a corrupt transaction, I am imperatively bound to speak, and I will speak that which I do know to be true. Let the blame and condemnation fall where it ought, where it is merited, but not on me.

If these were not motives sufficiently powerful, there is another which would determine me. An effort is making, by the use, and the abuse, of my name, to wound the characters of some of our ablest and most exalted citizens, and by accusations which I believe to be unfounded, and in which, I am certain, I bore no part, to sink them in public estimation; to cast them down from the heights which they have honorably attained, and in their places to put those whom I regard as having adopted principles, and avowing a determination to pursue a course of policy, which I have no doubt would greatly effect the prosperity and happiness of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the whole union.

That I was originally friendly to the election of gen. Jackson to the presidency, I do not deny. My feelings of gratitude towards him for his military services to his country remain, and ever shall remain, unchanged. I voted for him in the democratic caucus of 1824. As a representative of Pennsylvania, I subsequently not only gave him my vote, but used my best exertions, by every fair and honorable means, to promote his election to the presidential chair. The united exertions of his friends having failed to effect his election, I was not one of those who felt it a duty, or thought it proper, immediately to unfold the standard of opposition without knowing the principles and the policy of the men who were to be called to assist in administering the government of the union—because I had been defeated, by a constitutional majority of the states, in my desire to have gen. Jackson elected, it did not seem to me that I was called upon to resist, embarrass and overthrow the administration, whether it should be right or wrong. I thought it my duty as a representative of the people, and as a citizen, patiently to wait and see what would be the general character of Mr. Adams's administration, and what would be the complexion of his cabinet.

When I ascertained that he had taken to his aid such able and experienced advisers as Mr. Clay, Mr. Rush, Mr. Southard and Mr. Barbour, men identified with the republican institutions of our country, in peace and in war; men who had enjoyed the confidence of the republican administrations of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe; men who had long acted, and were incorporated with, the great democratic family of the union, I did not feel myself at liberty to doubt what would be the character and policy of Mr. Adams's administration. I considered that in these appointments, a pledge was given to the nation, that the policy which had been pursued under former administrations would be pursued under the present. I determined, therefore, that as a representative of the people, and as one of the people, I would not permit my partialities, my disappointments, or my prejudices, to get the better of my judgment and patriotism, but that I would judge the administration by its measures. If it continued to support and sustain those that sustained a system which promotes national prosperity, American manufactures, internal improvements and commerce; and to cherish peace, and administer the government with a due regard to economy, it should receive my cordial and hearty support.

The latter end of December, 1824, I believe, but cannot with absolute certainty say it was on the 30th, my friend, Mr. Buchanan, called to see me in the evening at my boarding house. I happened to be alone in my room: he sat with me a considerable length of time; our conversation turned, principally, on the then pending presidential election. Mr. B. commenced, by stating that he felt great solicitude for the election of general Jackson, and that his friends should use every honorable means to promote it; to which I replied, that I heartily united with him in opinion. Mr. Buchanan adverted to the rumors which were afloat, that the friends of Mr. Adams were

holding out the idea that in case he should be elected, Mr. Clay would probably be offered the situation of secretary of state, and that in case general Jackson was elected, he would appoint, or continue Mr. Adams secretary of state. I told Mr. Buchanan I thought such a report was calculated to do the general a great deal of injury, and if it were not well founded, it ought to be contradicted; and mentioned further, that there was great plausibility in such reports, and their receiving credit, particularly that which represented general Jackson as having determined, if he should be elected, that he would continue Mr. Adams secretary of state, inasmuch as Mr. Adams had been one of his ablest defenders and advocates in his report sustaining general Jackson against the charges which were preferred against him for his conduct in relation to the Seminole war.

Mr. Buchanan stated that he had written to, or received a letter from a mutual friend of ours in Pennsylvania, on the subject of the presidential election, and cabinet appointments, and that he had determined to call upon the general himself, or to get major Eaton to mention to him the reports that were in circulation, and obtain, if he could, a contradiction of them. Mr. B. also asked if I had seen Mr. Clay, and whether I had had any conversation with him, touching the presidential election. I replied that I had seen him in the house, but had had no conversation with him on that subject, but said I was anxious to get an opportunity to have a conversation with him, as I felt a great anxiety that he should vote with Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan replied that no one felt more anxious, for various reasons, than he did himself; that it was important, not only as it regarded the success of general Jackson's election that Mr. Clay should go with Pennsylvania, but on account of his ulterior political prospects: declaring that he (Mr. B.) hoped one day to see Mr. Clay president of the United States, and that was another reason why he should like to see him secretary of state in case general Jackson was elected; and that if he was certain that Mr. Clay's views were favorable to general Jackson's election, he would take an opportunity of talking to the general on the subject, or to get Mr. Eaton to do so; that he thought by doing so he would confer a particular benefit on his country, and that he could see nothing wrong in it. Mr. Buchanan urged me to use no delay in seeing Mr. Clay. I told him I would, and accordingly called upon Mr. Clay at his boarding house, I think the evening after this conversation, but he was not at his lodgings. I called to see him again, but he had some of his friends with him; I had no opportunity of conversing with him, nor had I ever any conversation with him until the evening of the 10th or 11th of January, prior to my leaving Washington for Pennsylvania to attend the courts in Montgomery county. The conversation I then had with him was of a very general character; no mention was made of cabinet appointments, and I did not ascertain which of the candidates Mr. Clay would support. I have no recollection of any thing being said in the conversation with Mr. Buchanan about the friends of Mr. Clay moving in concert at the election; I however distinctly recollect that we both expressed an anxious hope that the west would not separate from Pennsylvania.—I have no recollection whatever of having urged Mr. B. to see gen. Jackson, although I concurred in the propriety of his suggestion that he should call to see him; nor have I the faintest recollection of any thing being said about fighting Mr. Adams's friends with their own weapons. If any such expressions were used, I am very certain it was not by me. From the recollection I have of the conversation to which Mr. Buchanan has reference, in his letter to the public, of the 8th of August last, my impressions are, that the object of his visit that evening, was to urge the propriety of my seeing Mr. Clay, and to give him my views as to the importance of his identifying himself with Pennsylvania in support of gen. Jackson. I entertained no doubt that Mr. Buchanan was honestly determined that no exertions on his part should be wanting, and that he felt confident he could speak with certainty as to the great mass of gen. Jackson's friends, that, in case of the election of gen. Jackson, they would press upon him the appointment of Mr. Clay as secretary of state.

Mr. Buchanan concurred with me in opinion that Pennsylvania would prefer Mr. Clay's appointment to

that of any other person as secretary of state; and from the obligations that the general was under to Pennsylvania, that he would go far to gratify her wishes, and that therefore he believed the general, if elected, would appoint Mr. Clay. I have thus given the conversation substantially as it took place, as the one Mr. B. has reference to in his letter to the public of the 8th of August last. It was a conversation of rather a general and promiscuous character, in which we both participated. It is upwards of two years since that conversation took place, and considering it of a private and confidential character, I made no minute of it, nor did I ever expect it would have been given to the public. It is somewhat remarkable that two years and more should have elapsed, Mr. Buchanan and myself boarding together at the same house during the two last sessions of congress, during which period we had many conversations on the subject of the presidential election, as well as on public and private matters, yet, not once, in all that time, did my friend Mr. Buchanan ever advert to the conversation which he has recently thought himself called upon to give us having taken place between us.

I cannot avoid thinking it somewhat singular that Mr. B. should have been so reserved towards me, particularly as Dufl Green had been furnished with a statement in October, 1826, of what had passed between gen. Jackson and himself, and that a statement had also been furnished to him by maj. Eaton, in August 1826, as to the purport of the conversation between himself and Mr. Buchanan. That these movements should have taken place, and that there should have been no concert improperly to drag me into this business, and yet, that under all these circumstances, Mr. B. should have been silent towards me, and that he should think proper to introduce to the public a detailed conversation, in which he makes me say all and himself little or nothing—a conversation totally unnecessary for the purpose of sustaining an individual acting, as he protests he always acted, on his own authority—does to me, and probably will to the public, seem somewhat unaccountable. It gives me pain to think of these things, especially as having emanated from a person to whom I feel obligations of friendship for acts of kindness, and in whose friendship I reposed the most unlimited confidence.

The succeeding morning after the conversation with Mr. Buchanan, I met with Mr. Isaacks of Tennessee, in the hall of the house of representatives. My recollection does not enable me to state whether it was at his seat, or in the lobby, or on the sofa at the right hand as you go into the door.

I may here be permitted to remark, that Mr. Isaacks being a native of Montgomery county, (Pa.) the district I represented in congress, he early sought my acquaintance in the session of 1823 and 1824, and had many conversations with me of a private character, in relation to himself, and in which I took an interest, and to the best of my ability and opportunities faithfully served him. These conversations necessarily produced an intimacy and friendship which frequently brought us together, and even into the habit of free, friendly, and unreserved conversation. The conversation which he represents to have taken place between us is incorrectly reported; he assuredly misapprehended, or much misrepresents me. From the general tenor of his statement, this however does not appear singular. He seems, from his narrative, to have paid more regard to our relative positions, at the several meetings, to which he has reference, than to even the substance of what passed between us, relying upon the recollection of Mr. Buchanan as to dates. That there was a conversation between Mr. Isaacks and myself, on the subject of the presidential election, the morning after Mr. Buchanan had called to see me, I perfectly well remember, and I have no doubt that in the course of that conversation we agreed that gen. Jackson's prospects of an election were fair: in fact we both expressed ourselves anxious for his success. I distinctly recollect Mr. Isaacks remarking, that much would depend on the course Mr. Clay's friends would take, and expressing his belief that they would act with us. I replied that I sincerely hoped they would go with Pennsylvania, and that in the event of general Jackson's election, I felt confident that nothing would be more gratify-

ing to Pennsylvania than to see Mr. Clay appointed secretary of state. Mr. Isaacks replied that he was his second choice for president; that he would be his first choice, if general Jackson was elected, to be appointed secretary of state, and that he had frequently expressed himself to that effect. I have no recollection of having said to Mr. Isaacks that I wished to see Mr. Eaton, nor did I with more than ordinary interest and earnestness, insist that general Jackson, if elected, ought to appoint Mr. Clay.

It must be apparent that before I or any one could have used the strong language imputed to me, that it was indispensable that it should be distinctly understood that Mr. Isaacks was authorized by general Jackson, to receive propositions to promote his election. Of this I had no evidence, nor entertained any opinion, nor did I, at any time, or to any one, use the strong language imputed to me by Mr. Isaacks. I well remember that, at that time we both believed, and expressed our belief, that if general Jackson was elected, and he could not be elected without the aid of Mr. Clay and his friends, that he would be appointed secretary of state. Further, Mr. Isaacks declared his belief, in which I concurred, that a large portion of the western delegation, from the unreserved conversation we had had on the subject, wished Mr. Clay to be secretary of state, in which desire they were joined by a large portion of the delegation from other states friendly to gen. Jackson's election. It is indeed a well known fact, that amongst the friends of all the candidates, there was much speculation on the subject; much was said unreservedly and with much zeal and good humour, on the subject of cabinet appointments; that if this, or that candidate succeeded to the presidency, the general voice was raised in favor of, and the general eye always fixed upon, that distinguished statesman and inflexible republican, Henry Clay, as the first officer of the government; and I now sincerely believe that which ever of the candidates had been elected, he would have had the offer of the most prominent situation in the cabinet—that which he now holds under Mr. Adams.

It has repeatedly been stated that I was the agent, or as major Eaton is pleased to say, the 'negotiator' of Mr. Clay, authorized to make propositions, or ask a pledge of a conditional character, for the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends. I do now solemnly and positively declare, that the charge and insinuation are void of truth. I never did, either directly or indirectly, receive from Mr. Clay or his friends, any intimation which could be construed, even by political rancour, into such a commission, or any thing even remotely approaching to it. Had any such agency, by any one, been tendered, I should have indignantly rejected it. I will go further, add state, that never did I, in the course of any conversation with Mr. Clay, hear him say, or express a desire, that in the event of the election of gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, or Mr. Crawford, that he should wish to be secretary of state, or hold any station in the cabinet. Further, I never have to any one, at any time, or on any occasion, represented myself, or wished it to be understood, that I was authorized to receive, or to make overtures on the part of Mr. Clay, or his friends. I think proper to make this general and unqualified declaration, that there may not be left a loop on which to hang a doubt on this subject. I did not know until ten days after the election of Mr. Adams, that Mr. Clay had been offered the appointment of secretary of state; and it is a well known fact, that, after he had the offer, he consulted many of his friends whether he should, or should not accept it. He told me in a conversation he did me the honor to hold with me on the subject, that the acceptance of it would be to him not only a sacrifice of domestic happiness, but a serious pecuniary loss. I know also, that not only his immediate personal and political friends, but many of those who voted for other candidates, were desirous that he should accept the station—and urged that his country had claims upon him paramount to all other considerations, and would never see him suffer from devotion to her best interests.

I am free to acknowledge that at the time of the conversation between Mr. Buchanan and myself, my impression was that general Jackson would be elected, and it was pretty generally talked of, as well as understood among many of his friends, that in the event of his election,

Mr. Clay would have the office of secretary of state; and I doubt not but I may, in common with others, have mentioned my opinion to my political friends. These impressions were founded on the belief that the western interest would unite in gen. Jackson's election, and that with the aid of one or two of the states in favor of Mr. Crawford, he would be elected. I mention those floating opinions of the day, to show that I have no reserves, and that all I said or did, I am quite willing should be known.

I left Washington for Pennsylvania on the morning of the 11th or 12th of January, 1825, and did not return until Tuesday the 30th of the same month, the day after Mr. Clay's card had appeared in the National Intelligencer. This absence at this critical juncture, is of itself sufficient to repel the idea that I took any particular interest as to the arrangements dependent on who might, or might not be elected president. I recollect a conversation with a particular friend, who travelled with me in the stage on my return to Pennsylvania. To him, in the course of that conversation, I expressed my regret at not having had an opportunity of a free and general conversation with Mr. Clay on the subject of the presidential election, and said that I had some idea of writing to him as soon as I arrived at Norristown. We both expressed an anxiety that Mr. Clay should vote with Pennsylvania.

Exception has been taken to my offering the resolution of thanks when Mr. Clay was about retiring from the speaker's chair in 1825. Such a resolution, it had been customary at the end of a congress to offer, and the house to adopt, as it did on this occasion, almost with perfect unanimity. It was my own voluntary act. I had no consultation with any one, nor the slightest reference to his course on the presidential election; I offered the resolution because I thought he eminently deserved it. If he, as speaker, did not richly earn a vote of thanks, who shall presume to think he has pretensions to such an honor? The thanks of the house over which he presided, for a faithful, firm, and impartial discharge of the duties of the station, was hardly earned and willingly awarded. I thought it his due, even though he had differed from Pennsylvania in the choice of a president; she owed him much for his indefatigable exertions in favor of her policy and best interests. Not only did these considerations, but others, prompt me to offer the resolution of thanks. Mr. Clay, I thought, had been unjustly and undeservedly assailed for an honest difference of opinion; and it was painful to see a man who had raised himself by his own talents and exertions, to be one of the most distinguished statesmen and orators of the age; one who in war and in peace had never abandoned his country, but always stood firmly by her, defending by the powers of his gigantic mind and powerful eloquence, her rights, and boldly proclaiming her true policy; that such a man should be unthanked when about to retire from the speaker's chair, of a body of which I had the honor to be a member, did not comport with my feelings, or sense of right and wrong; I should, indeed, have considered such a neglect a gross dereliction of duty.

I feel somewhat at a loss for terms, sufficiently measured, in which to speak of the presumptuous and unwarranted conclusion at which major Eaton has arrived, and the bold and unceremonious epithet which it has been his pleasure to apply to me. The conversations, reported as they are, by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isaacks, and laboriously and carefully directed against me, furnish no evidence, even of a remote or circumstantial character, to warrant the declaration that I was a negotiator; and I feel assured that nothing but the devoted zeal of major Eaton to the cause of general Jackson, could have tempted him, in the face of an intelligent people, to use the language he has used. Mr. Buchanan indignantly set aside the imputation, attempted to be cast upon him by general Jackson, of having made a proposition, or propositions, to him, in the name of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay's friends; and declares, in express terms, that he always acted, and represented himself as acting, on his own personal responsibility; and it was solely moved by a zealous and anxious desire to manifest his friendship for general Jackson, by assisting to elevate him to the presidential chair. After such a declaration, nothing but infatuation, and a determination, so far as in him lay, to sustain gen. Jackson, could have tempted major Eaton so far to have forgotten what was due to his own character; as to hazard

an assertion, in support of which there was not a tittle of evidence. All that appears, from the showing of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Isaacks, so far as I was concerned, is, that, in common with these gentlemen, I expressed myself exceedingly anxious for the election of general Jackson, and, on my own personal responsibility, said and did all I could to promote it.

I was absent from the seat of government on Saturday, the 22d of January, the time at which major Eaton says it was reported a meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends took place;—and, at the time of the conversation which Mr. Buchanan had with major Eaton, I had left Washington, and was absent for more than two weeks. If I had been acting as the author and friend, or agent, of Mr. Clay, it would have been indispensable that I should have remained on the spot, where my services might have been useful. Frequent intercourse would have been absolutely necessary, to communicate what was said and done, and contemplated to be done.

If major Eaton be *credited*, he would wholly disprove the statement of Mr. Buchanan, who avers that he acted solely on his own authority in the conversation held between him and general Jackson, and that it was not me, but his friend in Pennsylvania, whose letter determined him to hold such a conversation. Mr. Buchanan's dates do not agree with those of major Eaton, who labors, in most things, to agree with Mr. Buchanan. The only conversation which Mr. Buchanan held with general Jackson on the presidential election, was before the 2d of January, 1825, or shortly after the 30th of December, 1824, according to Mr. Eaton's shewing, Mr. Buchanan could not have called on gen. Jackson, until after his conversation with him, which took place about the 18th or 19th of January.

There appears some strange discrepancy in parts of the statements of Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Isaacks and major Eaton, which are perfectly irreconcilable with the letter of general Jackson. Mr. Isaacks thinks that his conversation with Mr. Buchanan may have been one or two weeks later than Mr. Buchanan states it to have been; but he seems quite willing to give up his own recollection for accommodation's sake, and to take the time stated by Mr. Buchanan, and agrees that it shall be fixed on the 30th of December.

I cannot pretend to say when Mr. Buchanan called on general Jackson, as he never communicated to me—whom major Eaton represents as “the negotiator”—any conversation between him and general Jackson. I do not recollect that Mr. Buchanan and myself had any conversation, from the 30th of December, until after my return to Washington, on the 30th of January, from Norristown; that is, for the whole month, almost immediately preceding the election; during the greater part of which time I was more than a hundred miles from the scene of action—the seat of government.

To undertake to detail the numerous conversations held, pending the presidential election, by the friends of all the candidates, in which I was a party, or which I heard, is not my purpose. Indeed, no consideration would tempt me to divulge private conversation, especially if the object was to injure a friend, or even a political enemy. It may, however, be proper to state, that in none of the conversations of which I have any knowledge, was there any thing said which had the slightest tendency to fix or trace either corruption or bargain to Mr. Adams, to general Jackson, to Mr. Crawford, or to Mr. Clay. All that I was able to discover, among the friends of the respective candidates, was a fair and honorable anxiety and zeal to promote the election of their favorite candidate.

I close this communication, which has been extorted from me, in vindication of myself, and in justice to those who, through me, have been assailed, and charged with having participated in a corrupt transaction. It has been, to me, a most unpleasant duty—one which I sincerely wish I could have been spared; but I thought I owed it to myself, my friends and my country. I have endeavored to avoid offensive expressions, and personal remarks, save only those which I have thought indispensable to my own justification, and as bearing directly on the statement of the gentleman whose over-zeal has induced them to break into the sanctuary of private friendship for political purposes.

PHILIP S. MARKLEY

Philadelphia, October 30, 1827.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

BRITISH TRADE AND PROHIBITORY LAWS, &c.

The British "free trade system" forbids the importation of every article which the British soil or labor can produce, except in some such articles, as, from superior capital or other causes, she makes cheaper than other nations. To an application from the British minister for a reduction of duties, *pari passu*, with that of Great Britain, the French director of the customs, M' de St. Crieg, sagaciously replied—

"The system adopted by England is admirable, because it endangers none of her manufactures. And vice, when we are as forward as England, will be as liberal. But UNTIL THEN, WE MUST STAND FAST BY OUR PROHIBITORY SYSTEM."

The British corn laws are prohibitory, unless there is something near a famine in the country. That the taxes on the lands may be paid, the price of grain raised on them is forced up to the highest practicable bearing. As British bread stuffs and meats go into the manufacture of British goods, (not one pound of our own being permitted to the consumption, though it were given for nothing), the result is that, in using such goods, we certainly pay taxes to support the British government; indirectly, to be sure—but absolutely. England will not give us buckram for bread, or pieces of bobbin for barrels of beef. The late Charleston memorial well says—"if nations will not buy they cannot sell;" so those who cannot sell, the farmers of the United States, cannot buy of Great Britain, who buys nothing of them.

But we shall now speak particularly of the British corn laws, though, indeed, it is useless to spend much more time upon them than to say they are prohibitory: but some may wish to see the fact demonstrated; we shall gratify them—being willing to support every proposition so that the right and reason of it cannot be mistaken or misrepresented.

Until lately, except the average price of wheat in England was 80s. per quarter, that is 10s. or 223 cts. per bushel, foreign wheat, oats, barley, &c. were not at all allowed for the domestic consumption. Mr. Canning, in his bill, submitted on the 1st of March last, proposed that the absolute restriction should stop when the average price was 65s. with a scale of duties so that, at that price, a barrel of flour would pay 140 cents, rising as the price of wheat declined to 55s. when it was to pay a duty of 416 cents; and then a barrel of flour, costing 5 dollars at Philadelphia or Baltimore, with the duty added, without charge for freight, &c. would cost the British consumer \$9 14— or eighty-three per cent. duty, *ad valorem*. And this was thought liberal, even on "the staff of life"—bread; of which the laboring poor ought to eat more than the unproductive rich, that they may work the more to support the drones which abound in the national hive.

But the bill which passed parliament just before its late prorogation, and received the royal assent, is scaled as follows, on the quarter of wheat, barley and oats:

WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
Home price.	Duty.	Home price.	Duty.	Home price.	Duty.
72s. 1s. 0d.		41s. 1s. 0d.		31s. 1s. 0d.	
71s. 2s. 8d.		40s. 1s. 10d.		30s. 1s. 9d.	
70s. 4s. 8d.		39s. 3s. 4d.		29s. 3s. 3d.	
69s. 6s. 8d.		38s. 4s. 10d.		28s. 4s. 9d.	
68s. 8s. 8d.		37s. 6s. 4d.		27s. 6s. 3d.	
67s. 10s. 8d.		36s. 7s. 10d.		26s. 7s. 2d.	
66s. 12s. 8d.		35s. 9s. 4d.		25s. 9s. 3d.	
65s. 14s. 8d.		34s. 10s. 10d.		24s. 10s. 9d.	
64s. 16s. 8d.		33s. 12s. 4d.		23s. 12s. 3d.	
63s. 18s. 8d.		32s. 13s. 10d.		22s. 13s. 9d.	

62s. 20s. 8d.	31s. 15s. 4d.	21s. 14s. 3d.
61s. 22s. 8d.	30s. 16s. 10d.	20s. 15s. 9d.
60s. 24s. 8d.	29s. 18s. 4d.	
59s. 26s. 8d.	28s. 19s. 10d.	
58s. 28s. 8d.	27s. 21s. 4d.	
57s. 30s. 8d.	26s. 22s. 10d.	
56s. 32s. 8d.		
55s. 34s. 8d.		
54s. 36s. 8d.		
53s. 38s. 8d.		
52s. 40s. 8d.		
51s. 42s. 8d.		
50s. 44s. 8d.		

Thus—when the average "home price" of wheat is 72s. or say \$2 per bushel, the duty is 1 1/4 d. per bushel; when at 60s. the duty is 74 cents per bushel; when at 50s. the home price of British wheat being 143 cents, the duty will be 124 cents per bushel, or one half more for duty than the average price of wheat in all the United States. On the 3d July last, at Liverpool, the price was 60s.—the duty 24s. 8d. according to the preceding scale—so that, said the "Prices Current," "little if any (foreign) will be brought to market." Indeed,—the duty was 3s. 1d. per bushel."

*A communication in a late number of the N. Y. National Advocate says—

The following table exhibits the rate of duties payable on wheat and flour, agreeably to the late corn bill passed by the British parliament. I have calculated the duties payable on a barrel of flour, in order to divest the subject of the usual *abstruseness* of British laws. This table forms an admirable comment on the free trade system, to which it is said British statesmen are becoming converts. Though the duties are fixed so high as to be nearly prohibitory on the great staple of the northern states, it should be observed that this act only applies to such grain and flour as were warehoused in Great Britain previous to the 1st July, 1827. The importation of grain and flour from the United States, therefore, is again prohibited as usual, and our farmers must depend on the home market.

Warehoused corn bill.

Home price per quarter.	Duty per qr. of 8 bushels.	Duty on wheat flour, per bbl. 136 lbs.
	1s. 0d.	0s. 7d. or 13 cents.
72s.		
71	2 8	1 7 35
70	4 8	2 9 61
69	6 8	4 0 89
68	8 8	5 2 116
67	10 8	6 5 142
66	12 8	7 7 169
65	14 8	8 10 196
64	16 8	10 0 223
63	18 8	11 3 250
62	20 8	12 5 277
61	22 8	13 8 304
60	24 8	14 10 330
59	26 8	16 1 357
58	28 8	17 3 384
57	30 8	18 6 411
56	32 8	19 8 438
55	34 8	20 11 465
54	36 8	22 1 492
53	38 8	23 4 519
52	40 8	24 6 545
51	42 8	25 9 572
50	44 8	26 11 598

[S] We presume that the writer has made a mistake in not computing the British quarter as containing eight bushels of seventy lbs. each—our weight of a bushel of wheat being 60, and that, therefore, the amounts in the last column are a little to high.

We rate a bushel of wheat at 60 lbs. and regard the fair price of a barrel of flour as equal to that of 5 bushels of wheat, allowance for loss of weight and for miller's profit on labor. Then

The grain growing district of the United States, meaning that which can advantageously supply grain for foreign or domestic export, may be said to have been the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,—three fourths of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky and half Tennessee. These states and parts of states, with a gross population of 2,500,000 persons, of whom 250,000 were slaves, produced 1,311,953 barrels of flour which were sent abroad in 1802, worth 9,310,000 dollars: but the same states and parts of states, with the addition of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, (the three latter as a wilderness in 1802), having a gross population of nearly six millions in 1826, of whom about 390,000 are slaves, of their production exported to foreign places only 857,820 barrels of flour, worth 4,121,466 dollars—a diminution in quantity and value of 50 per cent. In 1802, the export of flour yielded for each of the people of the states and parts of states named, the sum of *four dollars*, but in 1826 only *seventy three cents*—and an aggregate comparative reduction of value in the sum of 18 millions of dollars—thus:

As 2,250,000 of the people is to 9,000,000 dollars, so is 5,600,00 people to 22,400,000 dollars—which should have been such export at the same rate; and the value of the export in 1802 being deducted, the comparative loss is 13 millions. And, as 1,311,000 barrels of flour were conveniently spared in 1802, the increased population would as conveniently have made and spared 3,200,000 barrels in 1826, had there been a profitable demand for that quantity in the foreign market. Of this there is no manner of doubt—and that, if the *medium* price for flour, according to the British scale for wheat—say 61s. per quarter, could be obtained, the labour of the farmers in the states named might produce a surplus of more than five millions of barrels for exportation, equal at the price just given, to the sum of forty-two millions

If 560 lbs. be 1s. or 22 cents, 300 lbs. are equal to 12 cents, nearly: and

If 560 lbs. be 44s. 8d. or 993 cents, 300 lbs. are equal to 532 cents.

These are the first and last items—the latter duty exceeds the first cost of flour in the sea-ports of the United States.]

The paper just above mentioned has given the following exhibit—

Prices of wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. in various parts of the world, in May, and June, 1827.

<i>America.</i>	
Norfolk, Va. May	\$1 16 cents.
New-York, June 20	90
Montreal, Ca. June	90
Cincinnati, Ohio, June	50
Pittsburg, Penn. June	44
<i>North of Europe.</i>	
London, June 20	\$1 79
Antwerp, May 30	1 21
Hamburg, May 25	87
Bremen, May "	81
Dantzic, May "	76
Settin, June 15	73
Copenhagen, May 31	72
<i>South of Europe.</i>	
Nice, June 15	\$1 31
Milan, May 31	27
Santander, Spain, May	1 26
France, June 30	1 17
Genoa, May 26	1 05
Leghorn, May 31	1 03
Civita Vecchi, May 31	90
Naples, May 31	88
Trieste, June 15	83
Odessa, on the Black Sea, May	49

of dollars. What a difference would it make to the people of these states, if, expenses of transportation, &c. deducted, they received only one half of that amount, instead of the pitiful sum now paid to them—the price of grain being too low, in many places, to pay for its transportation to market, though good roads and canals so much facilitate it. But circumsanced as they are, our wheat-growers perfectly understand that a *short crop* of grain may yield *more money* than a large one, because of the weakness of the foreign demand, in consequence of exclusive or prohibitory laws—or the natural condition of things. It is of no importance to us that British lands *must* produce a certain money-amount to the acre, to pay the rents, taxes, tythes, poor rates, &c. for, if the British people will not receive bread stuffs for calicoes, we must make calicoes at home, that our own manufacturers may eat our own food, and our own merchants export flour, pork, beef, &c. in the shape of cotton, woollen and other goods. There is an old saying, that "hogs are the best sacks to carry corn to market in," and it is so, if the market is distant. Thus, the 1,000 bales of cotton goods which were shipped at Baltimore, in one week, of August just past, may be regarded as sacks containing the representatives of 14,000 barrels of flour. It is *impossible* that the people of the district of country named can consume about \$20,000,000 worth of British goods (their proportion of the amount imported last year,) when Britain received of the products of their country only the sum of 1,500,000 dollars. The want of *reciprocity* is too glaring to be endured. The great states of N York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, will not be trifled with thus. They and others will "correct the procedure," with the aid of the states further east and west, which are quite as much aggrieved as they. But this is not a local matter—the whole people of the south, protected in their sugar and cotton, have an equal interest in the general system. *They will need its exertion as much as the grain-growing parts ever did.* The wealth which is pouring into the lap of Louisiana, depends upon the preservation of it. And—i Britain wishes that we should purchase the products of her industry—she must, yes, *must*, purchase the products of ours. We do not find gold *readily* coined in our woods to glut the appetites of those who would compel us to purchase of them, though they will not buy of us. Were the British ports open to the reception of our grain, at a fair rate of duty, the fee of Pennsylvania would be worth *an hundred millions of dollars* more than it now is, and her 1,200,000 freemen would rejoice while the sweat poured down their manly brows, in the fatness of their fields, the capacity of their barns, and just reward of their honest and honorable labor. We do not speak without thought. Pennsylvania can supply millions of bushels more of wheat than she does, and the *labor* and the *land* is the same whether it sells for 75 or 300 cents the bushel. But, as Pennsylvania cannot command a market abroad, she will demand one at home; and her rich hills, whitened by sheep, shall make up the reduced value of the products of her luxurious valleys. She has been the *Atlas* of this policy—and will support it with all her strength. She has prospered by it, and will not give up the interest which she has in the millions on millions which are at stake on the success of internal improvement and domestic industry. Other states are not less resolute than Pennsylvania—but she has been the pioneer in the "system," and deserves precedence for her sturdiness of purpose. Pennsylvania well knows the truth of what *Anders-*

son on Industry says, that—“No earthly method remains for encouraging agriculture, where it has not reared up its head, *that can be considered in any way efficacious, but the establishing proper manufactures in those countries you wish to encourage.*”

The following items are of importance in considering the effect of the British corn laws on the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States.

In May, 1817, flour was selling at Liverpool for 17 dollars per barrel; and it was thought that 1,000,000 barrels had been received in Great Britain during the year which ended on 1st Sept. weighing nearly one hundred thousand tons, and giving employment to 166 ships, of 300 tons each, making two voyages a year, and steadily employing 2,300 seaman—our pride in peace, and glory in war, to bear our starry flag around the world.

On the 30th Sept. 1817, flour sold at Liverpool for 12 dollars.

The ports were shut on the 15th Nov. 1817, and the flour then on hand advanced to 70 shillings, or \$15 40 per barrel; and an advanced price of grain being continued, that of wheat rising to 86s. 4d. per quarter, the ports were again opened on the 21st Feb. 1818, with a prospect of re-closing them again in August—but on the 1st July, the fixed average price of wheat was 83s. 2d—3s 2d, over the prohibitory valuation. On the 30th August, 1818, the price ranged at 85s. But some time after this the ports were shut, and, if we recollect rightly, they have, except partially, remained closed ever since.

Now observe the mighty effect of this prohibitory measure upon the business of the grain growers of the United States, to say nothing about the loss sustained in navigation.

Value of vegetable food exported			
1817	\$22,594,000	1819	\$10,473,000
1818	19,058,000	1820	10,848,000
	\$41,632,000		21,321,000
	Difference in two years,		20,311,000
			\$41,632,000

This difference in value, ten millions of dollars a year, was not caused by over production in the United States, or any other fair business-matter, causing a reduction in the value and quantity of our exports—but by reason of an absolute prohibition—British wheat being less than 10s. sterling per bushel of 70 lbs. We hear much of the distressed condition of the cotton planters, because of the present low price of their commodity, and sincerely sympathise with them—but the market is, and always has been, open to them, and they have had the good with the bad—either through the enforced operations of trade, or on account of a spirit of speculation which cannot be controlled, and ought not, perhaps, to be interfered with—as the following statement will shew; and also demonstrate the important and imposing fact, that large crops of cotton are no assurance of profit to the planters. Thus in 1818, ninety-two millions of pounds produced one-fourth more than two hundred and four millions in 1826—and 28 millions less of pounds in 1825, yielded eleven millions of dollars more than the export of 1826.

Exported 1818	92 millions lbs; worth \$31,000,000
1825—176	36,000,000
1826—304	25,000,000

But a much larger number of the people of the United States have their great products excluded—the populous manufacturing and navigating states of the east, and grain-growing states of the middle and

west, have no market in England—though from the time of the closing of the British ports to the present day, the average price of grain in the U. States, has been one half less than its price in Great Britain.* Some of our fellow-citizens of South Carolina, have lately been much excited about the “wool bill,” which, if passed even in a prohibitory form, would not have excluded near so large a value of British goods as Britain has excluded of American flour, wheat and corn; and in discussing it, they have used language of fearful import and dangerous tendency. We shall not speak of them and their proceedings as it has pleased them to speak of us and ours—it is to the reason, and not the passions of men that we would appeal. We have no party political object to accomplish—but urge the further adoption of well known measures, built upon long entertained opinions. Nor shall we dwell upon the power to support or oppose those measures, or become so negligent of the duties which we owe to our God and country, as to suggest an exertion of strength except at the polls, for or against that which we regard as of essential importance to the prosperity of these United States. Indeed, we feel willing to submit the whole question to the high minded and generous, though ardent, and (as we apprehend) prejudiced people of the south, in a consideration of the following proposition—and which will have practical operation before many years; for the cultivation of cotton may be extended to almost any amount, and the people of many countries can make it cheaper than we are able to do.

Suppose that Great Britain, supplying her manufacturers, (no matter how), with cotton at 20 cents per pound, were to exclude South Carolina cotton, though it might be furnished at 10 cents per pound—what would a citizen of South Carolina think of a British agent who should recommend the consumption (in South Carolina,) of British cotton goods? We know what our warm-hearted countrymen would say—they would pronounce the British agent to be an insufferably impudent fellow and perhaps do something more. And so they ought—for Pharaoh was as merciful and as just to the Israelites, in requiring them to make “bricks without straw,” as would be the British to the people of South Carolina in the contingency stated; and which is really applicable to three-fourths of the people of the United States. The farmers of Pennsylvania, are deprived of a profit of several millions a year, because of the exclusion of their flour. We have said that the fee of that state would be worth 100 millions more than it is, were the British markets for bread-stuff kept open. We believe this, and more: for if by the increased demand abroad, the price of flour should be advanced, as it certainly would be, that advance would be obtained on all the surplus products of all farmers, whether for foreign or domestic use—and the small addition of one dollar upon a barrel of flour, would cause several millions of dollars more of profit to the agriculturalists of that state. By reference to that faithful work, Es-caville's “Baltimore Prices Current” for Jan. 1817,

*We speak advisedly. On the 21st day of March, 1826, (about the middle of our “treasury year”), the price of wheat at Liverpool was 9s. 6d. to 10s. say 9s 9d. per bushel, of 70lbs. more than three cents per lb. Our exports for the year ending 30th Sept. 1826, shews a value of \$38,676 for 45,166 bushels, at the ports of shipment, or at the rate of one and an half cents per pound, the bushel being rated at 60 lbs.

we observe that flour was worth 14 dollars per barrel and whiskey 72 cents per gallon—the British ports being open; but in Jan. 1827, flour was only 5 dollars and whiskey no more than 32 cents—the British ports being shut: and although there has been some revival of value in the lands of Pennsylvania since the tariff of 1824, because of an increased home-market, yet farms, that were fairly sold for 150 dollars per acre, in 1817, would not fairly fetch more than 60 or 70 dollars at the present time. Such has been the effect of British prohibitions on Pennsylvania, and the same has happened to N. York and other states. We ask our brethren of the south, how they would submit to such grievances as to their cotton? Would they not feel compelled to decline purchasing of those who refused to buy of them? And shall the farmers of the United States, be thus treated, that the British nobility and gentry may obtain double prices for their grain and cattle, and sheep and hogs, and whatever else their land produces or supports? No—certainly not. But we would not build up this greater interest at the sacrifice of the smaller one—for, while our belief is, that the partial success which attends domestic manufactures has much increased the prosperity of the east, middle and west, it has not, to say the least that we can, had any injurious operation upon the prosperity of the south. And no one will pretend to believe that Great Britain uses the cotton of the United States out of the affection which she has for us—seeing that bread is refused to her half-famished people.

It is computed by British writers that the consumption of Great Britain is 55 millions of quarters of grain, and that the price is increased an average of least 10s. per quarter, because of the exclusion of foreign grain. This, surely, is a moderate estimate;—but the aggregate is 27,500,000l. or 122

*We know not the amount of whiskey made in Pennsylvania. It is thought that more than 40,000,000 gals. are distilled in the United States, which is probable enough, seeing that more than 2,600,000 are annually sent for sale to Baltimore only. If this number be nearly right, it is presumed that Pennsylvania makes one fourth of the whole, or 10,000,000 gals. This we think is a moderate allowance for that state's proportion.

10,000 000 gals. at 72 cents is	\$7,200,000
The same at 32 cents	3,200,000

Difference	4,000,000
------------	-----------

Four millions in whiskey alone, because of the shutting of the British ports, and the reduced price of grain in the United States.

{Cotton goods can no more be made without the subsistence of persons, than without cotton. The first as well goes into the value of the cloth as the second.

{The average price of wheat in England, from 1803 to 1808 inclusive, was 72s 6d.—from 1809 to 1814 inclusive, 98s 6d.—1815 to 1820, 74s. 2d.—1821 to 1826, 55s. 9d. Average of the first 12 years, 85s. 4d. of the second 12 years, 64s. 11d. The least average is equal to 153 cents for the American bushel. When wheat has been 66s. at London, it might have been had at Dantzic, Emden and Amsterdam, for 20s 8d. to 25s 8d. These facts are from returns made to parliament. But, as to the protection designed, Mr. Huskisson, when talking about his "free trade," declared, that the British corn-grower must be protected against the competition of the foreign farmer, who can raise his produce at half the expense that falls on the British agriculturalist."—It is enough.

millions of dollars, paid by the consumers as a direct protection to the land holders! It is thus also, in meats, butter, cheese, &c. which are at much less than half the British price in France and Holland, within a few hours navigation—but these also may not be imported!

The duty on tobacco is three shilling per pound; on bacon 6 cents—beer \$12 44 per barrel, candles 55 cents per lb. German glass 45 dollars per cwt. oil 177 dollars per tun; powder for the hair, if perfumed 60 dollars, if as starch 42s. per cwt. ships (to be broken up) 50 per cent. ad val. soap 20 dollars per cwt. rice 15s equal 333 per cwt. hides or pieces of hides, dressed 75 per cent cider 93 32 per tun, &c. These are offered as specimens.

By the late custom house bill, staves from the United States, which heretofore paid 7s 8d. are to pay 11 3s rising according to size until those measuring 72 inches in length are to pay 4l. 4s. and those above 72 inches, 4l. 16s. 0d.

Duties upon lumber.

ARTICLES.	From British possessions.	From the U. States and other parts.
On timber, per load, fir and oak	10s. 0d	55s. 0d.
All other sorts	8 0	28 0
Handspikes, under 7 feet	2 6	40 0
Do. 7 feet and upwards	5 0	80 0
Lathwood, 12 feet long and upwards, per fathom	25 0	272 0
Clap-boards, not exceeding 5 feet long, per 120	12 4	122 0
Knees of oak, per 120, under 5 inches square	2 0	10 0
Knees of oak, 5 inches and under 8	15 0	80 0
Oars, per 120	19 6	299 3
Deals, above 7 inches in width and not above 16 feet long, per 120	40 0	380 0
Ditto, above 16 feet and not above 21	50 0	440 0
Masts, yards, and bowsprits, 6 inches, and under 8 in diameter, each	1 6	8 0
Ditto, 8 inches and under 12	4 0	22 0
Oak plank, 2 inches thick or upwards, per load of 50 cubic feet	10 0	55 0
Spokes of wheels, exceeding 4 feet long, per 1,200	9 4	134 3

This is a part of Mr. Huskisson's "free trade system!" The difference of duty is a future prohibition to us. In 1826, we only exported the value of 119,397, in lumber and timber of all sorts—masts, spars, staves and heading, &c. to Great Britain and Ireland; but to Cuba we sent the value of 337,536 dollars.

The British people pay a million a year in extra duties on Baltic and other timber, that colonial lumber may be protected, yet the preference for the former is so great that the latter is not chiefly used in the "royal dock yards!" Copper, except British, is prohibited—old cannot be exchanged for new, except on proof of origin; yet British national vessels, we are told, are secured with foreign copper! To force the consumption of sugar made in the West India colonies an extra duty is levied, by which the people are compelled to pay about six millions of dollars more than they would pay if sugar was admitted at the same duty from the East India colonies, and all other sugars than these two are as prohibited * We have no comments to

*The duties upon sugars imported into Great Britain was as follows—

British possessions in America and Mauritius 27s. per cwt. ditto in the East Indies 37s.—all others 63s. or 14 dollars per cwt. duty!

make upon these things, and many others of like character that might be offered.

The manner in which British manufactures have been built up, is shewn in these extracts from Macpherson's "Annals of Commerce"—

1336. "King Edward, in the midst of his efforts to subdue Scotland, and preparations for subduing France, was not inattentive to the more rational project of establishing the woollen manufacture in his dominions."

1337. "The parliament ordered, that after Michaelmass, no man or woman, of whatever rank, in England, Ireland and Wales, and that part of Scotland subject to king Edward, except the king, queen and their children, should buy any cloth of foreign manufacture, under the penalty of forfeiture of the cloth, and arbitrary punishment. All merchants importing cloths after Michaelmass, were also subjected to forfeiture of the cloths and arbitrary punishment. And all foreign cloth workers were promised the king's protection to live in any part of his dominions—together with FRANCHISES TO THEIR FULL SATISFACTION."

The illustrious Pitt, though a friend of freedom, would not have allowed us to "manufacture a hob nail."

Before 1819, all woollen cloths imported paid a duty of 1l. 14s. per yard—=\$7 55.

The pith of the whole of Mr Huskisson's famous projects is developed in the following extracts from his speech—

After stating the case of the silk manufactures, Mr. H. observed,

"If a protecting duty of thirty per cent was quite sufficient upon the only branch of our manufactures in which we were in some respects behind hand with foreign countries, it became the house to consider, in respect to other branches which had long flourished and maintained a superiority in all parts of the world, whether they would continue to preserve a system of USELESS PROHIBITORY DUTIES, which only placed the trade of those articles of foreign produce in the hands of smugglers, instead of the legitimate merchants of the country."

"Useless prohibition!" But we shall soon see what is meant by useful prohibitions—

"He should be quite willing to adopt any method necessary to prevent the fraudulent^a mixing of the United States' corn, with the corn of Canada."

"If, upon the average of the next five years, it was found that 100,000 quarters of corn were imported annually from Canada, he should be prepared to suspect that it was not Canadian corn, and disposed to adopt methods for the prevention of that fraudulent^a mixture which such an average would establish."

"Mr. Huskisson said, that with a view of removing all cause of alarm, and giving an adequate security against the fraudulent^a introduction of Canada [American] wheat, he should propose as a clause, by way of rider, that there should be the same certificate of origin as in the case of sugar." "The protecting duty which he should propose against the introduction of American corn into this country, would be precisely the same as that which already existed in the Canadas."

"In requesting the attention of the committee, while I state the alterations which I propose to recommend in the duties levied upon the importation of materials employed in some of our principal manufactures, and also in the prohibitory duties now imposed upon the manufactured productions of other countries, I need

^aFraudulent—to permit the consumption of New York or Pennsylvania flour! We are then "fraudulent" to ourselves if we allow the use of one yard of British broad cloth! Mr. Huskisson, because of his words, is a great favorite with some politicians in the U. States—but his sayings, if good, must "work both ways." How does he "bandy" the word "fraudulent!"

scarcely bespeak the disposition of the committee to countenance the principle of these proposals so far as they shall be found not inconsistent with the protection of our own industry."

Here are the principles of British "free trade." Let them be applied to the American trade! We ask no more. We ask less—not prohibition, but PROTECTION. Yet the growers of bread stuffs in the United States, and those immediately interested with them, three-fourths of the whole people, are asked to consume 20 millions of British manufactures, while Britain will not use one dollar's worth of their great product to feed the wretched makers of these very goods. Exceedingly modest, and perfectly reasonable!

The following interesting summary views of the trade of Great Britain, which prohibits the importation of our bread-stuffs and meats, is taken from Mr. Mallory's speech in the house of representatives, Jan. 17, 1827—

In six years, ending with 1822, she [Great Britain] sent, in all her productions, to Russia £14,000,000; to Holland £12,000,000; to Prussia £6,000,000; to France £7,600,000; to the United States £38,333,000.

Take woollens. The whole export as estimated by the chancellor in 1825, was about 30,750,000 dollars. The United States received about 10,716,000 dollars, or one third of all which England sent abroad.

Again: take hardware. In 1819, she sent to Russia £67,000; to Germany £27,000; to Prussia £9,000, to the United States £160,000. In 1824, to Russia £20,000; to Germany £74,000; to Prussia £3,000; to the United States £488,000.

Imports and exports.			
Imports, 1824	£40,412,300	From the U. S.	5,459,736
1825	41,737,609		3,925,608
	82,149,909		9,385,344
Exports, 1824	56,234,663		6,141,450
1825	63,225,272		7,141,265
	119,459,935		13,282,735

In favor of G. B. 37,310,026 Against U. S. 3,697,391

So there was a balance of more than 17 millions of dollars against the United States, notwithstanding all our cotton, tobacco, &c. sent to Great Britain.

In his famous speech of April 28, 1825, proposing a slight modification of the corn laws, Mr. Huskisson said—

"The government had come to the resolution of releasing the bonded corn, which had been warehoused six years, and of enabling the owners to bring it into market."

"He had always understood that the great desideratum in this important question, was to provide for the steadiness of price, and guard against excessive fluctuations of it from the vicissitudes of trade."

He said that a "national bankruptcy" was talked of in 1822, "when corn was as low as 38s. per quarter."—(say 90 cents for the American bushel.) "In two years the price of corn had varied from 112s. to 88s. per quarter. Such a fluctuation in price, deprived the business of the farmer of all security, and converted the business into mere gambling."

"We can manufacture cheaper than any other country; but every other country can grow corn cheaper than we could." [Therefore the export of manufactures should be encouraged, and the importation of corn be restricted or prohibited!]

Many further like remarks might be added—but these are sufficient. The "free trade" of Mr. Hus-

kisson is exactly such as we contend for on behalf of the United States. The corn bill, limited as it was, was virtually rejected in the house of lords, lest "the Americans should deluge the country with their fine corn." Let us then act that our country may not be deluged with British goods. We appeal to every American feeling, on behalf of the American farmers; and the appeal will not be in vain.

Britain extends her principle so far that the working of the iron mines in Nova Scotia, was forbidden in 1825—the crown claiming the whole of them!

The new "custom house bill" as it is called, contemplates the prohibiting a variety of articles an entry in British ports, except in British ships, or ships from the country from whence the goods are imported, and the London papers say—

"Here then is the preference given as it ought to be, to British ships, or ships of the country from which the goods are imported. Here is a proper and vigorous blow dealt to the foreign carrying trade. This is a return to the old, wise, and salutary system under which the country so long flourished. We have not the slightest doubt but that Mr. Huskisson will be compelled to retrace his steps in the same manner, and to return to the former principles of trade in every respect, except as to high prohibitory duties, which offer impediments to trade, and encouragements to fraud and smuggling, we have always been foremost in praising him."

The operation, will be that if we export flour to Peru and there obtain some of the articles which Britain is pleased to take in exchange for her goods, we must send it thither in British ships, though our cost for freight might be one half less than the British.

The whole annual proceeds in Great Britain of the manufactures of cotton, wool, flax and leather have been estimated at 85 millions of pounds, of which the cost of the materials was 22, leaving 62 millions for labor and profit. If Britain imported that amount for one year, what would be the situation of the country?

In 1825, French goods to the value of £1,790,561 were imported into Great Britain, the duties on which amounted to £1,605,796.

The British duty upon steel is 20% or \$88 80 per ton, but on bar iron required for making steel, only 30s. per ton.

While American rice pays a duty of 15s. per cwt. duty, that from the East Indies pays 5s. or two-thirds less.

But, while Britain thus restricts the importations, she does quite as much to encourage exportations, by drawbacks, bounties, premiums or allowances. Mr. Baldwin, in his speech delivered in the house of representatives, when the tariff bill of 1820 was under discussion, speaking of their drawbacks, &c. said—

"It is somewhat singular that our system of imports, which is avowedly for the double purpose of revenue and the protection of our own manufactures, should have overlooked this provision, which is indispensable for the latter. The house will at once perceive that if the foreign export bounty equals our import duty on the same article, the duty is only a tax on the consumption of our own citizens—the foreign article comes into the market on the same terms as the domestic; this is fully exemplified in the article of linen. The British government pay

the exporter 25 per cent. bounty; ours charging the importer 25 per cent. import duty, it thence becomes duty free. At the present duty of 15 per cent. the importer has a clear profit of 10 per cent. after paying our duty. This is, certainly, left-handed protection to manufactures. Hence it is, that, without enquiry into the cause, we are told, you are unreasonable; no duties will satisfy you. The great reason why many of the present ones are incompetent is, that they are checked and rendered unavailing by this artful and masterly system of bounties and drawbacks. It is the true secret by which to account for the immense wealth and power of a nation whose population but little exceeds her own. She is too wise to trust to imposts as the sole source of revenue—commands her own consumption, draws the chief support of her government by an excise on her manufactures—they afford materials and open new sources of commerce; her system of bounties enables her artificers to undersell other nations in their own ports, while her political economists mislead us by their speculative and ruinous theories. The article of linen fully illustrates her policy.—Though her taxes and expenses are enormously oppressive on the people, yet the makers of linen pay none,—no excise on their materials or manufacture; to encourage this fabric, which unites the three great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, she wisely apportions the burthens of her government so as to leave this unembarrassed. This accounts for the cheapness of the article at home, and added to the enormous bounty on the export, gives the true reason for underselling us. Let the British abolish this system, let an article pay the same price for home consumption as for exportation, it will then be seen there is not much difference between manufacturing here and there. One article pays an enormous excise, another none—let them be equalized and neither have an export bounty—in the aggregate it will be found that we could meet them in market, if not without any, with a small rate of protecting duty. Let cottons, woollens and linens pay the same excise as glass, beer and spirits, and cost to the consumer in this country as much as they do in England—you would be called on for little further protection to our industry. The manufacture of these articles pays no part of the expenses of their government, is burthened with no taxes—because they are the sources of their greatness, the machinery by which they draw to themselves the resources of all nations who purchase them; retaining us, their commercial, naval and political rivals, in a state of colonial vassalage. It would be right and fair to aim at once at this system, by adding to the ad valorem a specific duty equal to the bounty paid and drawback of excise allowed on the exportation. Then our duties might be called protecting ones, and be said to afford efficient protection to our manufactures; then the competition would be, on national and individual grounds, a fair one; but the committee, aware that this is the first attempt to introduce such a principle into our code, that it would not be prudent to attempt too much at once, only propose to consider the bounty and drawback as a part of the original cost on which the duty is to be assessed. To exemplify this—on linen a duty of twenty-five per cent would only counteract the bounty; we recommend the addition of only one fourth of that amount. It is not to introduce a war of legislation, but in some measure to countervail the association of their system; increased duties will be inoperative when they are evaded by increased bounties. I hope these principles will meet the approbation of the house; if they do not, all our laws will be in vain—we had better say at once to those who want protection—"let things regulate themselves!"

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 12—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 17, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 844

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

MR. McCORD'S SPEECH. The following article has been several times deferred for want of room. It cannot be expected that we should reply to all the pamphlets of fifty pages that may be published in *opugnation* to us; but the maker of this speech, some young gentleman of the bar, perhaps, "seeking the bubble reputation" at the hazard of his own future self-complacency, seems to have been put forth as a champion—and, not to notice him who has noticed us so *freely*, might appear disrespectful to some for whom, (though differing in opinion with us), we entertain a sincere and grateful respect, because of their practical operation on the saying, that "error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it;" and we hope that Mr. McCord himself will profit by the example. It may be well to precede ~~the~~ ^{it} we never heard of this gentleman until we received his book, and know no more of him than is therein put down in pouring himself; and we suppose that he is a *young lawyer* only because of the captiousness of his manner, want of experience, and rapid manufacture of matter, full of sound and meaning nothing—without grappling with a solitary fact, or once showing a practical application in support of the positions which he has ventured to assume.

We have been honored with what is called the "Speech of Mr. McCord, at a meeting of inhabitants in the town-hall of Columbia, S. C. opposed to the proposed woolens bill, on the second July, 1827"—50 p. printed by Sweeney & Sims—Columbia, 1827. And the copy before us appears to have been carefully revised by the author, or some one for him, for our particular use. This circumstance is mentioned because of certain remarks that will be found below.

If these *fifty* pages be only the "substance" of what Mr. McCord said, what a volume of words must he have uttered! But we know how speeches and addresses are manufactured—several pages from a pamphlet written many years ago by the hand which writes this, were adopted by a "grave and reverend senator" of the United States, and given to the nation as a part of his speech in the most dignified legislative body in the world; and an address of, at least, one member of the house of representatives to his constituents was the product of the same writer's pen—the first without acknowledgment, and the second without "fee," of any reward whatsoever, except in the pleasure of obliging a fellow citizen who solicited aid. And that Mr. McCord may not mistake the purport of either of these things, or of others like them in the speech-making way that might be mentioned, we assure him that neither of the persons alluded to are, or have been, on our side of the question as to the great national interests now under discussion, but diametrically opposed. But we wish distinctly to state, that we charge not any thing of this sort on Mr. McCord—his pamphlet is self-evidently the production of indigested readings, without reference to practical effects or the actual condition of things. And hence we have a disposition to admit honesty in the gentleman, though he modestly imputes wholesale and wilful misrepresentation to others—whose word, or opinion, where personally known, would, possibly, pass for as much as his own—*even as Mr. McCord's*.

If in these remarks, or any others that shall be thought fitted for the occasion, the speech-writer at Columbia shall discover aught that is less complimentary to his book than he may think it deserves, let him refer to it, and note his numerous *catchings* at extracts from the REGISTER, and the uses that he has made of them, in a disregard of existing facts and the circumstances under which they were respectively, or severally, and separately applicable, at the times when written. Truth does not change with circumstance or time; but a fall and free reference to both is indispensable to show the *rightness* of opinion. In 1785, Mr. Jefferson thought our

Vol. XXXIII—No. 12.

"workshops" ought to be in Europe—in 1816, he said that the "manufacturer should be placed by the side of the agriculturist." Will Mr. McCord call the side of his opinion an honest one, and put down the other as an exhibition of "*abject meanness*?" The gentleman has yet to learn that argument is not made up of a multitude of words, or composed of the *hardness* of them; and that impediments of motives are often ascribed to a self-conscious purity in those who make them; but it is thus, sometimes, that persons, like Erostratus, seek distinction. We hope Mr. McCord has for himself a better "ladder to fame" than conduct like this. He may rest assured that a reputation thus acquired, will not usefully last much longer than "one, with moderate haste, might count an hundred."

At the back of the title of his pamphlet, Mr. McCord quotes the following paragraph from the "Register," and informs us that the *substance* of his speech has been published "with a view of answering the interrogatory:"

"While thus denouncing the tariff, why does not some ingenious person tell us in what respect it has injured any one, *how* that it has affected the price of articles or interfered with the revenue—bring these things into figures, and show the evils complained of?"

If Mr. McCord has had *ingenuity* enough to answer the interrogatory to his own satisfaction, he has much cause for self-congratulation—for no other than himself, we apprehend, will ever discover it in the bundle of words which he has thrown together, and concocted and cooked into fifty pages of small type, to confound the understanding of honest and honorable men, feed the morbid appetite of prejudiced persons or subserve the transient purposes of party. He gives several pages to "Mr. Niles and Mr. Carey," "Messrs. Carey and Ingersoll," "Messrs. Carey, Niles, Clay, & Co." and, *too* of *us*, after the manner that we have suggested. We shall offer one or two examples.

Mr. McCord, in page 31, says—

"In the Register of May 2, 1812, Mr. Niles stated that the bags of cotton from the United States, are said to average *three thousand pounds a piece*." We give the words as written and marked by Mr. McCord; and this he calls "*gross ignorance*" in relation to this important production of the country," &c.

Now, the words "three thousand pounds a piece," are Mr. McCord's *own words*—the number was expressed in figures—3000; and just above and below them the *capacity* of the bale is decidedly shewn. We think that no one disposed to render common justice to an opponent, or really willing to inform his fellow citizens, would have enticed at a clerical or typographical error like this—so manifest, and hence so harmless in itself. But let this learned and profound and accurate scholar be judged by himself, to shew the "*gross ignorance*" which he imputes unto us!

In page 18, Mr. McCord makes the following quotation, (which we exactly copy), as from an address to the people of the United States, "over the signature of C. J. Ingersoll and others"—

"The whole number of mills in 1808, in Massachusetts Connecticut and Rhode Island, the *chief establishments* of the *sole seats* of the manufacture, was only *fifty*, working 3,000 spindles, and consuming 300,000 pounds of cotton annually," [1,000 bales, as much as Gen. Humphreys' crop on the Congaree river.] "In 1810, [says the same address], we exported 93,261,402 pounds" [219,871 bales and worth to the southern planters that year \$13,108,000.] "but consumed only 3,000,000 pounds" [7,500 bales.]"

The words and figures inserted in brackets are Mr. McCord's *own*. Now, if we divide the 3,000,000 lbs. of the address by the *gentleman's* *supposition* of bales, we have *seven thousand pounds a piece*. For his bales, and he is *wise* to have made the very large and precise error, even in the *revised* copy of this speech, which

he charges us with "gross ignorance," for having committed! In looking over the pamphlet, this and some other like errors were detected—but we should have despised ourselves for seriously noticing them, unless in exercising the *lex talionis*. In page 11, he speaks of a period from "1890 to 1812"—what "ignorance!" a pretty person to instruct others, who does not know that the year eighteen hundred and ninety did not precede the year 1812, or has not yet arrived! Without hunting for like mistakes, for they are beneath attention, others appear in this speech; and perhaps some of like character will always happen in similar publications hastily passing through the press, even though a great degree of carefulness is exerted to detect them. With this exposure of ignorance, or folly, let Mr. McCord "to supper with what appetite he may."

Again—Mr. McCord quotes another article from the "Register" of Jan. 29, 1814, in which, speaking of the progress of the cotton manufacture in the United States and the "home market" for the material which was growing up, we said—"It [cotton] is the most profitable crop which the planter can raise," and this greatly excites the astonishment of the gentleman! for he severely tells us that the price of it then was only 7 or 8 cents per pound. This is not less disingenuous than the charge of "gross ignorance," just above stated, is ridiculous. Mr. McCord, we think, must have known, if he took the least trouble to think before he wrote, that we had not reference to the then price of our great commodity in South Carolina, when our whole coast was lined with enemy-vessels, and transportations of it, except for many hundred miles by land, and over bad roads, were forbidden—but to a state of peace, or to the price of the commodity at the "home market" for it; for it is said in the same article, that "we can and will, (if the world shall be at peace), undersell Great Britain in most manufactures of cotton" at a future period, longer delayed than we then anticipated, but not less certain in its result, as is shewn by the present actual state of the manufacture.—The only comparative price current that we have at hand just now is that inserted in the Register of the 18th Sept. 1813, wherein upland cotton is thus quoted—At Savannah, no sales; at Charleston 9 cents; at Baltimore 17½; at Philadelphia 18; at New York 19; at Boston 20. But on the 22d January, 1814, the Baltimore Price Current quoted upland cotton at from 23 to 30 cents per pound; and, of course, it had an increased value to the eastward, because of increased cost of transportation. It was the last amount, 30 cents per pound, that established the home price of cotton at its nearest market, and not the "no sales" at Savannah, or 9 cents at Charleston—and at that price cotton was the "most profitable crop which the planter could raise." It was manifestly to the manufacturers' price, or rather to the peace price of the commodity, that reference was had. If Mr. McCord will turn to the "Register" of Jan. 1, 1814, page 300, he will see that a cask of awl blades and tacks was sold at Portsmouth, N. H. for \$5,000—23 dollars and 85 cents for the pound sterling of the cost. Would he regard this as shewing the profits of American makers of awl blades and tacks, none or few of which there were at that time? And yet, certainly, he might as well do that, as apply our remarks to the temporary and reduced price of cotton in the country producing it. At that time, American hemp was worth only 140 dollars per ton at Richmond, but valued at 300 in New York; and flour, selling for no more than \$1 50 per barrel at Richmond, and \$6 at Baltimore, was worth \$11 87 at Boston; rice was \$3 at Charleston and 12 at Philadelphia. Will Mr. McCord affirm that such peculiar cases in a time of war, establish general principles for a season of peace? Now cotton at Providence, or flour at Boston, have nearly the same selling prices as at Charleston or Baltimore; for the cost of freight on either is so small as hardly to affect the value of the articles between the places at which they are supplied or at those in which they are consumed.

Equally unfair and disingenuous is it to compare the value of the cotton goods manufactured in Rhode Island in 1814, with the then existing value of the material in South Carolina, as in page 32. Some of the reasons for this are stated in the preceding paragraph, but there are others of greater weight. The scarcity which caused a cask of awl blades and tacks to sell for five thousand dollars, raised

up the value of the coarse cotton fabrics to 45 cents per yard. Better goods may now be had for 10 or 12 cents. The profits of the manufacturers were certainly very large in 1814—when it was computed that six millions of pounds of cotton were made into cloth worth eight millions of dollars; but there is no more of argument in this than there would be in saying, that, as the manufacturers, in 1814, paid only 9 cents per pound for cotton in South Carolina, and sold the four yards of cloth made out of it for 180 cents, they must now be in a desperate condition indeed, because that a pound of cotton, costing from 9 to 10 cents, may only make a quantity of cloth worth 40 cents! But the fact is,—that, with this reduced price, because of improved machinery, &c. the cotton manufacture is a business that yields a fair profit on labor and capital employed. And all the reasoning of Mr. McCord, as applied to the manufacture, will just as well apply to the growth of the raw material. If it was proper to say that the planting of cotton was profitable in 1818, when 92 millions of pounds produced 31 millions of dollars, would it be "inconsistent" to say that the planting of the article is now unprofitable, when 92 millions of pounds will sell for less than nine millions of dollars—9 or 10 cents per pound, instead of 33. "Every good rule works both ways," and it will require a much more ~~clever~~ ^{skilful} man than Mr. McCord, to show that the manufacturers were extortionate in 1814 and the planters liberal in 1818. The extra profits of both depended upon the same principle—the deficiency of the supply or greatness of the demand. We rejoiced at the prosperity of either class of our fellow citizens—but would measure them both by a common standard. We cannot see that it was wrong in the one to take advantage of the market, and right in the other to do the same thing; and Mr. McCord's logic, added to that of all the rest of the spouters and orators in the world, will not convince us of it! And the fact harped upon by Mr. McCord, that we acknowledged the cotton manufacture to be doing well in January 1814,—yet gave into the idea that it was doing badly in November 1815, nearly two years after, is no more a proof of "inconsistency," than to say that the farmers did well in 1817, the British ports being open, and badly in 1819, the British ports being shut, seeing that in the like space of time, the value of their products, consumed at home or exported to foreign markets, declined more than one half—or in a sum exceeding fifty millions of dollars for the surplus commodities produced by them. On flour only, and in regard to the small proportionate part that ever was exported, the whole of the export was \$17,551,376 in 1817, and only 6,005,280 in 1819; a difference in value, in this article and on the small part of it exported, in the sum of \$11,546,096, because of a shutting of the British ports—a proportionate depreciation in value that even the cotton planters never yet have known, and which we earnestly hope that they may never feel. It was this that spread one wide ruin among the sober and discreet growers of grain in Pennsylvania, &c. a degree of distress far more generally felt than ever was experienced in the south. We hope that Mr. McCord will be able to understand this, though so "grossly ignorant" as to speak of what had happened in the year eighteen hundred and ninety!

We shall mention one other case. In page 26, speaking of the tariff of 1816, the speech says—"Mr. Niles and Mr. Carey are again leaders in this matter. It was at this session of congress that it was FIRST URGED or PRETENDED that an impost could be laid to protect and encourage manufactures without a view to revenue." Of this bold assertion (which would not deserve notice except because that its boldness may lead silly or ignorant persons into a belief of its truth), we shall not speak of the author as he merits. There is a host of testimony on the other side; and Mr. Madison, in his letter of the 10th October last, says that a "contrary doctrine had been entertained and acted on from the commencement of the constitution of the United States, by the several branches of every administration of it." Will

*Mr. Madison has further given his opinion, "that congress has a right to impose a tariff of duties, having for its objects the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures"—of course, and, in spite of all sophistry, "without a view to revenue."

the Columbia gentleman say that the "father of the constitution" speaks falsely? Will he proclaim Mr. Jefferson a fool, because that he spoke favorably, not only of *protecting* duties, but of "PROHIBITIONS" in 1808, to make our manufactures "permanent." Rather let him "retire unto Jericho and tarry there until his beard has grown, and then come again."

It is thus that Mr. McCord has handled his various subjects, and to follow him through the "abject meanness" [a term borrowed from that polite gentleman], of his various references and statements, would be a work as disgusting as useless. He dwells much upon the acts which were passed in the early period of our government for the encouragement and protection of American commerce and navigation, but carefully keeps it out of view the imposing fact, that *our navigation is the cheapest in the world, and that its success has reduced the price of freights nearly or about 50 per cent.* In this manner it is that he has "answered the interrogatory" with which he started—and, as before observed, he has given us a large "bundle of words," without slaying, in a solitary case, and for the reason that it cannot be shown, that the "tariff [of 1824] has injured any one, affected [injuriously] the price of articles, or interfered with the revenue," in a diminution of the public receipts. We defy the affirmative, except in assertion; and that—any body can make.

Mr. McCord when he has read thus far will, we think, call to mind the exclamation of old Job, "O that mine enemy had written a book,"—or, at least, recollect the more familiar saying, that, "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

We shall volunteer a little advice to this gentleman, and others of his neighbors and associates who begin to talk of "calculating the value of the union," and who would *run-down* or *frighten* persons differing in opinion with them, by the use of hard words and abusive epithets. This poor game has been tried several times in the United States; but the people have folded their arms and looked all such proceedings into insignificance. If they suit the meridian of Columbia, we regret it—as we have regretted like things before; but the people despised them then, and *pitifully* sneer at all such "grounding" doings. Mr. McCord, in reference to the protecting system, says "As for himself, he would rather have a KING who would protect his property and afford him benign laws, than the name of a free government which *robbed him of his estate*, by partial and unconstitutional exactions." What is there in this less reprehensible than a famous recommendation in another quarter of our country, that "we should seek protection under the British cannon," &c. Let Mr. McCord twist these things as he pleases, they will come out of equal length, breadth and thickness. He, rejecting the voice of a majority of the people of the United States, out of his own sovereign intellectual endowments and supreme right of construction, is willing to seek safety in a king, and return to the allegiance of his fathers to the Guelphs of Brunswick—or, at any rate, to lick the feet of a master in a monarch! Very well—let him return, and take with him all the *kingly* folks that he can, with our best wishes that he may be a better royalist than he shews himself to be a republican. We value not such men as our own tobacco stems—these last may make good snuff for those that like it; but *royal American citizens* are only as poisonous weeds fitted to be cast before the chariot wheels of a political Juggernaut—and we would be relieved of them as speedily as possible. Their great swelling words are to us—

"Like to the story of the fiddle

"That broke off in the middle,"

"Jack the gunt killer," or "Puss in boots." And yet Mr. McCord, speaking thus,—ready to call in a king, and pronouncing a majority of his fellow citizens *robbers*, has the modesty to refer to the Hartford Convention and in the language of reproof!—"Tut—tut—tut!!

"O would kind heaven the giftie gie us

"To see ourselves as others see us."

What was wrong at Hartford, cannot be right at Columbia. For our own part, let others do as they may, we shall rally round the constitution, and its legal interpreters, the cool, dispassionate and reasoning PEOPLE. It is the ark of our safety; and we would that all *kingly*

and *kingly* folks who shall look upon it irreverentially, may be stricken with blindness and become "leprous as snow." We speak politically, and hope respectfully, in the types used. And whether the views of the majority or of the *minority* of the people shall prevail, as to the important subjects expected to be discussed and decided at the ensuing session of congress—we shall adhere to the constitution, and will indignantly spew out the counsels of those, if any there may be, who shall advise a seeking of the aid of a KING to settle disputed opinions in this great NATION OF FREEMEN! We will rather submit to those compromises in the federal compact which may easily throw the power of action with the hands of a *minority*, than allow the interference of a FOREIGN POWER—or bend our stubborn knees to a knave or blockhead invested with the sovereign authority, though perhaps among the most beastly and offensive of the human race. We prefer the supremacy of the laws, and of the voice of the people. If these views of public duty, or ideas of republicanism, do not square with those entertained by Mr. McCord, we care not to the value of a grain of sand; but of this he may rest assured, that the will of the people, expressed according to the forms of the constitution, *must, WILL and SHALL BE* respected though that gentleman may not be pleased to give the proceedings his approbation! We might agree to amend the constitution in many respects, to equalize power and modify taxation—but cannot have unity with, or one spark of good feeling for, those who shall plot to destroy our system of government. And have only to add—that violence expressed begets resolution to oppose.

We hope Mr. McCord will profit by a consideration of these things. We shall not notice him farther, unless he shall apologize for rudeness to us and his general wantonness of denunciation. He has our "Rowland for his Oliver"—and we are satisfied with the moderate castigation given. We opposed jacobinism in 1814 and have no greater love for it now. A *kingly* idea in the south is not less worthy of reprobation than it was in the north. Offences against common sense, or acts of "moral treason," are not dependent for their quality on "geographical lines."

AN OLD OPPONENT. Mr. Coleman, editor of the New York Evening Post, speaking of the proceedings of the Harrisburg convention says—"We have received a pamphlet, of seventy-six pages of closely printed matter, setting forth the proceedings of this convention at length. If the number of figures could have the effect of convincing the understanding instead of confounding it, the work before us would be more creditable to its compilers, who, no doubt, will use their utmost endeavors to give it an extensive circulation.—We cannot but admit, that, provided the question of the *morality* of such projects be disregarded, *there has been considerable ingenuity displayed on this and similar occasions, and specious and false statements of the effects of this pretended encouragement of manufactures.* We are told of towns springing up in the wilderness; but utter silence is studiously observed in relation to the drain on the population of some other previous settlements—for it will hardly be pretended, that the population of the new towns are created for the occasion.—We are not told of the crowded rooms, and heated, unhealthy atmosphere, in which the "operatives" pass twelve hours in each day; of the vicious habits necessarily engendered in the best regulated establishments; of the "high wages" paid the work people not in money, but in orders on the "factory store;" nor do we hear any thing of the people thrown out of employment by the diversion of the immense capital invested in these manufactories. No: such an exposition would enlighten the eyes of those who must be blinded before they can be led into the measures of the convent-

"It is not worth while to descend to particulars—but every body knows that a law may be passed or rejected, in either house of congress, (especially in the senate), by the votes of persons representing a minority of the people; and, of course, that in this manner a president of the United States may be chosen, either in the college or by congress. But we shall not invoke the wisdom and power of a KING to do away the conditions of our compact!

tion; and as the good solid common sense of the people would be likely to meet sophistry with reason, it is judged fit to puzzle them with figures which prove nothing, and statements which are not proved."

"This is more in the nature of a compliment than we supposed that the rough old veteran of the "Post" would have spoken of the pamphlet before him, pronounced "false" without reading; or, pirate-like, executed before trial—but we have had the "honor to differ in opinion" with this gentleman for more than twenty-five years past, on every subject, we believe, that has agitated the minds of the people of the United States, and it is not at all probable that we shall ever agree on this matter, or indeed, on any other of a general nature, affecting the real or supposed welfare of this republic. We would, nevertheless, ask Mr. Coleman to examine the proofs, foreign as well as domestic, offered of the superior "morality" caused by manufactures, and of the increased comfort of the people employed, and their consequent growth in numbers, compared with others of the same class in England or the United States. We have high authorities, established facts and legal records, that stand in opposition to his common place suggestions—the creations of his own fruitful imagination—poetical not practical. Let him meet the offensive "figures" with something more than thread-bare words—something that we can grapple—see, feel, weigh or measure, by some other standard than that of mere opinion, built upon ancient prejudices; and, if ever valuable at all, fitted to another condition of society and a very different state of things.

While on this subject we may add—that many, very many, people are beginning to think about, and to feel the necessity of, domestic manufactures, because of the home market caused by them, who never even thought of such matters before; and that truth is about to obtain a glorious victory over prejudice, through the fruits of experience.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE held its second exhibition in the present week. The articles were not so numerous as was desirable, but of superior qualities—such as cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, carpets and carpeting, hearth rugs, chemical preparations (various, beautiful and valuable), cut and other glass, shovels, spades, axes, drawing knives and sundry other edge-tools, curving knives and fleshers, cabinet ware, in variety and of the best quality, mahogany and other chairs, forte pianos, iron castings for machines, sheathing copper and for bottoms, paper and paper hangings, sundry manufactures of brass and iron, earthen ware of good quality and fire-bricks, saddles and harness, laces and edgings, buckskin gloves and woollen and other stockings, bonnets and straw work, oil cloths for floors, specimens of silk and manufactures of it, with many fancy articles showing the taste or industry of the makers of them, and in all which ability is manifested of rivaling the best productions of the old world; and, except as to cloths and cassimeres, and a few other articles, we are, or are just about to be, independent of foreign supplies; our own being better and from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than the imported, because that protection has created competition, with a personal responsibility in our own manufacturers for the goodness of their articles which the foreign maker knows not, securing better commodities to the consumer and reducing the prices paid for them.

Baltimore is rapidly approaching the capacity to supply all the United States with most chemical preparations and sheathing and other copper, and the manufactures of other articles are highly respectable and of great value, the particulars of which we are endeavoring to collect. It is probable that the whole of what may be properly called manufactures in this city and its neighborhood, are equal to the amount of not less than five, perhaps, as much as six millions of dollars a year. We ask,—what would be this city without such a creation of value, how would the people subsist, how rents and taxes be paid?

LECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. The general election for members of the legislature was held in New York last week, and in most cases turned upon preferences for the presidency of the United States. In the city of New York about 21,000 votes were taken, 8,000 more than at

any former election, and the "Jackson ticket" had an average majority of 4,905 votes.

The returns from the different counties are not yet received. The friends of general Jackson calculate upon at least two thirds of the members of the legislature, and, from what is known, will certainly have a large majority; but in many instances, local matters or "regular nominations" are so mixed with the leading question, that no other than some act in the legislature itself will decide the character of a number of its members. We shall give the returns, when their results are presented in a convenient form for record and reference.

It was intimated during the electioneering campaign, that, if the opponents of the administration obtained the power, the manner of voting for electors of president would be changed, from districts to a legislative choice or general ticket.

The following resolution passed the house of representatives in Vermont, on the 31st ult. 164 to 33; and it is added, that one half of the minority was made up of gentlemen who only opposed the expediency of the resolution—which, indeed, is questionable, however much the practice has been followed for some years past.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this house, the policy adopted by the present administration of the general government, is well calculated to promote the permanent prosperity of the nation, and is approved by the people of Vermont—and that the election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency of the United States is an object highly desirable.

At a numerous meeting of the friends of gen. Jackson, held in New York on the 8th inst. Benjamin Baily, esq. chairman, and C. P. White, esq. secretary, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of fourteen be appointed, for the purpose of selecting three delegates to visit New Orleans, on the 8th of January next, to unite in behalf of the city of New York, with the state of Louisiana, in celebrating the anniversary of the glorious 8th of January.

Delegates from between sixty and seventy counties in Virginia have been appointed to meet in convention at Richmond, and there form an "Anti Jackson" ticket for electors of president. It is expected that many other counties will also appoint delegates. Meetings on the other side have been commenced, and we hope that, between the two, the practice of legislative caucuses may be set aside—of which we have had but a poor opinion since the management at Washington in 1816; if it had been otherwise, the doings in 1824 would have disgusted us with the insolent spirit of dictation which may prevail in such assemblies. Conventions, appointed by the people for specific purposes, are not liable to the objections which apply to caucuses. The first is legitimate, the other is extra-official, if not impudent. So the people thought in 1824.

THE COTTON TRADE, says the National Intelligencer, exhibits the connection and dependence of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

There is produced in the United States, between 11 and 1,200,000 bales of cotton, of which England manufactures about 700,000 bales, and the United States about 150. [The amount manufactured in other countries in Europe is not known.]

There is imported into England about 15,000 bales a week, which is there manufactured, distributed to the several parts of the kingdom, and then shipped to all parts of the world.

It is carried from the plantations on which it is raised, to our ports, principally in boats, then shipped in our own vessels, chiefly to Europe and coast-wise; and after having changed its form and bale by a second process, it is shipped to all parts of the world.

As our manufactures are extended, so of course will the home consumption of the raw material be increased, until we in time shall export manufactures as largely almost as we now do the raw cotton.

SALT WORKS. A number of essays have recently appeared in the New Bedford Courier, upon the manufacture of salt, as it is conducted in that neighborhood. The land upon which the vats are erected has very little value for any other purpose, but for this; when advantage

ously situated readily commands one hundred dollars per acre. It is estimated that the total surface of vats amounts to 1,800,000 square feet. The cost including the land, is one dollar per foot. From five to six hundred thousand bushels of salt are annually produced, the value of which is at least two hundred thousand dollars. The fixtures constitute not far from four fifths, and labor one fifth the expense of manufacturing. The writer asserts that, for some years past, capital invested in this business has been but very moderately profitable.

MANUFACTURE OF COPPERAS. We published a few weeks since a short account of the manufacture of this article in Strafford, Vermont. The following more full description of the works at Strafford, and of the process of manufacture, are copied from the *Royalton Advocate*:

Strafford copperas works, alias Hill. The expensive establishment denominated the 'Vermont mineral copperas factory,' is situated in the southern corner of Strafford, Vermont, one mile from the *lower village*, on the east side of a hill which contains an inexhaustible ridge of ore, or apparently a solid rock; which is covered by a thin, fragile and petrefactive soil, leaves, shrubs; and many other ligeneous substances inlaidate, form a proportion of the same.

Upon the highest extremity of the hill is the *magazine*, which is almost inaccessible, and such a distance from the other buildings, that in case of an explosion, no other injury would be occasioned; a few rods below this is a *blacksmith's shop*, in which a workman is constantly employed in making and repairing drills, and various other utensils; a few yards distant from this, is the *Upper factory*, so called; northeast of this, is the brick *boarling house*, adjoining which is the counting house; directly opposite this is the lodging house of the workmen. Descending the hill still farther, (about ten rods distant), is another factory, which is 267 feet long, and 94 wide, including the *packing apartment*; the two factories contain ten leaden vats, the average size is 10 feet by 12, and 21 inches in depth. In the southern part of the works are several temporary buildings, erected for the preservation of the copperas, (*sulphate of iron*.)

The ore, by the following process, is converted into copperas:—First, with the use of a drill, a perforation is made from 10 to 30 inches in depth, and by means of powder large portions are separated from the *fočina*, which are broken into small pieces and conveyed to a suitable spot, until a sufficient quantity is accumulated for a *heap*, which in the space of a few days will ignite spontaneously. In this condition it remains burning without cessation for about two months, which mostly consumes or expels the sulphur with which the pyrites rock is saturated. Sometimes the heaps are set on fire by the workmen to hasten the process and entirely pulverize the integral heap. The surrounding objects wear a sterile and deleterious appearance, but the health of the workmen is completely preserved. From these disintegrated heaps the pyrites are thrown upon benches, and the lye drawn into reservoirs, from thence into leaden vats. Lead is the only metal which endures the operation of the liquid. The lye is boiled in these vats until it arrives at a proper degree of strength, when it is drawn off into wooden vats, where R remains for crystallization, upon the sides, and the boughs of the trees, which were formerly thrown into it to form chrystals upon; but of late an improvement has been introduced—a stick of wood, about 8 feet long and 2 inches in diameter, through which at proper distances, holes are bored, and small sticks inserted, about 18 inches in length and three fourths of an inch in circumference, on which the chrystals form much larger—and has occasioned the entire abandonment of the old method. The chrystals are somewhat quadrangular, and in color a beautiful transparent green. From thirty to forty workmen are employed. The mine was discovered thirty four years since, by two men who were *tapping sap trees*, (sugar maples), who observed that the water which ran down the side hill colored the leaves, and on removing the leaves, they found under them copperas already chrystalized to some degree of perfection. The works were first commenced by a Mr. Eastman, but never were successfully prosecuted

ed until within about twenty years, by the present stockholders, principally of Boston, Ms. Thirteen hundred and seven lbs. were manufactured last year, (1826), which contained upon an average, seventeen hundred weight gross.

THE TRIALS AT MOBILE. Having published so much matter in relation to these trials, we would gladly have dispensed with the additional articles furnished by the "Nashville Committee" inserted in our last, knowing that they would call for a place to an opposing statement which had appeared in the "Richmond Whig." This last, however, has been, at least, postponed, in consequence of the following communication, which leads us to expect a copy of the official proceedings. Our readers well know, that in selected articles, we have neither preference or party, on any subject whatever—otherwise than to record such things as may shew, if possible, the whole subject in controversy—in doing which, it often happens, that our own judgment is set at naught, as to what is most useful to our fellow citizens.

To the editors of the *National Intelligencer*.

GENTLEMEN: Having reported to the secretary of war, some months since, that the original proceedings of the general court martial, which convened at Mobile, the 5th of December, 1814, could not be found on the files of the office; and subsequently, having made a similar statement in reply to a note received from D. Green, esq. of this city, which statement has been published in a newspaper; I have now to request the publication of an official letter on the same subject, and which is addressed to the secretary of war. Very respectfully,

R. JONES.

November 14th.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Washington, 10th Nov. 1827. }

To the hon. secretary of war,

SIR: I have the satisfaction to state that the "original proceedings" of the general court martial, which convened at Mobile the 5th of December, 1814, have just been found.

In one of the departments, there is a recess, in which a variety of old papers, &c. have been deposited, as I am informed, ever since the removal of the adjutant general's office to this building, in June, 1821. It was here, amidst this mass of promiscuous papers, (with which, no doubt, it had remained several years unknown), that Mr. Williams, the first clerk, this morning discovered a bundle, containing proceedings of sundry courts martial, of war date, and among these the document which has been so long missing and absent from the appropriate place of record.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obt^d serv^t,
R. JONES, adj. genl.

STREAM BOATS.—There are 109, of the burthen of 18,597 tons, now employed in the trade of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The greatest is of the burthen of 375 tons, and there is one of only 40; the average is about 170 tons. These boats because of increased velocity and for other reasons, do as much business, perhaps, as three times their number would have performed ten or twelve years ago.

PHILADELPHIA. The Philadelphia Price Current of Saturday, contains a well digested report of the exports from the port of Philadelphia, for the first three quarters in 1827. The produce of the United States, and that of foreign countries, in separate tables. We subjoin the abstract of it, with particular references to the W. India trade.

"By a comparison with the same period last year, it appears that there is an increase of \$73,520. To the West Indies, it will be perceived by a comparative table annexed, that the domestic exports have increased \$79,989; but on adding the exports of foreign produce, there is a deficit of \$54,654. To the British West Indies and American colonies, the entire trade of the three quarters of 1826 amounted to \$149,099. This year the increase to Cuba alone, on domestic articles, exceeds that sum by \$18,931. To Dutch West India the increase is

\$20,661. To the British American colonies, \$51,882, and to Hayti, \$7,433."

We perceive that, thus far, in 1827, the exports of domestic manufactures, (cotton and woollen goods), amounts to \$257,809. The *increase*, in the second quarter, is especially worthy of notice; for the first quarter the amount was \$40,203; for the second quarter \$130,741; in the third quarter it is \$86,365. Not so much as the second, though more than double the first.

[*U. States Gazette.*]

COLOMBIA. A Vera Cruz paper has the following statistical items:

Colombia contains 12 departments, 37 provinces, 236 cantons, 95 cities, 154 towns, 1,340 parishes, 846 chapels of case. The population consists of 2,800,000 inhabitants, of whom 103,832 are slaves; there are moreover in the interior 203,835 independent Indians. By the last census the population appears to have increased since 1821.

The clergy is composed of 2 bishops, 94 prebendaries, 834 curates, and 904 of other denominations, forming a total of 1794 persons. Of the religious orders there are 51 monasteries, with 945 friars and 432 novices, and 33 nunneries with 750 professed nuns, and 1,437 novices.

There are 42 schools on the Lancasterian plan, and 434 on the ancient method; in these schools are 19,703 pupils. There are also 3 universities, and 29 colleges.

NORTH CAROLINA. A survey of what are called the "Swamp Lands" of the state has been made, under direction of the board of internal improvements, and it is discovered that the state owns 1,500,000 acres of such land, and that a million more belongs to individuals, all reclaimable, at a comparatively trifling cost, and capable of producing large crops of cotton, tobacco, rice or corn, &c. and thought able of sustaining a population of 100,000 souls. These swamps have a clay bottom, over which lies a vegetable compost of from 8 to 24 inches in thickness, and the parts of the same swamps that have been drained are exceedingly fertile. These lands, if not cast into the hands of speculators, will yield a large sum to the state. It is asserted that they are specially fitted for the cultivation of hemp. A full report concerning them is expected.

MEXICO. A letter from Mexico dated 28th Sept. 1827, says—The measures, pursued and pursuing against the Spaniards, will produce, I think, great changes in the commerce of this country, extracting large portions of the capital and leaving the country very poor. It will become more difficult to effect sales, and exceedingly dangerous to allow credit. In Jalisco the Spaniards have been expelled; all sottomos, (bachelors), and those not married before 1821, and that in the space of twenty days. In Acapulco they have all been driven to embark on board such vessels as were in the harbor, to save their lives; many had been assassinated; and in Cuernavaca, about a day's travel from this, they were pursued in the streets with knives and swords by the rabble. In Zacatecas, the same; and it is proposed in the legislature of the state of Mexico, that all, without exception, should be expelled from the state; in fact the movement appears to be general. As it is found that the general congress will not pass a law to expel them from the country, the several states, it would seem, are in league to effect it individually. Many, tired of being hunted down in this manner, have resolved to leave the country, and I suppose in twelve months or less, there will not be an old Spaniard in the republic. These are the occurrences and news of the day, from which you may draw your own inferences as to the probable future condition of this country. My own opinion is, that things are going from bad to worse, and who knows where they will end? A revolution before long, which will end in despotism, would not surprise me."

TERRIBLE RENCONTRE. The following is given in the New Orleans Argus as a correct account of a late bloody affair that took place near Natchez:

I observed a statement in the Argus of the 1st inst. of the bloody affair near Natchez, which, to say the least of it, is very much misrepresented, and my regard for

truth has induced me to come forward and make a plain statement of the facts as they really occurred, which, if it should be necessary, can be authenticated by several respect able citizens of Natchez. Doct. Maddox invited Mr. Samuel L. Wells without the limits of the state of Louisiana; they met at Natchez on the 17th ult.; on the 18th Wells was challenged by Maddox; the 19th was appointed for the day of combat, and the first sand beach above Natchez, on the Mississippi side, for the place of meeting. They met, exchanged two shots, without effect, and made friends. While the combatants and friends, on each side, were retiring from the ground, Wells invited Maddox, his friend, col. Crane, and surgeon, doct. Denny, to the woods, where his friends, who were excluded from the field, were stationed, to take some refreshment. Crane objected, and stated as his reason, that there were certain men among them that he could not meet. Wells then assented to go where Maddox's friends were stationed in the woods, who were also excluded from the field; when about half way they were met by the friends of Wells, viz: Mr. James Bowie, general Cuny and T. J. Wells, gen. Cuny on meeting them, observed to col. Crane, that it was a good time to settle their difference. Crane had a pistol in each hand, which he was carrying to the woods—he immediately put himself in an attitude of defence—he observed Bowie with a drawn pistol, he therefore shot him first, wheeled round and shot Cuny. Bowie did not fall, but Cuny did and expired in about 15 minutes. Bowie exclaimed, Crane you have shot me, and I will kill you if I can. They both fired simultaneously—Bowie's fire was without effect.—After Bowie made the above declaration to Crane, he drew a large butcher-knife and endeavored to put his threat in execution, but was prevented by a blow from Crane with the butt of his pistol, which brought him to his knees: before he recovered, Crane got out of his way. Bowie then discovered major Wright, who had arrived from the woods at the scene of action, in company with the two Blanchards. Bowie exclaimed to Wright, you d—d rascal, don't you shoot. Wright observed, that he was not afraid of him, and levelled his pistol—they both fired: Bowie's shot struck Wright in the right side, which went through him—Wright's fire was without effect, it struck a snag that Bowie was behind. After firing they both advanced on each other, Wright with a sword cane, and Bowie with a large butcher knife. Bowie stabbed Wright through the arm in two places, he then left him and went to Alfred Blanchard—made three stabs at him, one of which struck him in the left side: he then left Blanchard and returned to Wright, and gave him a stab in the breast, which went to his heart—he died instantly. Bowie was fired at twice by Alfred and once by C. H. Blanchard, when engaged with Wright, and once when engaged with A. Blanchard. One of the shots struck him in the thigh, which brought him down, he fell a short distance from Wright. A. Blanchard was shot through the arm by T. J. Wells. Major McWorter signaled himself by taking a deliberate shot at C. H. Blanchard, when he was disarmed, 7 or 8 paces distant, but it was without effect. The only injury Bowie received from Wright, was one or two slight wounds with a sword cane.

AN EYE WITNESS.

BOSTON. The foreign trade of this city is increasing. It is estimated that the duties secured in the present year will amount to \$4,000,000. The account says—Since the year 1789, over one hundred millions of dollars have been received at the port of Boston, and paid to government for duties, and during that time the actual loss from failures has not been one eighth of one per cent!

MOBILE. A great fire broke out in this city on the 21st ult. Two thirds of the business part of the town was destroyed, and the loss is estimated at more than a million of dollars. \$500,000 worth of property was insured in the N. Y. offices.

COAL TRADE.

From the *Miner's Journal.*

From the reports of the coal trade of the Lehigh and Schuylkill for the present year, it will be perceived that the quantity transported to market from the Mount Car-

bon mines, at this late state of the season, exceeds that of the Lehigh. This is a fact which some may be startled at, "in respect of" its being an occurrence which never happened before, but it is nevertheless true. Our trade to the present time is 24,661 tons. Last year the amount transported to market was between 15 and 16,000 tons. The Lehigh, company during the same time, conveyed to Philadelphia between 32 and 33,000 tons, and for the present year, agreeably to the last report, their trade amounts to 23,719 tons,

From these facts the inference fairly deducible is plain. Our trade by the arrival of the period when the canal usually closes, will be nearly or quite double that of last year, and from the preparations now being made it is fair to conclude, that next year it will exceed 50,000 tons. Our calculation is not based on guess work, but on a more substantial foundation. The North American company are now erecting a rail road from their mines near Baily's tavern to the centre turnpike, a considerable part of the road is finished, and the remainder progressing to completion. It will, when done, be nearly half a mile in length. The New York and Schuylkill coal company have erected a steam engine at their Peacock mines, three miles from the canal. The springs in these mines have hitherto rendered them of little comparative value, owing to the expense and trouble of pumping out the water; which constantly emptied in in large quantities. This formidable difficulty is now entirely removed. There are four shafts sunk into the mines at right angles, at the distance of 60 or 70 feet apart, and the engine is erected in the centre. It is to be used for discharging the water, and raising the coal from each of the shafts simultaneously. The engine was put in operation on Wednesday last, and works admirably.

In addition to these improvements, others of still greater importance are going on. The extension of the canal up to Mill creek will bring to market whole mountains of coal as inexhaustible as those already opened; and with regard to the facility of conveying it to the canal, it is sufficient to say, that it may be screened from the mines into the boats without hauling a foot. How, then, is it possible for the Lehigh company to compete with the natural and artificial advantages which the Schuylkill coal region presents? But our improvements do not stop here. The rail road, which was some time since projected by the N. York and Schuylkill coal company, from Schuylkill Haven to their mines on the west branch, is to be put under contract immediately, and is expected to be completed in about one year—this road will be from 5 to 8 miles in length, and when finished will develop other coal formations, which are at present of no value.

These facts lead us to a few observations on the increase and prosperity of our town. Three years ago we numbered *five* houses, with a corresponding number of inhabitants. There are now upwards of one hundred houses with a population of 1200, agreeably to an enumeration made a few weeks since. This is exclusive of those at and near the landings, which would be a considerable addition. There are in the town, nine large stores, and two at the landings, the owners of which are doing business on an extensive scale and with profit to themselves. Every species of business applicable to the country, flourishes here. Laborers may at all times find abundance of employ in the mines and good wages. In short, we are rapidly progressing in wealth and population, and are in want of but two things,—a canal liable to no breaches, and a monied-institution of good character.

THE TENNESSEE RESOLUTIONS.

Senate of Tennessee, Friday, October 19.

Mr. Brown's resolutions, and accompanying document, which were submitted yesterday, were read. They are as follows:

Resolved by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, That the constitution of the United States should be so amended as to give the election of president and vice president directly and conclusively to the people, preserving the present relative weight of the several states in the election.

Resolved, That the measures of the present administration of the general government are injurious to the

interests, and dangerous to the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That the surest remedy of these evils, now in the power of the people, is the election of Andrew Jackson to the chief magistracy of this union.

The mode of appointing the president, as has been prescribed by the federal constitution, has been the source of much inconvenience, and is the subject of such general discontent, that a sufficient reason for recommending its amendment need not be sought in the experimental nature of the instrument itself. The evils inherent in the last election, and the anxieties connected with the next, give it a claim to public deliberation, which none but the selfish and the servile can disregard. It cannot be fairly denied, that the choice of our chief magistrate was intended to spring from the free and unobstructed judgment of the people; and it must be admitted, that in the late election, which was conducted according to the *forms* of the constitution, that intention was disappointed. A charter, the letter of which conflicts with its spirit, the details of which counteract its principles, is certainly defective. On the occasion alluded to the candidate who, on the primary election, obtained the highest number of votes, and at the moment of final competition bore incontestible evidence of being the choice of a majority of the American people—evidence which subsequent popular discussions have confirmed—was superseded by a combination that triumphed only because the competition was transferred to a small pre-existing body of electors, of which one party to the combination was an influential member. The crisis was calculated to awaken the worst designs of selfish ambition, and, if the motives of men are to be determined by their actions, seems to have had its sinister opportunities fully employed. According to Mr. Adams's declarations in his book on the fisheries, as well as to recollections and convictions resulting from the public observation of public men, political hostility and personal estrangements had, for several years, and on momentous subjects, separated himself and Mr. Clay. No approach to union, no inclination for amity, was manifested by either, until it was ascertained that as long as they obeyed the principles and supported the opinions which had formed their respective pretensions, and produced their avowed opposition, the power at which they grasped was not to be obtained—that continued disunion would frustrate, and that instant combination would gratify their mutual ambition.—Then, and not till then, long cherished distrust was mutually forgotten; oft expressed opinions were practically renounced, and adverse principles openly abandoned. Each became the artificer of that man's promotion whose expression, up to the moment, had been a chief object of his exertions. The highest amount of executive power was divided, and the closest fraternity of political fortune was established between them. What is enormous need not be exaggerated; what is flagrant requires no demonstration. Mr. Adams desired the office of president; he went into the combination without it, and came out with it; Mr. Clay desired that of secretary of state; he went into the combination without it, and came out with it. Of this transaction the simplest history is the best analysis. Where a change of political principles, or even of private estimation, is the immediate cause of personal gain, reciprocally to the agent and the object of the change, impurity of motive is necessarily concluded. Whoever expects otherwise, must expect the laws of reasoning imprinted by the Deity on the human mind, to be altered. It is equally certain, that a daring ingratitude is displayed by the citizen who insults the majesty of the people with the very power which their generous confidence had placed in his hands. To believe, when proof is insufficient, is not greater folly than to doubt when it is convincing; and when circumstantial evidence is conclusive, positive testimony, which is always liable to a corrective collation with circumstances, is rather curious than valuable. It was but the other day that an atrocious murderer, in the enlightened state of New York, was detected and punished upon circumstantial evidence; and surely a process of reasoning, which will sanction the destruction of one man's life, is rigorous enough to determine the conduct of another. Those who demand stronger evidence of an improper understanding between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, than that afforded by their combination itself, must be prepared to contend that it is not in the

nature of things for circumstances to evince guilt and must be disposed to suspend their judgements unless the parties confessed their crimes. It ought, however, to be remembered that all our knowledge of motive and character, every decision we form respecting mental occurrences, is drawn from the consideration of circumstances; and that it is out of the ordinary course of things, for the confession of the accused to precede the sentence of the proper tribunal. The members of this assembly, therefore, in protesting against the election of Mr. Adams as improper and anti-republican, are sensible of no precipitancy of judgement, or too great license of language. Unwilling to assert what is doubtful, they are determined to speak what is true. Nor do they deem it necessary to fortify their protest by the numerous collateral proofs to be derived either from the contradiction contained in the studied vindication of the secretary of state; from the confession of his friend, his colleague, and his companion, or from the pertinent and concurring remonstrances of respectable witnesses. The object of these resolutions being remedial, not vindictive, it remains after exemplifying the actual danger of the present plan, to show the probable advantage of the amendment proposed. In the first place, by giving the election directly and exclusively to the people, we shall conform to the fundamental principles of our government, which was departed from in the formation of the constitution, from apprehension which experience, as far as it has gone, proves not to have been well formed. Another benefit will be, that the dependence of the governor on the governed, so desirable in a republic, will be thus effectually secure. A consideration of equal moment, both as it regards the theory and practice of our government, is to be found in the fact, that an election placed entirely in the hands of the people, must result in the expression of their choice. This will exclude the formidable evils of cabals, concomitant corruption, and subsequent resentments. The people will be satisfied with their own work, and at succeeding elections, will deliberately confirm, or prudently correct their former preference. Nor is it probable, that thereby, purity of elections would be obtained at the expense of public tranquillity. The turbulence apprehended by the framers of the constitution is less likely to be excited by the process, of a fair and open election, than the contentions sure to arise under the present narrow system, between parties inclining to practise, and parties endeavouring to defeat corruption. Besides, the people of the United States are further advanced in the knowledge of self-government, than they were when the constitution was adopted; more capable of forming a prudent choice; and of avoiding those convulsions to which a less informed community might be exposed, by the immediate exercise of a right so important. The division of the union into states, and the consequent modification of the elective process, will have a tendency to limit, within moderate bounds, the effect of any agitating impulse. And it should never be forgotten, that when any faculty of government is susceptible of salutary exertion by the people, to lodge it with a body of trustees for their benefit is an odious and pernicious departure from the cardinal principles of free government. These are some of the reasons which may be assigned in favor of the first resolution. As reference proves that the present system has a tendency to destroy the purity of elections, it also shows that a bad administration is likely to spring from, and re-produce an impure election.—When a president gets into power with so small an "approach to unanimity," as to be indebted for his office to the rewarded support and obvious tergiversation of his most inimical competitor, the motive which reduced him to this abasement will naturally prompt him to administer the government, not with a view to the public welfare, but with an eye to his own popularity. Hence those branches of policy which true has sanctioned, and the fruits of which, the nutritious and substantial, are neither captivated by novelty, nor dazzling by splendor, will be neglected for visionary and ambitious schemes, diversified to amuse the imagination of the public, and to reflect on their authors the credit of superior patriotism, invention and sagacity: with this delusive machinery will be combined the influence of executive patronage, which in most countries, is mighty, and even in our own is powerful. This great engine will be perverted from its

rightful use to the purchase of praise for the executive, and aspersions of its adversaries; and should eminent services and virtue render any citizen a dangerous competitor for the presidency, slanders, proportioned to his merits, will be fabricated by interest and imposed on credulity.

Such is the *natural history* of power unjustly acquired in a free country. Since the last election, accordingly, the intention of the general government averted from the salutary relation, which, for a series of years had secured for us the enjoyment of a productive commerce, has been devoted to the formation of chimerical and intrusive alliances, the avowed object of which, was an outrage upon the spirit and independence of the nations, whose religion and laws it was proposed to subject to our kind control and supercilious care. The mischief of this ambassadorial crusade—of this egregious departure from that modesty and reserve, (the dictates of dignity and prudence), which had exalted us in the family of civilized nations, promises to equal the absurdity of its conception. Beside the unnecessary and enormous amount of public money expended, and the ridicule and censure of foreign nations to which this strange embassy has exposed us, it will be well for our country if it involve us in no other and greater calamities. To suit his theory to his practice, the president claims almost boundless authority for the executive—ejects the senate from all participation in the institution of embassies, and the commissioning envoys—compares the influence of the constituents on the representative to the effect of paralysis on the human body—in the true spirit of arbitrary condescension, he displays to the nation fantastical projects of benefaction and improvement, befitting the gracious king of star-gazing subjects, rather than the responsible agent of a free people. Nor is the profusion with which public money is expended, and the mismanagement of the government abroad, greater than its profligacy at home. The chief member of the cabinet, whose duties require his greatest sagacity, and most intense application, annually deserts his department, and displays himself as an itinerant rhetor at electioneering feasts, exceeding some of his colleagues in this official degradation, only as far as he exceeds them in ability. *In the days of Washington and Jefferson it was not in this manner that the great officers of state were employed.* Neither Hamilton nor Madison was seen traversing various states at seasons of election, to rise before carousing multitudes, and to pour forth praises on the president in office, whilst the flood-gates of defamation were opened against his expected competitor. Those great men never dealt in boisterous harangues, unbecoming the gravity of statesmen—in banquet bravadoes, consistent neither with decency nor courage; nor in bold assertions, bearing no comparison with facts. One was devotedly engaged in the definition of our rights at home, and in the expansion and security of our interests abroad, now violated and neglected. The other was sedulously employed in the creation of a system of economy and credit, now impaired and abandoned; whilst both had exerted their mighty intellects in the formation of that bond of national union, which it is the earnest and ardent desire of this general assembly to maintain and perpetuate. They have made this brief, but in their opinion, impartial reference to the conduct of the present administration, in support of their second resolution. In regard to the third resolution, it will be sufficient to say, that the acknowledged popularity, the established fame, and well-tried patriotism of Andrew Jackson, designate him as the candidate most capable of, and most deserving a successful competition with Mr. Adams. Here he has been known from the dawn of manhood, through the vicissitudes of life and fortune, in peace and in war, and we speak the sentiments of our constituents, as well as our own, when we declare that the fire of youth never impelled him beyond the bounds of honor, and that the coldness of age has not made him deaf to the voice of patriotism. As a man he has always enjoyed our peculiar esteem, and as a public agent our highest confidence. The force and fullness of his intellect, we have never found inferior to the grandeur of his character, or the lustre of his fame; conspicuous for the charities of private life, and alone doubtful of his public abilities, he has seldom left its sacred retreats without carrying renown for himself, and glory for his country. But the retreats of private life are no longer sacred. This beloved citizen, this ge-

mine republican, venerable for his age, illustrious for his services, and still more illustrious for his inflexible patriotism, has seen, not only his conduct distorted by slander, and his glory tarnished by calumny, but the partner of his bosom traduced and exposed for the sport of the idle, and the malice of the infamous. That coach which has been so often forsaken, that others might sleep in safety and peace—that breast that has so often braved danger, that others might not even feel its alarms; which left a stain on the honor of the country, like a stab into its own vitals has been invaded and cruelly outraged.

That some of the members of the present administration of the general government are accountable for the slander and persecution of general Jackson and his wife, is reluctantly, though solemnly asserted. No moral distinction can be drawn between the act of hiring a man to commit a crime, and that of rewarding him after he has committed it; and it is notorious that the prostituted miscreants who invent and circulate these slanders, are the continued objects of ministerial favor, patronage and pay. Hired with the money of the very people whose willing gratitude and just admiration are the real causes of this defamation and rancor. This foul injustice not only aggravates the demerit of its procurers, but should endeavor to his country the hero who sustains it. As citizens of Tennessee, we feel it our special duty to denounce it; and to proclaim our proud, our fervent, and our increased attachment to the candidate of the cause of the people.

Resolved, That the governor cause to be furnished to each of our senators and representatives in congress, a copy of the foregoing resolutions, and of the remarks accompanying the same.

According to a rule of the senate, these resolutions lie one day upon the table.

October 19th.—Mr. Huntsman offered the following as an additional resolution:

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all fair and honorable means to promote the election of Andrew Jackson to the chief magistracy of the United States, and to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions."

The question was decided in the negative, as follows:—

YEAS—Bradford, Garrett, Greene, of F. Huntsman and Williams—5.

NAYS—Hall, Brown, Caine, Frey, Gammon, Gray, Greene, of Roane, Howard, Lowry, Lytle, McMeans, Reynolds, Rucker, Smith and Walker—15.

Mr. Bradford offered the following, as a substitute for the whole:

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to continue their best exertions to procure such an amendment to the constitution of the United States as that the election of president and vice president, in no event whatever, devolve upon congress, but that the same be confided alone in the people of the United States, the legitimate source of all power.

Resolved, That the entire confidence of this general assembly in the integrity and patriotism of gen. Andrew Jackson remains unimpaired, and that a confident hope and belief is entertained that he will be elected to the highest office within the gift of the American people."

The question on adoption was determined in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Bradford, Garrett, Huntsman and Williams—4.

NAYS—Hall, Brown, Caine, Frey, Gammon, Gray, Greene, of R. Howard, Lowry, Lytle, McMeans, Reynolds, Rucker, Smith, Walker and Greene, of F.—16.

October 20.—Mr. Garrett moved a division of the question, so as to take the question on the resolutions and argument, separately.

Decided in the negative 14 to 6.—Yeas, Messrs. Bradford, Garrett, Greene, of F. Huntsman, Smith and Williams.

The question was then taken—Shall these (the original) resolutions and argument be adopted, and decided in the affirmative—18 to 2. Those voting in the negative being Messrs. Bradford and Williams.

Monday, Oct. 22.—Mr. Huntsman having on Saturday last voted for the resolutions, &c. on amending the con-

stitution of the United States, &c. asked and obtained leave to record the reasons of his vote on the journal of the senate.

Mr. Garrett asked and obtained leave to record his reasons in like manner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OCT. 22.

The house proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Brown's resolutions, which had been transmitted from the senate.

Mr. Hope moved to lay them on the table for a day or two, to afford absent members an opportunity of being present.

Mr. Huling opposed the motion of the gentleman from Roane. The members who were absent, by leave of the house, would have it in their power to record their votes on their return.

Mr. Rogers wished the resolutions, and arguments appended thereto, to lie on the table for a short time, that he might have an opportunity of examining the latter. He was prepared then to vote for the resolutions, but not for the preamble, without further examination.

Mr. Brady thought that time should be granted to those who required it.

Mr. Turney was opposed to laying the resolutions on the table, he thought the house was just as well prepared to act now, as it would be hereafter. The house refused to lay them on the table.

Mr. Brady rose and said that he rejoiced much at the introduction of the resolutions then under the consideration of the house: for an opportunity would be thereby afforded him of noticing certain whispers and insinuations relative to a supposed hostility on his part to the election of general Jackson. His vote on this occasion would effectually refute the calumnies which, without the shadow of proof, had been so industriously circulated against him. The journals of this house would clearly and conclusively shew, that, under no circumstances, and on no occasion, had he given the slightest foundation for the opinions which, with so little reason, had been attributed to him. But, said Mr. B. why should I complain, when those who have fought, from the commencement of Indian hostilities down to the victory of New Orleans, side by side with Andrew Jackson, have not escaped from similar accusations? Mr. B. then enumerated some of the principal services of general Jackson, the situation of the country when those services were rendered, and contended that they entitled him to the highest honors in the gift of his country. He viewed the present contest for the presidency as one between the aristocracy and democracy of the country. The representatives of the former received a rich heritage of fortune and influence from his father; the representative of the latter had literally fought his way into notice. Mr. B. said, that the aggregate of intelligence, and a large majority of the freemen of the country, now called the citizen and soldier of Tennessee to the chief magistracy of the union, and he was the only man in the nation possessed of sufficient popularity to turn out the present incumbents. In voting for the resolutions and accompanying preamble, he should not only perform the duties of a representative, but also those of a man: for his vote would be in the strictest accordance with his own private feelings. The preamble contained facts sufficient to create a strong presumption against the present administration; if they were innocent, let them appeal to their country. Sufficient evidence existed to put them on their trial before the people, and they should be called out by the legislatures of the states. Mr. B. alluded to the destruction of our capital during the late war, and the certainty of its safety had general Jackson been in the presidential chair. He spoke of his talents as a civilian and a warrior, and of his virtues and patriotism as a citizen; he contended that the numerous acts of violence attributed to him by his enemies, the imprisonment of Calava, the execution of Arbutnot, and Ambrister, resulted from the most heartfelt devotion to the good of his country, and not from any views of self aggrandizement. His stern virtues, his republican simplicity, fitted him, in an eminent degree, to stem the torrent of extravagance and vices which now prevailed at Washington. For these considerations he should vote for the preamble and resolutions, and would conclude in the language of the

sage of Monticello, "honor to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory." Mr. B. said, that, before he took his seat, he would avail himself of the present opportunity to correct certain observations of his in relation to the state of Kentucky. In the heat of argument he did say, that which he was now sorry had gone abroad, and had he seen a report of his remarks before they went to the press, he would have suppressed them. True, he differed with that state in her policy relative to the banking system, the relief laws, and the judiciary but he nevertheless viewed it as a great and magnanimous state. Mr. B. disclaimed the opinions which a Nashville letter writer had recently attributed to him; he was not, and never had been, inimical to the election of gen. Jackson.

The resolutions and preamble, were then unanimously adopted.

Wednesday, Oct. 24. Mr. Egnew rose to enquire whether it was intended to call up for decision the resolution offered by Mr. Rogers, on Monday, directing an attempt to impeach the president of the United States.

"This resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, That the representatives in the congress of the United States from the state of Tennessee be, and they hereby are, requested to prefer charges against John Quincy Adams, now president of the United States, setting forth the charges and arguments contained in the foregoing preamble, and use their endeavors to have the said John Quincy Adams, president as aforesaid, impeached, and dismissed from the presidency of the United States."

Mr. Rogers replied, that he was too much indisposed to enter upon the discussion at present, but should embrace the earliest opportunity that his health would permit.

Mr. Egnew said he was perfectly satisfied, not having been aware of the gentleman's indisposition.

Mr. Huling urged the importance of an immediate decision, especially as the resolution had been published, and would be considered abroad as expressing the sentiments of this house, until rejected.

Mr. Rogers begged a little delay, as he was really too unwell to enter upon the debate now.

Mr. Gillespie, of C. hoped the gentleman of Hawkins would be indulged.

Mr. Egnew moved that the resolution be taken up forthwith.

Mr. Huling regretted the publication of the resolution, which he considered very improper; and, if he were assured it had been done, after being notified not to do so, he would move to exclude the editor from the seat assigned him in this house.

Mr. Hope urged an indulgence of the mover of this resolution, till his health would permit him to support it. He hoped gentlemen were not afraid to meet him in the argument. He defended the publication of the resolution as usual and proper.

Mr. Yell was surprised that the mover of the resolution, who had urged an immediate decision when he offered it, was not prepared to discuss it now. He believed there was abundant cause for impeaching the president, but he preferred a verdict against him by the people at the next election.

Mr. Hope said it was not strange that the mover should be ready to defend his resolution when offered, and to be unable to do so now. His health was good then, and bad at present.

Mr. Campbell said, that, if the decision were had to-morrow, it would be published in the papers of Friday, as well as if made to-day.

Mr. Yell and Mr. Huling, again urged a prompt decision.

The house resolved to take up the resolution, notwithstanding the illness of the mover—yeas 27—nays 10.

A debate then arose on the merits of the resolution, which occupied the rest of the day.

Messrs. Rogers and Hope defended the resolution, as the legitimate consequence of the resolutions and arguments adopted on Monday.

Messrs. Egnew, Turney, Aikin, and Huling, opposed it, as unnecessary and inexpedient, calculated to injure the cause of general Jackson, and to support the charge made against his friends, of intolerance and violence.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 3—nays 34
YEAS—Messrs. Hope, Lindsay, and Rogers.

The late re-appointment of Mr. White to the senate of the United States, the period of his present service not expiring until 4th of March, 1829, was pretty severely opposed in the senate of Tennessee. It was justified on the ground that as the legislative body would, after its adjournment not be again in session until September, 1829, (meeting only biennially,) that it was proper to provide for the vacancy which would occur after the 4th of March of that year; but the proposition was opposed because that congress would not be in session in the interval, &c.

In opposing the measure, Mr. Bradford said—

"We may be told upon this occasion, for I have heard it urged elsewhere, that, although it may seem a departure from the great principles of this government to re-elect public functionaries before their time of service expires, yet, in this case, necessity requires a departure from this rule—because it might have a remote bearing on the presidential election: and that in evil times like these, measures, though of a questionable character, should be promptly adopted to stay the impending calamities of the nation. We should pause before we sanction by our votes this frightful doctrine. Although I do not pretend to an intimate knowledge of the history of other free nations, their downfall and ruin—yet I hazard nothing in saying that the plea of necessity for high-handed measures to preserve the people's rights has been often urged as an excuse for the commission of acts destructive to liberty. Cromwell even declared that in dissolving the British parliament and in assuming the dictatorship, he had an eye only to the protection of British liberty. He assumed the purple, and British liberty was prostrated."

Mr. Wm. Williams, on the same side, said—

"I contend that the power clearly vested by the constitution, may be exercised in an unconstitutional manner. For example, if the legislature of the several states can elect senators two years in advance of the commencement of their term of service, by the same rule they can be elected four—six—or twelve years in advance. The legislatures of the states have a constitutional capacity to perform their duty, and to that end they have a perpetual existence. A slight inconvenience would not justify the sacrifice of first principles. If this could be pleaded as a justification, a dominant party would always find pretexts for filling all public situations, with their friends in advance.

"In our own state, the rule was settled for many years, that no senator should be re-elected until after the expiration of his term of service. Last year, that rule was departed from, by bringing on the re-election of the senator from West Tennessee before the expiration of his term of service. Without intending any disrespect to the gentleman elected, I presume I may say without the fear of contradiction, if the election had been postponed to the usual time, and the people had been consulted on the subject, that the members of this legislature would have been instructed to choose another individual."

Mr. Rucker, in support of the measure, observed that—

"He was opposed to the exercise of doubtful constructive powers. When there was reasonable doubt, he would not act. But on the present occasion, he saw no good reason for doubt. The real question, as he humbly conceived, was, as to the policy or expediency of electing at this time. We must either elect now or at a called session, or he but half represented in the senate of the United States, from the 4th of March, 1829, to the meeting of the next stated session of the legislature. Is it important that the senate should be full during that period? The senators, besides forming a part of the federal legislature, are the constitutional advisers of the president; their advice and consent are necessary to the appointment of foreign ministers, and most of the officers of the general government. No treaty can be ratified but by the advice and consent of the senate. The treaty making power, if he was correctly informed, belongs exclusively to the president and senate, unless where a treaty is to be ratified, which stipulates the payment of money by the government. In such case, he believed, the house of representatives composed a part of the treaty making power. The constitution of the United States,

contemplates no vacancy in the senate, except what may happen by death or resignation, in which place the vacancy may be supplied by the governor. But where a senator's term of service expires, and the legislature fails to elect, the constitution as it has been interpreted by the senate of the United States, in the case of Mr. Lanman, gives no power to the governor to make an appointment. Then, if this legislature should fail to elect in advance, and there should not be a called session, there will be a vacancy after the 4th day of March, 1829, which cannot be filled by the governor. This vacancy will be at a time, when a new president will come into office. Whoever he may be, whether the favorite of Tennessee or the present incumbent, is immaterial as to the present question. In making appointments to all the offices of the government, which the constitution has vested him with, it is necessary the president should have the full number of his constitutional advisers."

On that ground, Mr. Williams said—"The states of North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and perhaps some others, do not elect members to the house of representatives until the month of August. The consequence is, that from the 4th of March until August, those states are without any representation in congress, in the house of representatives. That is the most important branch of this government. They are the immediate representatives of the people—they hold the purse strings of the nation. Why is it then, that the senate at this particular time, holds the first place in the affections of certain gentlemen?"

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The following correspondence belongs to the political history of the times.

Richmond, 27th October, 1827.

SIR: I have to acknowledge your communication, as chairman of the corresponding committee, appointed by the late meeting of citizens of Richmond, opposed to the election of general Andrew Jackson—in which, you apprise me of my appointment, as one of the delegates, to represent that meeting, at the convention to be holden in Richmond on the 8th January next,—and enquire whether I will accept the appointment.

I heartily concur with the meeting, in the object they have in view, and approve the convention to form an electoral ticket, as appropriate means to attain that object. Nothing has given me more serious concern, filled my mind with more gloomy forebodings than the prospect of general Jackson's elevation to the first office in the government—and to be instrumental in preventing it, would afford me much gratification.

Candor, however, requires me to say, that I could not be a faithful representative of the sentiments expressed, in the preamble and resolutions adopted by the late meeting at Richmond. While I feel much more distrust of general Jackson, than they have expressed, much more apprehension of danger from his election, immediate and remote, I at the same time, do not feel that confidence in the present administration, which they entertain,—and do not concur with them, in the measure of condemnation, which they have meted to the opposition. While I unhesitatingly prefer the re-election of Mr. Adams to the election of general Jackson, and will zealously co-operate in promoting it, I wish it distinctly understood, that my preference is not founded on an opinion of the fitness of Mr. Adams, or on my confidence in his cabinet—but in a solemn conviction that general Jackson is altogether unfit and eminently dangerous.

Entertaining these opinions, and thinking that it will be agreeable to the committee, to have delegates in the convention more entirely concurring in the sentiments of the meeting, I deem it my duty to decline the appointment that is offered me, in order that it may be more suitably filled.

With very great respect, your most obedient servant,
C. JOHNSON.

To WILLIAM H. CABELL, esq.
Chairman of the committee.

At a meeting of the corresponding committee appointed by the late meeting in the city of Richmond, opposed to the election of general Jackson to the presidency, October 30th, 1827:

The chairman laid before the committee a letter from Chapman Johnson, esq.—and at the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, the following answer thereto was unanimously adopted:

Mr. Johnson having addressed to the chairman of this committee a letter expressing his dissent from some of the sentiments contained in the preamble and resolutions of the meeting of the citizens of Richmond, opposed to the election of general Jackson to the presidency—theo' he heartily concurs with them in that opposition—and declining to accept the appointment of delegate in the convention to be held in Richmond on the 8th January next, on the supposition that the dissent expressed may render such course most agreeable to this committee—the committee have no hesitation in declaring, that it never could have been the intention of the meeting to require of their delegates a conformity to any political creed, save only a hearty co-operation in that paramount object, the exclusion of general Jackson. The invitation of that meeting was addressed to all those opposed to the election of general Jackson; and the committee are well aware, that among those who composed the meeting, there were persons of every political denomination; including as well those who approve the course of policy pursued by the administration, as those who give their support to the present incumbent as the only means of warding off a greater evil. The committee conceive that the preamble and resolutions, by a liberal construction, contain nothing at variance with these principles; and if any expressions may have inadvertently crept into them, which seems to lead to a different conclusion, they would have been yielded up in a moment, if any objection had been made. The object of the meeting was a great national one. The whole American people are invited to unite in it, by high considerations before which the little shades of opinion dwindle into insignificance.

The committee therefore conceive, that the scruples of Mr. Johnson, being founded on a misapprehension of the views of the meeting, it is their duty to remove those erroneous impressions, and to declare that they perceive no obstacle to his aiding in a cause which he entirely approves.

Resolved unanimously, therefore, That the chairman communicate to Mr. Johnson a copy of this resolution, and express to him the expectation and wish of this committee, that he will accept the appointment.

Resolved, That the editors of the "Enquirer" and "Whig" be requested to publish this correspondence.

WM. H. CABELL, chairman.

JOHN H. PLEASANTS, secretary.

Richmond, October 30, 1827.

SIR—I have received your letter on the subject of your appointment by the late meeting of the citizens of Richmond opposed to the election of general Jackson, as one of the delegates to represent them in the convention proposed to be holden in this city, on the 8th of Jan. next, and have submitted it to the corresponding committee appointed by that meeting. The corresponding committee have adopted a resolution on the subject, which at their request, I now enclose to you. This resolution so fully expresses the sentiments of the committee, that nothing is left for me to add—I cannot, however, forbear to express my hearty concurrence in the wish and expectation that you will accept the appointment conferred on you by your fellow citizens of the city of Richmond.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

WM. H. CABELL, chairman.

CHAPMAN JOHNSON, esq.

Richmond, 30th October, 1827.

SIR—I have this moment received your letter enclosing me a copy of the resolution of the corresponding committee, adopted on this day.

They entirely remove all objection on my part to accept the appointment of delegate which is offered me; and I beg you to assure the committee that I will endeavor to discharge its duties.

With great respect your obedient servant,

CHAPMAN JOHNSON.

WM. H. CABELL, esq.
Chairman of the corresponding committee.

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.
PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

BRIEF NOTICE OF THE OPERATION OF PROTECTION

The following shows the difference in the amount of duties paid under the old revenue law of that of 1824, intended for the protection of certain domestic manufactures, as well as for revenue. Rates of duties payable—the 10 per cent added at the custom house being regarded—

	Before 1824	After 1825
Woolen manufactures (average), <i>pr. ct</i>	27½	36 2-3
Cotton cloth, - - - - -	27½	27½
Linens manufactures, - - -	16½	27½
Iron, in bars, hammered, per cwt	75	90

These four, we believe, are the only—or, at any rate, the principal items about which there is much contention, and they embrace a large part of the manufactured goods which we import. But the relation which the different rates of duties have ever apparently, had upon manufactures of cotton, we cannot tell—for though the duty was not altered, the *minimum* was advanced; however, this we do know, that the price of cotton goods has been reduced at a rate far exceeding any reduction in the value of raw cotton; and that all such goods made in the United States, are cheaper than the same sort of goods in Great Britain; so that this item is out of all controversy. The other three stand thus, according to the importation of 1826

Goods & their value.	Duties payable under the old tariff.	Duties payable under the new tariff.
Cloths & cassimeres \$4,546,714	1,250,346 35	1,667,131 46
Linens, 2,967,926	493,007 79	831,679 65
Bar iron, hammered, cwt. 467,515	850,636 25	420,763 50
	2,093,990 39	2,909,574 61
		2,093,990 39

Increase, - - - - - \$815,564 22

Now, if the population of the United States be 12 millions, as we suppose that it is, the advanced revenue, \$815,564, is equal to six cents and eight mills for every individual; and as 8 millions of the 12 are located in these states which desire to have a protecting tariff or have acknowledged the principle of it on numerous occasions, it follows that the other states, paying into the treasury, at 6 cents 8 mills for each person, (admitting that their numerous slaves consume as great an amount of foreign goods as other individuals) will pay the whole sum of 271,858 dollars—less than a fifth part of the prohibitory protection afforded to the sugar planters of Louisiana alone, by the tariff. But we deny that the price of articles has been enhanced by the tariff of 1824, and demand proof.* And if

*The following are some of the articles really protected, with the price anterior to the tariff since:

	Before.	Since.
	Cents.	
Coarse cotton, average from 1815 to 1823,	per yard, 17½	10
Cotton yarn	per lb. 60	22
White lead,	cwt 1300	1100
Glauber salts, oil of vitriol, and all chemical preparations (the value of which made in the United States is several millions a year,) show a reduction in price of more than fifty per cent.		

these six cents and eight mills are really exacted of the people every year—will they "calculate the value of the union," because of that "enormous" requisition on the profits of their labor? This man is all that can be said to be levied for protection—the most resolute declaimer cannot make more of it; but we deny that one protecting cent is collected on woolen, as shewn in the article on the "Auction system," &c yet if the whole is collected, what a small affair is it, compared with the vast compromises of power in the constitution!

Having in another place spoken of the protection afforded to navigation, we shall just refer to it here, and in regard to a single article.

The present crop of cotton, it is supposed, will amount to 1,000,000 bales,* say 360,000,000 lbs. If so, at least 280 millions of pounds, will be for exportation to foreign places, 120 millions of which foreign export will first be transported coastwise.

As by protection we have, as it were, extinguished foreign competition, and prohibited the coasting trade except to our own vessels, about 9-10ths of the cotton sent to Europe will be carried in American ships; let us then see how the freight account will stand:

9-10ths of 280 millions of pounds is 252 millions, at ¾ sterling per lb the lowest charge for freight, is 787,500, or \$3,496,500
120,000,000 lbs. coastwise at ¾ cents, 900,000

\$4,396,500

Which shows the cost of labor and subsistence in navigation, and interest for capital vested in ships.

Now this great sum remains to the people of the United States, as carriers of their own article to market, and are the planters injured by it? The freight is cheaper, because our navigation has been protected. It has been as high as 1½, and generally at 1d. per lb. for cotton.† By reference

Gunpowder,	lb.	45	20
Refined saltpetre,	lb	10	7½
Copperas,	lb.	6	3
Window glass,	100 feet.	1500	5
Nails,	lb.	15	7

Cotton bagging, (1822,) yard 40 to 50 26 to 30

We might add much to this list. It is offered only as a specimen. Let the enemies of the system shew an opposing one, as imputable to the tariff of 1824! THEY CANNOT.

*The bale of cotton is not a determinate quantity. We are told that it may be generally estimated at about 400 lbs. Others rate it at three hundred. Probably this difference in opinion arises from the use of the article from different parts of the United States.

†Will any one pretend to believe that, if the American superiority in navigation was destroyed, the price of freights on cotton would not advance from one to three farthings sterling per pound? Certainly not. But say only one farthing, and the difference against the planters would be one third of the above sum of \$3,496,500, or \$1,165,500—or more than four times the sum apparently levied upon all the people of the planting districts or states, for the protection of the great manufactures of cotton, wool, iron and flax! There is no "getting out" of this. It is plain arithmetic. And the cost of the freight of cotton to its market in Europe, affects that article in the hands of the planters, exactly as the transportation across the mountains to Baltimore, affects the price of Ohio tobacco, at home. The producer must pay, in the cost of the carriage, in the reduced price of his commodity at its market. This is unavoidable necessity—as much so in its operation as

to Lloyd's debates of congress in 1789, pages 109-10, it will be seen that Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, prophesied against the discriminating duties on tonnage*—he "could not consent that it should bear heavy on certain states, while part of their burthen is received by others as a *bounty*." He said that the duty laid upon foreign ships must be repaid by the "southern members of the union;" that freights would be raised, and the "whole go as a *bounty* to benefit the owners of American ships;" and he thought that Charleston alone would pay a "bounty of 30 000 dollars a year to our eastern brethren." He moved a duty of 20 cents per ton, only, which he thought would be "a liberal encouragement," and though "at the expense of a few states," he was willing to assess it. How remarkably near does the language of the present day follow that of old times, as though *experience* had done nothing for us! as if practice was rejected that theory might be supported! But the first constitutional congress did not agree with Mr. Tucker—While the duty on American ships was fixed at 6 cents per ton, foreign ones were to pay 30; and, in 1812, the latter was raised to 150 cents per ton—this was intended as a revenue measure; but in 1817, an act passed levying a duty of *two dollars per ton* on all foreign vessels entering the ports of the United States from any foreign place to which our vessels were not (ordinarily) permitted to enter. The present duties are 6 cents per ton on American vessels, and 100 cents on foreign, unless specially provided for on *reciprocity* obtained. There is also 10 per cent more duty payable on goods imported in foreign vessels, not specially provided for, as just above stated.

At Savannah during the year which ended Oct. 1, 1827, there arrived 155 ships, 152 brigs, 233 schooners and 104 sloops, besides state coasters, all American vessels; and 15 ships, 11 brigs, 6 schooners and 6 sloops, British; with 3 French ships and as many brigs, and 1 Spanish schooner. Thus even at this famous port for the shipping of cotton, the foreign competition was hardly felt. *Why not? We*

that of ginning the cotton. We recommend these facts to the serious consideration of the planters of cotton. They will bear any test that can be applied to them. We reiterate it, and with pride in support of our principles, that the steadily encouraged and highly protected navigation of the U. States, is the *safest, most expeditious and cheapest* in the world; and add, that the *planters* as freely partake of all the benefits derived from these desirable qualities as the *owners of the ships*—that, instead of paying a "bounty to their eastern brethren," they receive, at the very lowest calculation that can be allowed, half a cent per pound *more* for their cotton, than would be obtained, was the transportation of it dependent on the owners of *foreign vessels*.—The *whole* duty paid on the bugging and rope for a bale of cotton, admitting that the price of the articles is advanced because of the duty, (which, however, does not appear), is equal to about the *fiftieth part of one cent per lb.*

*In 1791 the merchants of Glasgow prophesied differently; they said that the discriminations adopted would, "in time, give a decided superiority to the American shipping;" and they prophesied truly. It has possessed that superiority for several years, and needs no other protection than its flag, and the navy—with the resolution of the government and people of the United States to claim and receive *reciprocity* for it on every occasion. So much for the "BOUNTY."

know that British ships are *seeking* employment, and hear loud complaints of the want of it. They may enter our ports on the same terms as our own. Why do they not come? Their ships are more numerous than ours, and their *boasts* of seamanship have filled the world! They come not because our navigation is better and cheaper than their own.—Protection has destroyed competition.

Again—
In the year 1826 there were imported
Cloths and cassimeres worth \$4,433 870
Flannels and sizes 586,823
Cloths costing less than 33¢ cts, the sq. yd. 11,844

Let us see what employment this business gave to our navigation.

Admit that the average cost of the goods included in the first item shall have been only 75 cents per square yards—of the second 30 cents, and of the last 20, and, the result, in square yards, will be as follows:

	<i>Yards.</i>
\$4,433,000 at 75 cents for each sq. yard	5,540 000
586,000 at 30	1 950 000
112,000 at 20	560 000

Square yards 8,050,000

And further, suppose that these goods, even including the *Wann-ls*, weighed 1 lb. to the square yard, then the whole weight was about 3,600 tons. They did not weigh nearly so much, but we take the extreme in favor of them, and the result is that this business would employ only six ships of about 300 tons each, making two voyages a year. The weight of *all* the woollen goods imported was considerably less than 5,000 tons, or only one half the weight of *foreign dye stuffs, soap, &c.* used in our woollen factories, specially excepting foreign wool, of which one establishment has imported 450 tons of the coarsest sort, in nine months of the present year. And, as it is probable that at least 30 millions of pounds of wool are worked up in the United States, requiring more than 3 gallons of oil for every 100 lbs we have 900,000 gallons, the procurement and transportation of which, because of the greater length of the voyages of the vessels, will employ three as much *tonnage*, admitting that only two thirds of the whole quantity is spermaceti and the other third olive—the first being used for common wool, and the last for the finest and best. And further, as a matter of fact and without speculation—Mr. Dupont's powder works require 712 000 lbs. of crude salt petre from the East Indies, (the voyage to which is equal to three European), and 94,000 lbs of brimstone from Europe—this is equal to the employment of 1,000 tons of shipping in European voyages, or, in itself, one fifth of the tonnage employed in the transportation of woollens! These plain facts are recommended to those who fear the loss of our navigation. The British understand them perfectly well—they know what it is to purchase *raw materials* and sell *manufactured goods*! It is this that has raised up their navigation, and caused the boast, that

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain
"And not a sail *without permission* spreads."

But this has been contested, and the *modest* pretension hath yet to be established!—provided our own navigation, and especially the coasting trade, goes on to increase, as it is increasing, because of the progress made in our manufactures—and if the speaker of the house of representatives and president of the senate, shall be metaphorically seated upon a *rack of wool or bale of cotton*, to represent the care which the national legislature is resolved to

besow upon the combined operations of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, supporting and supported by one another.

We have an interesting notice of the price of "negro cloths," as published in the "Charleston Courier." It speaks to the understanding of the people Cotton goods, cotton bagging and negro cloths, the great themes for discussion in the south, are cheaper because of the protection afforded to the domestic manufacture of them, and better than such articles formerly were.

"It is well known that our system is not one of choice, but necessity. It is because we cannot, without constant wars, prevent the exclusions of our agricultural products from England, that we are by self preservation driven to render our lives independent of her for every day clothing, and at the same time raise up a population of operatives to consume the produce of our agriculture. But as it has been confidently asserted that we have suffered, and papers in the interior have spoken of "the little the tariff has left us," I beg leave to show that it has taken nothing, and therefore that little is all we ever had.

"In the autumn of 1815, when the country had been destitute for a long time, negro cloths, (say such as Welsh plains, 7 8ths of a yard wide), averaged by the sales of that time, from 75 cents to \$1, per yard. In 1816, they sold at 70 a 90 cents per yard. Since that period, the same description of goods have sold as follows:

1817	Welsh plains, 7-8ths yd. wide, sold at	60 a	80
1818	do do do	60 a	80
1819	do do do	60 a	80
1820	do do do	56 a	78
1821	do do do	58 a	78
1822	do do do	60 a	80
1823	do do do	50 a	70
1824	do do do	50 a	68
1825	do do do	50 a	70
1826	do do do	50 a	70

"It is, however, to be remarked, that the consumption of British manufactured negro cloths during the last four years, has materially decreased, and the importers have not been able to sell any quantity of them at prices to cover cost, and the retailers say that they make a far greater profit on the American manufactured coarse cloth than on the British."

We shall proceed to make some remarks on the facts above given from the "Courier."

Mr. Huskisson, president of the board of trade, when justifying the treaty with Prussia—asked, "How could we successfully enter into competition with the woolen manufacturers, &c. of the United States, if any change be made in the shipping by which the raw material comes to this country?"

Must we be "brayed in a mortar" before we shall comprehend that British "free trade" doctrines are manufactured for exportation—as "negro cloths" were in Yorkshire, out of old clothes, and glued together to make them seem substantial?

But as to these cloths. The present lowest selling price given in the "Courier" is 50 cents per yard. By the tariff of 1824, all cloths costing less than 33 1/2 cents per square yard in a foreign country, are deemed to have cost that sum, and charged with an ad valorem duty of 33 1/2 per cent. on that valuation; and thus a yard of 7-8ths cloth costing, say 25 cents, (and woollen cloth costing less than that can hardly be worth the making up into garments), pays about 12 1/2 cents per running yard duty—say that eight and charges brings it up to 40 cents; and yet, though the lowest price is 50 cents, the im-

porters have not been able to "cover cost" upon it, though having an apparent profit of 25 per cent, and whole amount imported last year was only in the pitiful sum of \$112,344. There must be some reason for these things—they cannot happen by chance. The reason is this—the establishment of the minimum at 33 1/2 cents, excluded the Yorkshire cloths made out of old clothes and other flimsy materials, and encouraged the home manufacture, so that the average value of such goods, which was 70 cents per yard in 1817, 1818 and 1819, has been reduced, for the last three years, to 60 cents—in a sum as equal to the whole amount of the duty levied on such goods, one seventh less in price than heretofore, though, as is stated, one fourth more valuable because of their quality. One factory in Massachusetts can annually make \$500,000 worth of these cloths, or four times as much as the whole importation, taking the average of 1825 and 1826. If the people of the south will look at these things, they must find that negro cloths, as well as cotton bagging, about which so much has been said, have been rendered cheaper because of the slight protection afforded to them. The planters of cotton are protected by a duty of 3 cents per lb.—by which they profit in the exclusion of the East India product, whenever our cotton advances to 16 or 17 cents per pound; for if at 18, the Bengal article, paying the duty, may be advantageously used for numerous purposes in our own mills. And the time will come when the duty upon raw cotton will probably be increased to 5 cents per pound, to shield our planters from the cheaper cultivation of Greece, Egypt, &c. which, being close to the great European markets, will have many advantages over our's, and not be subject to that uncertainty and hazard which has rendered so much service in protecting us against the influx of East India cotton in the distance of Surat and Calcutta from these markets, and the consequent difficulty of affording or receiving information of the production, demand, or price of the article.

We have shewn in its proper place, that the revenue from foreign commerce has handsomely increased in the last two or three years, and we fully believe that it would yet more rapidly increase, were all the foreign cloths now imported made at home. There is nothing paradoxical in this. The duties upon such goods would, of course, cease—but others would be introduced in greater quantities than at present, and more than supply the deficiency, because of increased means in the people to gratify their desires to possess costly articles.

Manufactures exceedingly advance the value of real property. We offer the following cases by way of examples—

The ground occupied by a certain manufacturing establishment on the Brandywine, in Delaware, pays 320 dollars in annual taxes to the state and county; not many years ago, only one dollar a year was paid on account of the same land; and not much more would be paid now, were that manufactory and the improvements caused by it, destroyed, and the water power lost. This particular establishment is far from being the most extensive on the stream spoken of.

Taunton is a little village in Massachusetts, in which extensive manufactories have recently been erected. The following extract from the newspaper published in that place will shew the immediate effects which have been produced:

"Real estate has advanced in the immediate villages and upon water privileges, nearly four fold within the last four or five years. From 500 to

1,000 dollars are now obtained for building lots in the best sites, having sixty or seventy feet front. Some of the town's land was sold the other day, for nearly 5,000 dollars, which five years ago would not have brought 1,200."

The Columbia, S. C. memorial of 1823, against the proposed tariff of, (and which was chiefly adopted in) 1824, asserted that "the diminution of the customs cannot, by any fair mode of calculation, be estimated at less than one half; leaving seven millions instead of fourteen. The remaining seven must therefore, be raised by direct tax." Well—the tariff law was passed—and the products of the customs have increased from 13 millions in 1821, and 17 millions in 1823, to 20 millions in 1825 and 23 millions in 1826. Further, the whole value of the importations in 1823, was 77 millions, but in 1825, after the tariff, 96 millions, and 85 millions in 1826—and a "direct tax" hath not been thought of by any body. What next?

IRON.

Iron and its manufactures imported in the treasury year 1826, were as follows:

Side arms and fire arms, other than rifles and muskets	\$111,207
Cutting-knives, scythes, sickles, reaping hooks, spades and shovels	81,457
Screws weighing 24 lbs. or upwards	958
— called "wood screws"	82,285
Other articles not specified, (cutlery, iron-mongery, &c.)	2,551,336
18,188 muskets	65,699
158 rifles	1,841
765,660 lbs. iron and steel wire	90,401
Tacks, brads and sprigs	4,135
230,996 lbs. nails, [probably all wrought]	23,739
34,426 lbs. spikes	1,328
413,766 lbs. chains and cables, and parts thereof	29,140
Mill cranks and mill irons	61
1,499 mill saws	6,076
46,680 lbs. anchors	2,502
407,344 lbs. anvils	24,560
Hammers and sledges for blacksmiths	1,683
1,432,976 lbs. castings	55,526
498,404 lbs. braziers rods	23,600
240 lbs. nails or spike rods slit	17
2,407,867 lbs. sheet and hoops	88,438
2,458 lbs. slit or rolled for bands	3,946
34,092 cwt. in pigs	67,004
86,741 cwt. bar and bolt, rolled	223,259
467,515 cwt. bar and bolt, hammered	1,590,350
36,525 cwt. steel	384,325
	5,514,873

The preceding statement is offered to shew how nearly the domestic production reaches the home supply. In respect to many articles, the imports exhibit that our manufactures are nearly equal to the demand. The chief things in which we are deficient are side arms, and articles of ironmongery, including cutlery, iron and steel wire, sheet and hoops, hammered bar iron, and steel—and the manufacture of some of these is increasing. Wood screws, mill saws, anchors, &c. will not probably be required from abroad much longer—but hammered bar iron, steel, and the manufactures included in "other articles not specified," are large in amount, and the greater part of the whole may, and will, be made as cheaply in the U. States, if assured of protection against influxes of foreign production. The chief part, indeed, nearly the whole of the 5,514,873 dollars, paid for the iron imported, is paid to Great Britain, except on account of hammered bar iron, of which the value of 1,398,090 dollars was received in the last year from Sweden and

Russia, (three fourths from the former), the whole value of our exports to which countries were as follows:

	Domestic articles.	Foreign.	Total.
Sweden and Norway	\$126 034	88,489	214,523
Russia	11,044	163 604	174 648
	137,078	252,093	389,171

This official view of the trade which the U. States carries on with Sweden and Russia, should certainly induce us to attempt the whole manufacture of hammered bar iron for ourselves, and not remain dependent on those nations for so large a quantity of an indispensable article, seeing that they take so little from us in return. To "buy cheap and sell dear," is a favorite saying with certain economists—but how buy at all unless we can sell? Why buy, when we can make as cheaply for ourselves?

The following particulars are authentic and interesting, and many others of like character will be met with in different parts of this appendix.

There are in Centre county, Pennsylvania, 7 blast furnaces, capable of producing 3,600 tons, and actually producing 7,400, and employing 275 hands; and 9 forges, capable of producing 2,490 tons, and actually producing 2,050 tons, and employing 230 hands. The annual value of these manufactures is as follows—

7,400 tons castings at \$30	\$222,000
2,050 do. bar iron 100	205,000

Employing 505 hands, nearly all able bodied men, and probably subsisting at least 2,000 persons.

There are also three rolling mills in this county, but the proceeds of them are not stated; and a manufactory of "wood-screws," at which was made last year 10,700 gross. A specimen exhibited to the convention shewed them to be of the first quality, and the price was said to be low.

The furnaces of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, annually make about 6,000 tons.

Mr. Murray, of Clinton county, N Y stated in the convention, which met at Albany on the "woollens bill," &c that Essex and Clinton counties, in that state, supplied 2,000 tons of bar iron, and were capable of making 6,000 tons; and that an investment of about \$100,000 in the iron business furnished employment that fed 600 mouths, consuming 5,000 bushels of grain, 400 barrels of pork, &c. the products of the farmers.

Rhode Island imports about 19,200 tons of cast and bar iron, annually, from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The site of Mount Penn furnace, near Reading, Pa. was a wilderness five months ago, and now from 20 to 25 tons of pig metal are made weekly, giving value to that which was valueless, and employing many persons in a new business.

The iron manufactures of Maryland are extensive. Gen. Ridgley's works near Baltimore are well known because of the superior article which they supply. Ore abounds in the neighborhood of Baltimore.

Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, all abound in iron ore, and have large manufactories of it. Ore is also plenty in several other states, and is manufactured in them.

Inexhaustible quantities of iron ore are found in Kentucky—there are 7 or 8 furnaces and about 15 forges in operation in this state. The primary markets, after supplies of the neighborhood, are at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

As much machinery is exported from us as is imported into the U States. In the manufacture of steam engines, from 150 horse power, or upwards, if required, to the most delicate adjustment of a spindle or power-loom, we rival, if we do not excel, any other people, and our artists work as cheap as any. Much of the most approved machinery used in some of

our factories is also of American invention, and improvements are made upon nearly all the models imported. We are independent of foreign workmen for these things; and can give as much knowledge as we receive, in cotton and woollen, and other machinery.

The engine of 100 horse power, built in Pittsburg, and used to raise water to supply the summit level of the Union canal, cost, with its iron pumps and machinery only \$5,000. It is capable of raising 650,000 cubic feet of water 94 feet, in 24 hours.

Among other manufactures of iron, we may notice one of mill-saws, at Philadelphia, of such superior quality and moderate price, as already nearly to have prohibited the importation from Europe.

One furnace at Barrington, requires 1,200 bushels coal daily, to keep it in operation, and nearly five tons of pig iron are made every day—100 hands are employed. The "Sterling Company," in the city of New-York, at a late date, employed 300 workmen, assisted by three steam engines, and working up five tons of iron per day, besides large quantities of copper, brass, &c. Anchors, chain cables, steam engines and other machinery were made here.

In Lincoln county, North Carolina, there are four furnaces and ten forges, which, in 1823, made about 900 tons of bar iron, and 200 tons castings. There are also extensive works in Stokes and Surry counties. It is every way sound policy in the people of the southern states to establish and encourage manufactures for themselves. We have no local views on this subject. It will, besides, increase the exchanges between the states and promote domestic competition, for the common benefit of all consumers.

At Taunton, Mass. 1,200 tons of nails are made annually, and 300 tons of plates, hoops and machinery. At Pittsburg, there are seven rolling and slitting mills, eight air foundries, six steam engine factories, one wire factory, &c. Some of these are very large establishments; one of them has two engines of 100 and 120 horse power!

A rolling mill on Esopus creek, New-York, is fitted to manufacture 200 tons of iron weekly.

In Morris county, New Jersey, there are seven rich iron mines, several furnaces, two rolling and slitting mills and about thirty forges. The ore of some of these mines has all the desirable qualities of the Swedish, and when the Morris canal is made, will be worked very extensively.

Iron abounds in the north of Ohio. It is stated as probable that 1,000 tons of pig iron were forwarded to New York, via the Erie canal, during the past season, from Painesville, where the ore is said to be so accessible as to cost at the works no more than 150 cents per ton. Three furnaces were at work, and three others, with as many forges, were building some time ago.

The manufacture of steam engines is a very large and rapidly increasing business. Many mechanics begin to use those of one or two horse power—the cost of which is a trifle. The cotton and rice planters will soon have them to clean their cotton and rice, and there will be thousands of them scattered through our country in a very few years. Much printing will be performed by steam power.

We have no means by which to arrive at the certain value of the iron manufactures of the United States. Some of the items were thus given in the returns of the marshals for 1810—

Products of furnaces	\$2,981,277
bloomeries	226,034
forges	2,874,063
trip hammers	327,898
rolling and slitting mills	1,215,946
naileries	2,478,139
gun-smiths	593,993
steel furnaces	144,736

The aggregate values, as stated in 1810, were probably one half short of the real values at that time. The returns of 1820 are so defective as to be useless for any general purpose, and were rightfully suppressed.

The following remarks from a late British paper are interesting—

There is not one branch of exports from this country, which has not been seriously reduced during the last three years, with the exception of iron and steel. The increased exportation of the raw material, has long been known to the manufacturers of Sheffield, and believed by many to have been very injurious to the trade of the town. This opinion will be rather confirmed, than otherwise, by an examination of certain returns that were made to parliament, during the last session, in which it appears, that the exports of iron and steel, during the three years ending January, 1827, had increased from 851,578l. sterling, to 1,107,724l.; while manufactured hardware and cutlery, during the same period, had diminished from 214,000 cwt. to 192,000 cwt. An increased exportation of iron and steel, to the amount of upwards of 250,000l. sterling, in the short time of three years, affords a strong evidence of a disposition on the part of foreign nations to engage in the manufacture of cutlery and hardware—*Sheffield Courant*.

[For some further remarks on iron, as connected with the internal trade, see that head, in the preceding pages.]

SCRAPS.

Large quantities of snow have already fallen to the north of Baltimore, and such has been the severity of the weather, that the navigation of the Northern and Erie canals has closed. Ice an inch thick formed on the basin at Albany on Saturday last. A remedy for these periodical interruptions of internal commerce will be found in the superior benefits resulting from rail roads.—A late census of Michigan, shews a gross population of 17,411, of whom 192 are colored persons.—There are now in the state of Maine 196 Baptist churches, 119 ordained ministers, 13 licentiates, and 12,029 church members. Nett gain the past year 484.—The steam engines in Great Britain have the power of 375,000 horses, or 2,000,000 men; and as it is estimated that each horse requires the product of two acres of land, the use of steam leaves 750,000 acres at the disposal of the people.—Great glass works are erecting on Lake Champlain, by Boston capitalists—the savings on the cost of wood and sand, it is stated, will cause a great reduction in the cost of the manufacture—one account says equal to 50 per cent.—A large factory of what is known by the name of *Britannia* ware was lately put into operation at Taunton, Massachusetts. It is said to be the second or third in our country, and promises to do well.—36,780 bales of cotton were exported from Petersburg, Virginia, for the year lately ended, of which 16,094 were sent coastwise.—Four sisters lately met at Stillwater, New York, whose united ages amounted to 309 years,—the oldest 87, the youngest 70, all in good health.—Sometime ago, says the Schuylkill Journal, two colored persons at a public house near Joanna Furnace had a dispute whilst playing at cards. They (as we have been informed) agreed about *butting*, or (fighting head to head) when one was unfortunately killed. The survivor was lodged in the county jail on Thursday evening.—A pamphlet has been published in France, entitled "the art of putting on a cravat in thirty four different ways, with the author's portrait!"—A writer in the New England Farmer recommends the substitution of mulberry trees for stone walls and wooden fences. The tree is easily cultivated, is of a thick growth, and bears clipping and cutting without injury. The leaves, of course, might be profitably used for feeding silk worms.—The flock of merinos, the property of his royal highness the duke of Wirttemberg, as well as that of M. Peitet, has yielded about 3,560 pounds (126,000 pounds) of fine wool, which have been sold for exportation. The merinos were sold at 35 to 34½ rubles, that of the third generation at 30, and that of the first and second at 20 rubles.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 13—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 24, 1847. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 845

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The friends and subscribers of this work are respectfully reminded, that payments for it are contracted to be made in advance; and all who are in arrears are very seriously requested to remedy by mail, at the cost and risk of the editors, any arrears which may be due unto them. "The times are hard,"—"money is scarce;" we are quite willing to bear our proportion of the sufferings or inconveniences that appertain to the condition of our country; we have reduced prices of its principal commodities, which, however, we have zealously endeavored to advance, by increasing the home market—that it may take the place of the glutted, restricted or PROHIBITED foreign one—but, when times are hard or money scarce, the demands of publishers are too often regarded as among the last to be paid, and we suffer far more than is our proportion. The accounts for the year have been generally forwarded as usual, and we earnestly urge a speedy attention to them. There is no lack of business for the editors, but an unusual and distressing deficiency in the amount of receipts.

With the matter inserted in the present sheet, we shall conclude our regular publication of the address and appendix on behalf of the Harrisburg Convention. The parts not yet extracted from the pamphlet are—the chapter on sales at auction—an interesting communication on the linen manufacture—brief notices of the product, &c. of hides and skins, tobacco, lead, and sugar—a large collection of opinions as to the constitutional doctrine of protection,—and a great gathering of miscellaneous items. Such of these, however, as shall appear most useful, will have a place hereafter, as opportunity offers.

The extent of the matter composing the pamphlet was a subject of much regret to the compiler—but it was thought that a general text book should be furnished, and so arranged that persons interested in the subject might examine it at their leisure—especially farmers and planters, more concerned, we believe, in the protection of domestic industry than any other persons whatever; and it is for their interest, or rather that of the people at large, that we have exerted ourselves for so many years past. The owners of shops and factories have our good wishes in common with others, and they partake of the general prosperity which results from the adoption of wise and patriotic measures. We are absolutely certain of these things—1. That protection has reduced the price of every sort of labor and every commodity on which it has acted, equally advantageous to producers and consumers; 2, that it has greatly enlarged the home market for the farmers and planters, in sales of grain and meat, wool, cotton, &c. without at all diminishing the foreign one; but increasing it in the supply of new commodities; 3, that, as in Great Britain so with us, manufacturers have improved the morals, advanced education, added to our comforts and increased our population. Other important things might be mentioned; but we shall just now only prove these. 1st, The protection of navigation and of the cotton manufactures, has reduced the price of freights and coarse cotton goods one half—many other items might be added; 2nd, protection has prevented the addition of hundreds of thousands of laborers to the already very numerous class of farmers, and thereby checked a greater surplus to act in a further reduction of the price of grain, &c.—and it seems quite certain that competition has induced the consumption of 100,000 or 150,000 more bales of our cotton than would have been used without it, and it is known that about the value of six millions in manufactures was exported last year; and, we have a demonstration of improved morals, &c. at every factory, and see the elevation of poor ignorant persons into well fed, well clothed and reasoning beings—we have it in proof that crimes and paupers are 100 per cent. greater in the agricultural than in the manufacturing districts of England, and in Manchester, one person out of every 23 died annually in 1770, before it was one in every work shop.

Vol. XXXIII—No. 13.

and now only one out of every 45—in 1780 the average deaths in England were one out of 40—now one in every 58. These practical results, taught in the school of experience, are preferred to the theories of Dr. Smith or Mr. Huskisson. All that has happened in respect to cottons will take place in regard to woollens, should the manufacture of them be protected, else like causes will fail to produce like effects.

A valued friend has called our attention to an editorial paragraph inserted in the first number of the first vol. of this work, published Sept. 7, 1811—as follows:

"The present is a period naturally leading to the establishment of manufactures. Deprived of our accustomed commerce by the arbitrary and illegal proceedings of the belligerent nations of Europe—obstructed, by military power, from an exercise of our right to carry the productions of our own soil to the proper markets for them, and so denied the ability to pay for these fabrications it has hitherto (perhaps) been our interest to receive from abroad,—it is imperiously demanded of the American people that they should look to themselves, not, in themselves and from the inestimably valuable raw materials of their country's growth, make for themselves, those articles of necessity, convenience or even of luxury, which it once suited them to obtain from the workshops of the old world—to draw themselves off from such nations as would (if they could) compel us to purchase their manufactures, though draining us of the last cent to pay for them, in forbidding an ingress of our commodities to such ports and places as might enable us to preserve a well-balanced account in our trade with the world—without which national as well as individual poverty must inevitably ensue."

We have never faltered in our opinion or conduct since then; but the incidents which have happened in sixteen years show us, that a person, by keeping one straight-forward course, may be fashionable or unfashionable several times in that period, with the same persons! This, however, more especially happens in zig-zag politics—for there always will be "men of principle" according to their interest."

CULTIVATION OF SILK. Many enquiries have lately been made us to the best method of cultivating the mulberry and for rearing silk worms—and we hope the successful enterprise of a few, already engaged in the business, will be profitable to our country at large, and stimulate others in their efforts in furnishing a new article of great value to be added rather to our manufactures or exports. Four acres of land, planted with the mulberry near Boston, have supplied food for as many worms as would cost 100 lbs. of silk, worth \$3.50 per pound or 1,470 dollars—all which were attended to by four girls, and only for a short period in the year. There does not appear to be any mystery, or difficulty in this business—it rather requires carefulness than skill, and more of attention than labor; and is especially fitted for the employment of aged persons having young children under their charge—a class of which, in any other way, would be of much utility or present profit. It seems that the best manner of cultivating the mulberry is to sow it "broad cast," when the leaves may be mowed off and raked together for use with the least possible trouble, and that they are larger and more tender than when grown on trees, though enough of these must be reared to furnish annual supplies of seed.

The editors of the *Norwich "Ariel"* and *Mohawk* (Albany) *Register* are correct in calling the attention of their readers to these things. The former noticing the production says—"Would not this culture be admirably adapted to the eastern section of this state? Would it not be much better for planters on a small scale—those who make but 10 or 15 bales of cotton and who have a bad average of over 100 bales to make, to cultivate

their attention to the culture of silk? The labor would be much better suited to females, than that which is necessary in the culture of cotton. Many men whose families are large might from the labor of their own children, realize 4 or \$500 per ann. The facility of transportation would give it a decided preference over cotton to those whose residence is remote from market." And a good essayist in the "Register" says—"It is the art of living within ourselves that leads to independence, either in a nation, or an individual, after all the volumes that have been wrote on the subject. The management of a Quaker for twenty four hours, would teach an observing mind more than "Smith's Wealth of Nations." Without reading, writing, or even much talking on the subject, they have reduced the theory to a system, and the consequence is universal comfort, prosperity, and pecuniary independence, amongst them—a poor or dependent quaker, would be a phenomenon—they keep no store account."

"An acre of ground in our country is but a small piece—one dollar and twenty five cents will buy it. A little labor will clear it of every thing—a little more will dig it up, and plant five or six hundred young mulberry trees—a few hours will put in the grafts. Thirty seven and an half cents will buy a silk mulberry of the finest species—this in a little time will produce grafts sufficient for your acre. In the mean time you have a potatoe and pea patch for two years—no labor lost—and when you can no longer plant or tend the ground, its annual value, by another less laborious and more agreeable employment, viz. gathering the leaves, becomes a life estate worth three hundred and thirty dollars per annum. Can any more rational, or inviting inducement be offered to honest industry?"

And adds—

"From trial, by grafting the silk mulberry on the native tree of our country, I am persuaded that the production of the second year would be considerable, but there seems to be some doubt of the propriety of beginning so early to take the leaves off the foreign mulberry. Our native tree will bear this robbing as soon as you please, and the thread it produces, though coarser than the European, is excellent, and peculiarly fitted for the most common, most useful and coarser fabric, and was their quantity sufficient, I am assured, would be quickly added to cotton by northern ingenuity in the production of new goods, giving the latter more durability and a handsome appearance."

"For female and young slaves, the pursuit of silk would furnish an employment not only a hundred per cent. more profitable than cotton, but more calculated to meet and fill up the claims of humanity and wise policy—and instead of having the female slave exposed to the unwholesome effects of morning damps, and dews, in a cotton patch, wading through grass and weeds, or basking in a hot August or September sun, while probably in a situation that forbids exposure of any kind, she might be turning the wheel, in a comfortable room, and which ultimately, if prudently directed, might render some trips to "the store" quite unnecessary. This would not render it necessary for the "merchant," to shew Mr. Planter such "a big piece of paper" in the "fall"—called a "store account."

☞ We heartily rejoice in the success of every branch of the national industry, and think that we see in the cultivation of silk the creation of a new and very valuable article for the internal or foreign commerce of the United States—having a powerful tendency to link the various parts more firmly together, and render all the people more happy. If not yet prepared to manufacture it at home, it appears to us that raw silk might easily be rendered an article for export second in importance only to cotton, and without any sensible effect on the otherwise productive industry of the country.

Much has been said concerning the establishment of manufactures in the south. We know of no reason why they might not as well flourish south of the Potomac as north of that river, especially in the parts adjacent to Maryland, populated with nearly the same sort of persons, and having much similarity in manners and habits; but we apprehend that if the severe laws which have been passed in certain of the states concerning slaves are necessary, that it would be highly impolitic to employ them in large es-

tablishments; and those on a small scale are comparatively unprofitable. In some parts, no fears could be entertained from gatherings of slaves, or the progress that they would make in a knowledge of their own capacity and power; but in others, we think, that such things might be attended with considerable hazard, in the course of events—judging from the sensibility shewn upon the subject. There are but few places, however, well fitted for factories, at which a wholesome population of free white laborers might not be easily collected—with as much ease at Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Raleigh, for examples, as in Baltimore county; and these would be perpetually collecting round them bodies of persons who might be relied upon in cases of emergency. Besides, the factories would prevent the emigration of thousands of poor white people to parts of the country wherein labor is more honorable than in the south, and finally raise up a new and powerful class of individuals every way important to the public safety and national welfare—highly productive, and defensive, not dangerous: a class as much superior in intellect and comfort to the population from which they would be drawn, as the latter are to the slaves. This is not a speculative opinion—and out of these would arise many highly-gifted persons to adorn the societies in which their lot should be cast. Some of the most valuable and wealthy of the people of the United States are of these—men that have created their own titles to respectability, and who command it because of their good qualities. The employment of white operatives in the factories would keep up the separation which is thought so becoming and proper, if not absolutely necessary, in the south—but numerous slaves might be employed in furnishing subsistence and materials, in hundreds of different ways—probably to an increase of their own comfort and more advantageously to their owners, because of the new markets afforded for the products of their labor. We do not speak in reference to household manufactures—they are almost every where profitable and proper, and employ much time that, without them, would be wasted. The cultivation of silk does not appear liable to the objections just above hinted at—it may be mixed with and become a part of the ordinary concerns of the landholders and their slaves, and certainly yield a larger and more certain profit than cotton, proportioned to the land and labor employed—and the transportation of it to market would be a trifling matter, compared with the value of the article.

From what we have heard on this subject, almost any farmer or planter whose whole family consists of 15 or 20 persons, might supply an annual average of 2 or 300 lbs. of raw silk, without feeling any loss of land or labor engaged in the business; and this alone would pay all the extra duties imposed by the tariff, (if any there are!) on a whole county with 15 or 20,000 inhabitants—and in some measure prepare the people of the south, (who in their cotton may almost be said to have a monopoly of the exports of the United States in products of the soil), for the state of things to which they are hastening by the over-production of their staple; which it is for the benefit of our manufacturers, as well as our planters, should command a better price than it bears at present; just as the millers make most profit when the farmers are prosperous. And in these profits no injury is rendered to the rest of the community that is not more than counterbalanced by advantages gained, in the more liberal circulation of money and higher wages paid for labor. It should always be remembered that it is the ability to purchase, and not the nominal price of an article, which operates as the cost of it to the consumer. A laborer obtaining 150 cents per day, can pay two or three prices more for his bread, or his clothing, or his groceries, &c. than another who receives only 100 cents per day—for either of these items make up but a small part of necessary expenses, while his earnings are advanced 50 per cent.

The silk manufacture is a very important one. We import large quantities of silk goods which, in due time, might be made at home. The British have long protected and cherished this manufacture, and it is one of great extent in England. A late Liverpool paper says—"The largest order ever given in England for the silk trade, has been by his majesty within the last few weeks to complete the furniture of the new apartments at Windsor. There are to be several suits of hangings of

the most magnificent description; and the estimated expense which will attend the order will be nearly £80,000. The order, is not, we believe, confined to one house in the trade, but given to three or four of the most extensive, in order both to have it completed in time, and to afford employment to an increased number of workmen.

COTTON BAGGING. The *Natchez* are long, *one and all*, readily believe our citizens, "the American system" is unite with us in opinion, *our* prosperity, as the pros- as well calculated to locate in the union. Nay, we do be- prosperity of any encouragement of a home market, rests lieve, that *of* realizing a fair profit on our agricultural 'our. We know it was asserted, when the high pro- tecting duty on coarse cotton fabrics was first imposed, that the consumers would have to pay an additional price for the article, in proportion to the amount of duty im- posed; and the growers of the raw material would have to submit to a reduction in price, on account of the coun- ter-vailing duties that would be imposed by the British government. We know that no such result has been ex- perimented; on the contrary, we are satisfied, no count- er-better quality, and at a much lower price, than before the duty was imposed. The enemies of the system, when asked to point out the injurious effects of the tariff, are forced to acknowledge that much, (if not all), the evil they anticipated from it, never has and probably never will be realized. The only article they can point to, as being enhanced in price by the tariff, is cotton bagging. We saw last week, an invoice of several hundred pieces of bagging, imported in the year 1816, in which the duty was 4 cents per yard. The duty it would now pay, under the tariff, would be not quite 4 cents per yard. Surely this difference is not worth complaining of; and it is really absurd to attribute the present high price of bagging to the tariff, for it has had no more influence on it than it has on the rise and fall of our majestic river."

EXPORTATIONS. We have more than once noticed exportations of machinery to Great Britain. The power- loom made at Matteawan, N. Y. for weaving broad cloth, and sent out some time ago, has been put up and is in operation at Leeds, highly approved of. In the knowl- edge of machinery, we are fully able to "return light for light."

The Philadelphia papers mention that a coachee, made by Mr. Ogle of that city, to the order of a gentleman of Edinburgh, and about to be exported, has been exhibit- ed—not because it is better than many others from the shop of the same maker and others, but on account of its destination. In carriages generally, especially be- cause of their lightness and strength, as well as cheapness, we greatly excel the old world; and particularly in wag- ons for birth or the conveyance of passengers, and coaches and gigs, as well for conveni- nce as use. This coachee weighs only about 1,000 lbs. A similar carriage of English construction, would weigh more than twice as much, as we are informed, and not, perhaps, wear any longer. The British duty on the importation will be thirty per cent. It is expected that this order will be followed by many others.

THE ORANGE CROPS. The St. Augustine Herald says— "This is an abundant season; and the exports will be large. It is estimated that the groves in, and around the city, will amount to 2,000,000. The exports of the week is about 400,000. Many vessels are needed to carry away what remains." [Why not export oranges from Spain, instead of using our own, to the injury of the revenue? Let the opponents of domestic industry answer.]

CONGRESS will meet on Monday week. Several mem- bers have already arrived at Washington, and placed themselves in snug quarters for the session—which will, probably, be a very long and exceedingly unpleasant one. We shall exert ourselves to record its proceedings and to keep up with the *novelties* furnished.

THE TRIALS AT MOBILE. The National Intelligencer of Wednesday last, gives us to understand that the pro-

ceedings of the court martial held at Mobile, and lately discovered in the war department, will not be published unless called for by the proper authority—congress. The decision of the secretary appears to us a good one. Public papers, we think, in general, ought not to be sub- ject to the call of individuals, except, indeed, on extra- ordinary occasions, and under peculiar circumstances. These will no doubt, be brought out, in a regular way, at an early period of the approaching session of congress.

There is something about these papers that re- quires explanation. We have taken no part in the mat- ter, but the public mind has been greatly excited about the trials, and we would represent the whole affair to the public intelligence. When political controversy first brought up these trials to remembrance, and it was re- ported that they were not to be found in the war depart- ment, it was asserted that president Madison had ordered the return of them to gov. Blount—next we saw that the "Nashville committee" published extracts from the "original proceedings"—now we find that an account of the proceedings is discovered in the war department by any person in this matter; but there is an apparent ir- regularity in it which, we think, that the people would like to understand, warmed as they are by discus- sions on the subject, and we hope that all questions concerning it, may, if possible, be put at rest, and at once—if the papers shall be called for by either branch of the national legislature. This is as much a private as a public wish—fifty pages of this work have sometimes been given up to documentary articles, all the points of which might have been brought out in less than five. It will be expected of us faithfully to insert whatever belongs to this question, and we shall do it, if reasonably practicable; and therefore we wish that the whole may be presented at once, and as brief as possible, for the public judgment.

THE LATE COL. HOWARD. The city councils of Bal- timore, at their late extra session, passed a resolution to obtain a portrait of our late valuable and venerable citizen, and distinguished soldier of the revolution, col. Howard—who left not behind him any one, perhaps, who had seen more or severer service than himself; one however, of those who passed with him through all the hardships and battles of the south, and was a soldier from Jan. 4, 1776, still survives—our much esteemed friend, major Peter Jaquett, of Wilmington, Del. who in a letter ad- dressed sometime ago to the editors of this paper, said—

"I was attached to the army seven years and ten months; during all which time I never lost more than one month's duty, and never was absent one day from my regiment without leave. I was engaged in more than thirty field actions, and besides assisted in the siege, storm, or cap- ture of nine forts or fortified places, in which I received three wounds, one of which, even yet, pains me every day."

Another of col. Howard's associates in the south also resides at Wilmington, major Caleb Bennet. He enter- ed the army at a later period than major Jaquett, being a younger man, but faithfully and gallantly served until the revolutionnary army was disbanded.

TENNESSEE. The proceedings of the legislature of this state have excited more attention than usual, because of the political sentiments and propositions submitted. In our last paper we inserted Mr. Brown's resolutions and the report, or reasoning upon them, with an account of other dougs, useful for reference: we now give a part of the speech of Mr. Williams, of the senate of that state, in opposition to the reasoning of that report, and our read- ers have a tolerably correct view of both sides of the question. The references of this gentleman to the poli- tical history of the last presidential election are curious and interesting, and will, no doubt, cause a great discussion in the newspapers, and bring up to recal- lection many incidents belonging to that contest.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. Meetings have been commenced in North Carolina, for the purpose of

of time." The court decided, that *the truth could not be proved in justification.*

A mass of oral and documentary evidence was then laid before the jury, commencing with the Fayetteville letter, and ending with that of Mr. Markley, and including general Jackson's letter to Mr. Beverley, his address to the public of the 18th July, Mr. Buchanan's and Mr. Eaton's statements, Mr. Beverley's letter to Duff Green, of the 11th July, and the testimony of several gentlemen, showing the falsity of most of the statements contained in that letter.

The very able arguments addressed to the jury were not closed until a late hour. That of Mr. Doddridge, for the defendant, was an intellectual treat of a very high order. The intense interest with which it was listened to, evinced the admiration of those who heard it. The grounds upon which the defence was placed were similar to those maintained with so much effect by Mr. Erskine, in the case of the king vs. Stockdale, tried before Lord Kenyon, in 1789. Mr. D. took a historical review of the malignant calumnies of which Mr. Clay has been the subject; and the propagation whereof, Mr. Beverley, (the prosecutor in this case,) has taken it upon himself to bear a conspicuous part; and contended that it was competent for Mr. Clay, or for any other citizen to relate these calumnies in the public journals in which they have been disseminated,—either by *disproving* them, or shewing that *their propagators are not worthy of being believed.* So far as we could judge, the greater portion of the numerous auditory deemed the defence to be complete.—The jury, (composed of gentlemen of both political parties,) retired for about five minutes, and returned a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Several vessels have arrived from Europe at New York, &c. since the publication of our last foreign items, but they have brought no news of importance; such as is deemed interesting will be found below.

FRANCE.

M. Durat who came to Paris from Brazil as consul general of the emperor Don Pedro, not having been able to obtain the recognition of himself in that capacity, has quitted the capital for Portugal. Count Capo d'Istria had arrived at Paris.

On the first of January next, it is estimated that France will have about 59 ships of the line, 35 frigates, and 194 smaller vessels. 170 vessels are in service.

The Paris papers speak of a great failure of one of the principal houses of Lyons, and the disappearance of one of its principal members. The name is not given; but it is said that the failure will exceed a million of francs, and that a great number of capitalists will be involved.

SPAIN.

The insurrectionary spirit is rapidly on the increase, and in addition to the provinces in open revolt, it is announced that a general discontent is prevailing in Galicia, and that a general rising is apprehended there in opposition to that in Catalonia. In Saragossa an extensive conspiracy has been detected, embracing the most distinguished characters in the city.

General Monet, on the 14th Sept. at Conca del Tren, a large valley about a league from Tarragona, fought an action with the rebels, in which he had two horses killed under him, and was completely beaten. The rebels then drove him into Tarragona, where he has shut himself up with two regiments of royal troops; they are now besieging him in that place. It is said to be the news of this fight, joined to that of the desertion to the insurgents of more than a third of the royal troops, which had determined his majesty to set out post for Catalonia.

Notwithstanding the above event the king has graciously visited the central junta of government, established by the insurgents at Manresa, to repair to Tarragona, to hold a personal conference with him, assuring them that he would come with only his suit and a weak escort, and that he would send off all the military and civil authorities of the place to Barcelona during the time that the conference and discussions would last. It is said that the junta will not obey this mandate.

Two regiments of royal troops, in going through a pass called the Col de Balagner, were surprised and cut in

pieces by 6,000 insurgents, commanded by a stranger, whose name, and even country, is yet unknown.

It is also reported that Barcelona had fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

PORTUGAL.

A messenger has arrived at London from Rio Janeiro, on his way to Vienna, bearing orders from Don Pedro to his brother, the infant Don Miguel, to repair to Portugal and govern the kingdom as regent, he having sworn to obey the constitutional government. But the official gazette of Lisbon, dated Sept. 24th, contains a notice from the financial department, issued by order of the infant regent, to proceed immediately to the making up of the estimates of receipt and expenditure for the year 1838, from which it may be inferred that she is not disposed quietly to yield her prerogatives.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Russia is represented as about to conclude a peace on the one side, and to threaten a speedy war on the other. Accounts from Odessa of September 16th say that it is believed that hostilities are to cease with Persia: while affairs are assuming a very martial aspect on the frontiers of Turkey. Reinforcements moving on, and the hospitals, depots, &c. are placed on the military system. Two new frigates and three brigs of the Sebastopol fleet, in the harbor of Odessa, are spoken of by count Pahlen in the highest terms—as being built on the American plan, of the most durable materials, and competent to the greatest services. The fleet in the Black sea is pronounced the true naval force of Russia. Circumstances favor the idea, that Russia at least is resolved on coercive measures; and the ports is so far advanced as to strengthen the garrisons on the Danube.

A manifesto of the emperor dated 19th September, orders a general levy of recruits in the whole empire of two in every 500 hundred inhabitants, not even excepting the Jews, who have formerly been exempt on payment of a small pecuniary tax, which is now to be abolished. This levy, it is supposed, will produce a force of 150,000 men, part of which will have to supply the vacancies arising from death and the discharges of those who have served their legal time.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

The Philadelphia Greek committee have received from the Greek government a communication returning thanks for the supplies transmitted for the benefit of the old men, women and children of Greece, but states that the government stands in more need of charity and assistance; which, as it is deprived of necessary means, cannot protect and preserve the people from the horrible evils of war, (a war truly of extermination,) which are the principal causes of their poverty and distress.

The accounts from Corfu are to the 29th of August. Achmed pachá, of Patras, on his march to Vostizza, had passed the monastery of Tasilis, where he found a considerable number of Greeks, who had taken possession of the place without the consent of the Turks. A very sanguinary contest took place, which terminated in the surrender of the Greeks. The pachá afterwards proceeded and arrived at Vostizza with 4,000 men and 13 pieces of cannon. At Patras there was a force of 5,000 Turkish troops, who were about to set out for Modon, where Ibrahim pachá, arrived on the 16th July. Other advices from the same quarter represent the Greeks as having obtained considerable advantage over the troops of Ibrahim in the heart of the Morea.

Paul Bonaparte, Lucien's second son, had effected his escape from the Roman states, and arrived at Corfu on his way to Greece, in the disguise of a valet de chambre to a friend of his, and under the name of Luigi Antonello. Lord Cochrane's nephew having arrived the same day, (the 16th ult.), from Marsabell, the two young volunteers intended to sail together the day after for the seat of their future exploits. The Turks at Preveza having heard of the declaration of the allied powers, were filled with apprehension, and had sent a pressing application to Beshschid pachá for reinforcements, without which they said they could not prevent that fortress from falling into the hands of the Greeks, if it should be attacked.

We have not received any news of importance from Constantinople.

INDIA.

Late advices from India inform us that a severe battle has been fought in Upper India between a numerous body of the Afghan tribes, and the troops of Rajah Runjit Singh. The Afghan army consisted, it is said, of 90,000 infantry and 10,000 horse, whilst that of Runjit's amounted to only between 15,000 and 20,000 men. The armies met on the banks of the Indus, near to the village of Seydeo, when the attack was commenced by the Afghans; but the greater part of their host being ill armed and less organised, made no impression on the Sinhs, who put their enemies to the rout. In the flight, great numbers were sabred by Runjit's cavalry, and a body that had taken shelter in the village of Seydeo was surrounded and entirely destroyed. The Afghans lost eight pieces of artillery, and about 100 swivels, and their camp was plundered by their victors.

The Boston Daily Advertiser mentions that the war in Pegu has been terminated, by an army of Burmese. They went to Rangoon early in the present year, and defeated the Taliens and Peguars, taking the chief of the former prisoner. About 20,000 of the vanquished have gone into the territory lately obtained by the British, half of whom are desirous of settling there as agriculturists.

MEXICO.

The senate have approved the new tariff; it will soon be published, and is to take effect sixty days after its publication. The most important changes are on all white and brown cotton goods. The duty is increased to *eighteen cents per vara*, for *vara white*, and in an equal proportion exceeding that width, viz: for every one eighth of a *vara* increase in width, one and a half cents augmentation in duty. On brandy the duty is increased to \$21 per barrel of 5 arrobas, or 19 gallons; and on wine to \$17 per barrel.

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE.

SPEECH OF MR. WILLIAMS.

The following are extracts from the speech of Mr. Williams in the senate of Tennessee, on the resolutions and argument of Mr. Brown:

"That distinguished man at the head of the state department, and many others of our most enlightend statesmen, are in favour of high duties, or what is called the *American system*. Although I have heard Mr. Clay advocate this system with powerful arguments, and with a matchless eloquence, yet my early opinions remain the same. I have no information as to the opinions of Mr. Adams on this subject. But I know that a part of his cabinet is opposed to the tariff, and an indiscriminate charge against the administration, that they were in favor of the tariff, would be doing great injustice, and I will not consent to it. Gentlemen are treading on ticklish ground in attempting to consign to many all those who are, or were in favor of the tariff. I beg them to remember that gen. Jackson voted for the tariff and internal improvement also. And the last tariff bill passed both houses of congress by the votes of Tennessee members. I cannot but bestow a passing notice on the *changes in Tennessee* on this subject. I ask pardon for introducing myself in this portrait. When I was in the senate of the U. States, I was denounced as a radical and anti-tariff man. It was objected to me, that I was by birth, education, in feelings and in politics, a southern man; and for these reasons was thrown overboard in my political voyage. Gen. Jackson was my successor.—He was up to the hub a tariff man, and for internal improvement by the general government, and was therefore much better suited to represent a western state than I was. I would not surrender the convictions of my best judgment to a momentary and artificial excitement—I met my fate with composure. The tariff bill passed by the votes of gen. Jackson and his colleague, Mr. Eaton. And I have lived to see a total revolution in Tennessee, on the subject, of the tariff. Almost every one is *now* on my side. *We are all anti-tariff*; I rejoice to see so many of my countrymen converted, to what I consider the true faith. "Mr. Eaton, with whom I got along whilst he was my colleague, with much harmony, I feel assured, has been thoroughly converted on the subject of the tariff, as

well as in relation to the great principles of military law which divided the president and senate in the last reduction of the army. Perhaps I have gone too far. I have no certain evidence that gen. Jackson has changed, either as regards the tariff or internal improvements. There is much discussion in the country, and various statements on this subject, but what is the truth of the matter I have no information."

"I have been referred to the publications of Messrs. Buchanan, Eaton, and Weeks, and the conversation of Markley, &c. I have looked into all this, with a desire of ascertaining the truth of these charges. Upon a careful perusal of this testimony, I discover that these gentlemen were all the friends of gen. Jackson. That they were no doubt laudably engaged in devising the ways and means of securing his election. That some of them supposed the steer of Mr. C. would effectuate their wishes,—and that this could be obtained by leaving the door of the state department open. But there is no testimony that Mr. Clay knew what these persons were thinking of.—On the contrary, it is manifest, that whilst some gentlemen were making arrangements to open the door, and set a hook and line, baited with state department, and which they, judging by *some* standard, supposed would certainly produce a nibble or a bite—the trout, from any thing which appears, was asleep.—And it is possible that this legislature will assert the facts differently from what are made out by the friends of the general, and the adversaries of Mr. Clay."

"When gentlemen are driven from the position, that evidence of guilt is to be found in the statements of Buchanan, Eaton, &c. some of them say, that the fact of Clay's having voted for Adams, and the latter appointing the former to the department of state, is, of itself, satisfactory evidence of bribery and corruption. I beg gentlemen to pause before they come to this conclusion. This argument will involve ourselves in guilt, and likewise some of the best patriots and ablest statesmen. What is our daily practice? In bestowing our little patronage almost daily, do we not, where the qualifications of the candidates are equal, prefer our friends to our enemies? I answer we do. And for doing this, would we not indignantly repel a charge of bribery or corruption? We certainly would. Will we practise on a rule, and exclude others from the use of it? Society will not grant us such an immunity, and prohibit all public men from conferring favors on their friends and force them to bestow all offices on their enemies. Is this to be the rule in the next administration? If it is, then indeed, in the language of one member, it will be like *Cæsar's wife*, above suspicion. Let us recur to a former period in the history of our government. In 1801 Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, had an equal number of votes for president, and the election devolved on the house of representatives, as it did at the last election. After many ballotings, by the unanimous conduct of a distinguished member from Delaware, Mr. Jefferson was elected. Gov. Claiborne, was then the only member from Tennessee. He voted for Mr. Jefferson, and by his vote Mr. Jefferson was made president of the United States. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Jefferson appointed Mr. Claiborne governor of the Mississippi territory. The newspapers hostile to Mr. Jefferson, seized on this, and charged him with bribery and corruption. But I have no recollection that any one of the legislatures of the states were at that time called on to make good the charge without testimony. Mr. Jefferson did not act upon the modern refinements in bestowing offices on his enemies instead of his friends. He was an old fashioned republican. He preferred his friends to his enemies: and now, that he has lived and died in the hearts of his countrymen, arguments are made to prove that he was guilty of bribery and corruption. All this proves the miserable shifts to which gentlemen may be driven, when they are fatally bent on a purpose. I warn them, lest the course they are now taking should recoil on themselves."

"From what I could hear of this state paper, some allusion is made to the colonial trade, and a charge preferred that that trade has been lost by some fault of the executive. Neither proof nor argument is offered in support of this specification, yet we must find the accused guilty."

"Wonders will never cease. Is it possible that old England is now finding advocates in the patriotic state of Tennessee? And that we must renounce our former opinions and make a legislative declaration to the world, that England is right and our own country is wrong in that long contested controversy in relation to the British colonial trade. We have a treaty regulating the direct trade between the United States and England, founded on perfect reciprocity. This treaty followed the late war. We have always been desirous of trading with the British colonies on the same terms—but this has been denied us. In negotiating about this trade, she has always insisted on terms which I consider degrading us. And as far as I am concerned, I never will consent to trade with any country or its colonies upon any terms but those of perfect reciprocity: And if in insisting on this principle of equality, which I consider essential to our national character, some of our sea port towns lose a part of the trade which has been carried on upon unequal terms, it must be charged to England. Upon enquiring, perhaps, it would be found that the discontent on this subject, mainly originated with a few prominent politicians, who reside about our comparatively small sea port towns, who desire the West India trade now, as they did some years ago, even at the expense of national honor."

"The arguments that corruption is established by the fact that a difference once existed between the president and secretary of state, proves too much. According to this reasoning, gen. Jackson would be condemned for making peace with some of his former enemies. "Blessed be the peace maker" is a precept inculcated from high authority. Let us not array ourselves against the laws, both human and divine, to effect any purpose. As to the charge that the secretaries traverse their respective states electioneering, the author may have seen the evidence to prove this fact, but none has been submitted to us.—Would it not be more charitable to suppose that these men occasionally visit their own homes, to regulate their domestic concerns? If the allegations contained in this paper are true, our delegation in congress will fall short of their duty if they do not prefer articles of impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors against the president and Mr. Clay."

"I preferred Mr. Crawford to gen. Jackson or Mr. Adams, upon which I considered principle. The former for some time after the campaign was opened, was considered by many a more prominent candidate than Mr. Adams. About this period a leading member of this legislature, from the county of Knox, introduced, or caused to be introduced resolutions, (as understood at that time,) recommending gen. Jackson for the presidency. That gentleman said to several persons at that time, and in August 1823 admitted in my presence and others, that the object in nominating gen. Jackson was not with any expectation that he would be elected, but to cripple Mr. Crawford in the south, and thereby secure the election to Mr. Adams. This gentleman at that period was supposed to be in the confidence of general Jackson. From the complimentary toasts given Mr. Adams at Jackson dinners, and other circumstances, I supposed an intimate, personal and political friendship existed between those gentlemen—and I gave credit to the representative from Knox county, who acquired much credit among the common friends of those distinguished men for the movement. I have since heard that a member from Davidson county claimed a part of this honor. Whether this claim is well founded, I cannot decide. But from circumstances, I believe the Knox member is best entitled to the credit of this movement. General Jackson and Mr. Adams ran in concert in some of the states. This aided, in some degree, to prostrate their competitors. When this was done, and the choice was to be made between them, I expected what has happened, a difference would arise.—During the canvass, it was alleged that their politics were the same—whether that is the case now I am unable to determine. Principles and not men is my creed. I will commit myself to support no system of politics which my judgment does not approve. If there is a new political creed it has not been published, and the people have a right to know in what it consists. One thing is certain that Mr. Crawford's character was violently assailed—he was represented as being dishonest—that he had robbed the treasury of a vast amount, and his political friends

were denounced for their attachment to so vile a wretch. So soon, however, as he was destroyed, some of those who were concerned in this work of iniquity, began to say that he was a high minded, capable and honorable man. But they declined to pardon those who had been sacrificed in his cause. I have, sir, presented my views relative to this state paper of unknown origin, [to me at least,] in a very desultory manner. I could not do otherwise, having been forced into the debate unexpectedly."

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

Events which have recently occurred in this long disputed territory, renders it necessary that the boundary line between the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick should be definitely settled, if it is desirable that peace should be preserved on our borders, and a good understanding kept up with our neighbors; for several outrages have been committed upon our citizens by the British authorities not well calculated to give rise to the most kindly feelings; for individuals, like governments, are too prone when they feel power to forget right, and instead of using those means suggested by reason and prudence, to apply force and open violence. The renewed attention of the country has been called to this subject in consequence of the seizure and imprisonment, by the sheriff of New Brunswick, of an American citizen, named Baker, who occupied a farm near Madawaska, under a joint grant from the states of Maine and Massachusetts. He was charged with not permitting the British mail to pass over his land—and after a mock trial was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £150.

We give below, from the "Eastern Republican," a detailed account of the different points in dispute, believing that it will be useful for reference, premising that the British government claim all the territory north of Mar's Hill, and the range of land from thence which divides the waters flowing into the St. John from those flowing into the Penobscot.

The territory is said to be equal to the whole of Massachusetts, of great fertility and capable of sustaining a population of half a million. Several meetings have been held in Canada exhorting the government to be resolute in their claims to the disputed territory, while on the other hand the governor of Maine has appointed Mr. Charles S. Davies, of Portland, with authority to act in behalf of the state of Maine, in obtaining "information as to all objects relating to the rights of property and jurisdiction between the governments of the said state and the province of New-Brunswick; and further to inquire into the nature of the aggressions by inhabitants of said province, of which complaints have recently been made to the executive, by citizens of this state residing near the frontier." The governor has also issued his proclamation exhorting the people of Maine to forbearance and peace, so that the preparations for preventing the removal of our land-marks, and guarding the sacred and inestimable rights of American citizens, may not be embarrassed by any unauthorized acts.

From the Eastern Republican.

The long and disastrous struggle between England and France with regard to their North American colonies was closed by the capture of St. Johns Newfoundland, and the few remaining places in possession of the French, by the British forces under col. Amherst, in the autumn of 1762. In February 1763, the treaty of peace and friendship between Britain, France, and Spain, was made at Paris. By that treaty, all the French possessions of N. America were ceded to the English government. One of the first steps of the British ministry was, of course, to settle the boundaries, between the late possessions and their other colonies. In pursuance of this, in October of the last mentioned year, the king issued his proclamation fixing those boundaries.—The expressions of the proclamation were, according to the late Quebec Gazette, the line, "crossing the river St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, or fifty degrees of north latitude, passing along the highlands which divide the rivers that empty themselves in the said river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the coast of the bay of Chaleur and the coast of the gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers."

So that commencing at the point where the parallel of the 45° passes the St. Lawrence, thence on that parallel across the head of lake Champlain, till you reach the highland separating the waters which flow into the St. Lawrence from those which flow into the seas, the line was continued until it reached the bay of Chaleur, and along the northern side of said bay, was extended to cape Rasiers, which is the easternmost point of the Canadian district, called on our maps Gaspe. This line, therefore, formed the northern boundary of New York and Vermont, the northwestern boundary of New Hampshire and the then district of Maine, and was the separating line between Nova Scotia and the Canadas. New Brunswick was, after the revolution, taken from Nova Scotia, by drawing a line from the northernmost part of the bay of Fundy, across the isthmus to the Northumberland strait. It appears from our best maps, that when the aforesaid line reaches the head waters of the main stream flowing into the bay of Chaleur, it follows that stream to the bay, and on those maps, that stream appears to be the present division of New Brunswick and Upper Canada. This line, as established by the proclamation, ever remained the same, and was established as far as related to the states, by the treaty of peace of 1763; for his Britannic majesty, therein, "for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof." One principal object of the treaty, was to settle and define the old bounds, especially the eastern, and to mark the point to be established as the northwestern angle of Nova Scotia. The words of the treaty are: "Article 2d. "And that all disputes which might arise in future, on the subject of the boundaries of the said United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are and shall be their boundaries, viz. From the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line, drawn due north from the source of St. Croix river to the highlands—along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, thence due west on that latitude," &c. defining the great northern boundaries of the states. In the same article the eastern bound is again drawn in a similar manner. "East by a line to be drawn along the river St. Croix, from its mouth, in the bay of Fundy, to its source, directly north to the aforesaid highlands which divide the river that falls into the Atlantic ocean, from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence." These expressions could mean neither more nor less than explicitly to establish the old line, settled by proclamation. At the time of making the treaty, Maine extended to latitude 48, and to the sources of the main streams of the Chaudron; and his majesty in relinquishing all territorial rights to his grandson Atlantic states, could, in no good faith, have intended by a mere difference of expression in the proclamation and treaty, to contract their boundaries, and especially to reserve by such terms in so solemn a treaty, a superficial territory, of sufficient extent to form a large state. And such men as Adams, Franklin, and Jay, would by no means have consented to such a deduction from the bonafide soil of the old colonies. At all events, I think it evident to common sense, that had it been intended to make so important an alteration in our territorial limits, it would have been a subject of a separate article in the treaty, and not smuggled in by the mere use of words "Atlantic ocean," instead of the term "seas" of the proclamation.

When the treaty was made, the geography of the northern parts of this state was very little known, and with all our acquired information since that period much is still obscure and undetermined. Even the question, which of the streams in Maine and N. Brunswick was the St. Croix, of the French, has never been satisfactorily answered. The Schoodic was indeed fixed upon, but I imagine as a matter of compromise rather than certainty. The word "highlands" used in the treaty, must have been used, theoretically if I may so express myself, on account of the want of any accurate geographical knowledge of those then obscure regions. North America was known to be mountainous and hilly, and it was the

theory, certainly, to suppose that arms of mountains and hills would, as they usually do, separate the head waters and streams flowing in directions entirely contrary. As the eastern line meet no highland but in one place, and were highland continuous, it would not separate the waters of the river St. Lawrence and those which flow into the Atlantic, but merely those which flow into the bays of Casco, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy, from those of the bay of Fundy, and as no continuous chain can be made out from that hill, and as the line extended northerly from thence, would I believe, reach the St. Lawrence without reaching any such; it is then but fair to seek for the meaning and intent of those, who negotiated the treaty and fixed the mode of ascertaining the boundaries. Their meaning was certainly this, to ascertain the source of the streams which fall into the river St. Lawrence, and those which flow into the Atlantic ocean, draw a line between those until it reaches where the line drawn due north from the source of the Schoodic shall intersect it. If this is done the intent and meaning of the treaty is kept good, and the thirteen states keep possession of their original and indefensible property. If not, England may add a large territory to her north American possessions; but for it she must barter her honest good faith. To conclude, we may ask the British colonial subjects of New Brunswick, among whom this question took its rise, which is the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia, as intended by that treaty; is it at Mars Hill? The pamphlet upon this subject lately published in London was from the same source, and I would again ask who they are, who, hiding truth and fact under a few technicalities and sophisms, would cool bloodedly excite two powerful nations to the work of war and destruction.

"It is astonishing, (says the Quebec Gazette before mentioned), that there can be any dispute on the subject. The north west angle of Nova Scotia is not left undetermined, it is a line from the St. Croix due north to the highlands; the height of land where the waters turn, and thence along the highlands, still following the turn of the waters, according to the description of the proclamation of 1763 the acknowledged boundary at the time the treaty was made."

There is no doubt but that the efforts of the British government will be great to wrest from us this valuable portion our territory; for if the rightfulness of our claim is established the boundary will pass in some places within 32 miles of the St. Lawrence, and, at one point, only about forty miles S. E. from Quebec; and accordingly the old Canadian and Acadia settlement of Madawaska, existing before the conquest of Canada by the British, will fall within the territory of the United States: And secondly; the communication between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and Canada, would be cut off, the present road between them running within the disputed territory. But these are considerations which do not belong to the U. States and should have been considered in forming the treaty of 1783.

From the following extract from the treaty of Ghent it will be seen that the subject commanded the attention of the commissioners, and however we may regret that this matter has not been satisfactorily adjusted under that provision, it no way effects the validity of our claim established by the treaty of 1783.

Art. 5. Whereas, neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers, as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, nor the northwestern most head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained, &c. &c. it is agreed that, for these several purposes, two commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act, &c.

And again—

"The said commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, &c.

The correspondence which it is said has for sometime been carried on between the secretary of state and the gov. of Maine on this interesting subject, will no doubt, soon be published, from which we will make such extracts as may enable our readers to view the whole ground.

In the mean time it is desirable, in order that the ends of justice may be attained, that irritating acts should give way to the more powerful measures of negotiation and compromise.

RAIL ROADS.

Observations on the manner of adapting rail roads to a reciprocal commerce, extracted from a letter of col. Long to Philip E. Thomas, esq. president of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

Among the considerations that ought to govern in the location and construction of a rail road, intended for a reciprocal traffic, a graduation adapted to the relative amount of transportation in each direction is of primary importance. Where these amounts are precisely equal, the road should be perfectly level; but where they are different, a corresponding inclination should be substituted, if practicable, instead of a level, in order that the same power, whether animal or mechanical, may be competent to the transportation in both directions.

The data requisite to determine this inclination are, 1st. The amounts of outward and return transportation respectively:

2d. The weight of the carriages compared with the greater amount of transportation.

3d. The friction of the carriages upon a level road, or the stress or draft necessary to overcome the friction, as indicated by a portion of the weight or load to be propelled.

With respect to the first of these elements it has been stated, in reference to the contemplated Baltimore and Ohio rail road, that the amount of transportation from Baltimore *westward*, will be to that in the opposite direction, in the proportion of 1 to 4, or four times as great in the latter, (or eastward,) as in the former direction. It does not appear, however, that this estimate has been derived from any statistical account of the products, merchandise, &c. adapted to the trade likely to result from the accomplishment of this great enterprise, but that it rests upon the opinion generally entertained by persons supposed to be well informed in relation to the trade heretofore carried on between Baltimore and the west. More particular information, therefore, upon this important question, is very desirable, and it may not be amiss to adopt effectual measures for the speedy attainment of it. The amount of transportation will no doubt be found to vary on different portions of the road, and will of course require a corresponding variation in its declivity.

It is obvious that the remarks just made are applicable to those portions of the road that are to be regarded merely as *horizontal*, though slightly inclined, in contradistinction to *inclined planes* which are indispensable in the passage of a ridge or mountain too high to be graduated according to the principle just advanced. Nor is it expected that the graduation here adverted to, is applicable in all situations, where inclined planes are not necessary.

For example, the inclination required, agreeably to the plan suggested, may amount to a rise of 20 feet in the mile, whereas, the natural surface of the ground for several miles along the route, may be level, or have but half the inclination above mentioned; in this case, it is obvious, that the expense of embankments necessary to the graduation proposed, would be far greater than a due regard to economy would justify. The rule given can apply only to portions of the route similar to that between Baltimore and the ridge dividing between the waters of the Monocacy river, and those that fall into the basin or harbor of Baltimore.

In relation to the 2d element, viz. the weight of the carriage compared to that of its maximum load, what we have to state is drawn from a few practical examples, and is as follows:

On the Hutton rail road, the weight of the carriage is to that of its load, as	1	to	2.5
Troon do. do.	1	to	2.7
Quincy do. do.	1	to	2.5
Mauch Chunk do. do.	1	to	2.2

Resulting in an average proportion of 1 to 2½.

It is believed, however, that a reciprocal commerce, such as will probably take place on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, will admit of a greater disparity between the weight of the carriage and that of its load, and we shall accordingly assume, as more applicable, the pro-

portion of 1 to 3; that is, a carriage weighing *one ton* may be made sufficiently strong to carry a load of *three tons*.

As to the 3d element, viz: the *friction* of carriages upon a level road, various estimates founded upon experiments under a variety of circumstances have been made. Mr. Tredgold estimates the friction upon edge-rails, at 1-150 of the load; while Mr. Wood, whose experiments are more satisfactory and conclusive, states it at 1-200 of the load. Various considerations relative to the mode of construction proposed for the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, have induced a preference for an intermediate quantum of friction, and we have accordingly substituted 1-150 of the load, as the probable amount of friction on this road.

Hence a force or traction equal to 1 pound is supposed to be sufficient to drag a load of 150 pounds, or a traction of 1,493 pounds is sufficient to drag a ton, the weight of the vehicle being included.

Agreeable to the foregoing premises, that is, the amount of transportation eastward being four times as great as that westward; the weight of the carriage being one-third of that of its load; and the friction upon a level road, equal to a stress or traction of 1 pound for every 150 pounds of the load, the inclination of the contemplated road best adapted to the traffic thereon, would be equal to 13.8 feet in a mile, or 9 minutes of a degree.

But in order to a more enlarged view of this subject, we will present, in a tabular form, a variety of statements illustrating the manner of applying the foregoing principles, and the results arising from direct proportions in the data before mentioned.

TABLE

Exhibiting various inclinations of a rail road, corresponding to different proportions in the data heretofore specified, viz: in the amount of transportation in a reciprocal commerce, in the weight of carriages compared with that of their loads, and in the friction upon the road.

No. of the statements.	Proportion of the tonnage ascending to that descending.	Proportion of the weight of car to that of its load.	Proportion of the friction or power to the load on a level road.		Inclination per mile, corresponding to said proportions.
			lb.	feet rise.	
1	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 150	11.7	
2	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 175	10.0	
3	1 to 3	1 to 3	1 to 200	8.8	
4	1 to 3	1 to 2½	1 to 150	10.9	
5	1 to 3	1 to 2½	1 to 175	9.4	
6	1 to 3	1 to 2½	1 to 200	8.2	
7	1 to 4	1 to 3	1 to 150	13.8	
8	1 to 4	1 to 3	1 to 175	11.8	
9	1 to 4	1 to 3	1 to 200	10.3	
10	1 to 4	1 to 2½	1 to 150	12.4	
11	1 to 4	1 to 2½	1 to 175	11.0	
12	1 to 4	1 to 2½	1 to 200	9.6	
13	1 to 5	1 to 3	1 to 150	15.0	
14	1 to 6	1 to 3	1 to 150	16.0	
15	1 to 7	1 to 3	1 to 150	16.7	
16	1 to 8	1 to 3	1 to 150	17.2	

By pursuing this mode of investigation, we shall find that, when the inclination amounts to 21.12 per mile, (the proportion of the carriage to its load being as 1 to 3, and that of the friction as 1 to 150,) the ascending load would consist of the carriages only; or the whole of the power required in a descending trade, would be necessary to convey the empty carriages back again.

The foregoing remarks are respectfully submitted, with the hope that they may throw some light upon this important subject.

S. R. LONG.

Baltimore, November 12, 1827.

FOREIGN PLANTS AND SEEDS.

The following circular, addressed by the secretary of the treasury to a portion of the American consuls abroad, in relation to the introduction of valuable foreign plants into the United States, is made public, in the hope that the object which it has in view may be the better promoted, by causing it to be more generally known.

Copies of the circular have been placed in the hands of the principal collectors, of whom they may be had by such masters of vessels, or others going abroad, as may be willing to aid in carrying into effect a design believed to give promise of public utility.

(CIRCULAR)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

September 6, 1827.

SIR: The president is desirous of causing to be introduced into the United States all such trees and plants from other countries, not heretofore known in the United States, as may give promise, under proper cultivation, of flourishing and becoming useful, as well as superior varieties of such as are already cultivated here. To this end I have his directions to address myself to you, invoking your aid to give effect to the plan that he has in view. Forest trees useful for timber; grain of any description; fruit trees; vegetables for the table; esculent roots; and, in short, plants of whatever nature, whether useful as food for man or the domestic animals, or for purposes connected with manufactures or any of the useful arts, fall within the scope of the plan proposed. A specification of some of them, to be had in the country where you reside, and believed to fill under one or other of the above heads, is given at the foot of this letter, as samples merely, it not being intended to exclude, others, of which you yourself may have knowledge, or be able, on inquiry, to obtain knowledge. With any that you may have it in your power to send, it will be desirable to send such notices of their cultivation and natural history as may be attainable in the country to which they are indigenous; and the following questions are amongst those that will indicate the particulars concerning which information may be sought:

1. The latitude and soil in which the plant most flourishes.
2. What are the seasons of its bloom and maturity, and what the term of its duration?
3. In what manner is it propagated? by roots, seeds, buds, grafts, layers, or how? and how cultivated? and are there any unusual circumstances attending its cultivation?
4. Is it affected by frost, in countries where frost prevails?
5. The native or popular name of the plant, and, (where known), its botanical name and character.
6. The elevation of the place of its growth above the level of the sea.
7. Is there in the agricultural literature of the country, any special treatise or dissertation upon its culture? If so, let it be stated.
8. Is there any insect particularly habituated to it?
9. Lastly—its use, whether for food, medicine or the arts.

In removing seeds or plants from remote places across the ocean, or otherwise, great care is often necessary to be observed in the manner of putting them up and conveying them. To aid your efforts in this respect, upon the present occasion, a paper of directions has been prepared, herewith transmitted.

The president will hope for your attention to the objects of this communication as far as circumstances will allow; and it is not doubted but that your own public feelings will impart to your endeavors under it, a zeal proportioned to the beneficial results, to which the communication looks. It is proper to add, that no expense can at present be authorized in relation to it. It is possible, however, that congress may not be indisposed to provide a small fund for it. The seeds, plants, cuttings, or whatever other germinating substance you may transmit, must be addressed to the treasury department, and sent to the collector of the port to which the vessel conveying them is destined, or where she may arrive, accompanied by a letter of advice to the department. The secretary of the navy has instructed the commanders of such of the public vessels of the United States as may ever touch at your port, to lend you their assistance towards giving effect to the objects of this communication; as you will perceive by the copy of his letter of instructions, which is herewith enclosed for your information. It is believed, also, that the masters of the merchant vessels of the United States will generally be willing—such is their

well-known public spirit—to lend their gratuitous co-operation towards effecting the objects proposed.

I remain, respectfully, your most obedient servant,
RICHARD RUSH,

Directions for putting up and transmitting seeds and plants.

[Accompanying the letter of the secretary of the treasury, of Sept. 6, 1827.]

With a view to the transmission of seeds from distant countries, the first object of care is to obtain seeds that are fully ripe, and in a sound and healthy state. To this the strictest attention should be paid, otherwise, all the care and trouble that may be bestowed on them will have been wasted on objects utterly useless.

Those seeds that are not dry when gathered, should be rendered so by exposure to the air in the shade.

When dry, the seeds should be put up into paper bags. Common brown paper has been found to answer well for making such bags. But, as the mode of manufacturing that paper varies in different countries, the precaution should be used of putting a portion of the seeds in other kinds of paper. Those that most effectually exclude air and moisture, are believed to be the best for that purpose. It would be proper, also, to enclose some of the seeds in paper or cloth that has been steeped in melted beeswax. It has been recommended that seeds collected in a moist country, or season, be packed in charcoal.

After being put up according to any of these modes, the seeds should be enclosed in a box, which should be covered with pitch, to protect them from damp, insects and mice. During the voyage they should be kept in a cool, airy, and dry situation; not in the hold of the ship.

The oily seeds soonest lose their germinating faculty. They should be put in a box with sandy earth, in the following manner—first, about two inches of earth at the bottom; into this the seeds should be placed, at distances proportionate to their size; on these another layer of earth about an inch thick; and then another layer of seeds, and so on with alternate layers of earth and seeds, until the box is filled within about a foot of the top, which space should be filled with sand; taking care that the earth and sand be well put in, that the seeds may not get out of place. The box should then be covered with a close net work of cord, well pitched, or with split hoops or laths; also pitched, so as to admit the air without exposing the contents of the box to be disturbed by mice or accident. The seeds thus put up will germinate during their passage, and will be in a state to be planted immediately on their arrival.

Although some seeds, with a hard shell, such as nuts, peaches, plums, &c. do not come up until a long time after they are sown, it would be proper, when the kernel is oily, to follow the method just pointed out, that they may not turn rancid on the passage. This precaution is also useful for the family hannels, (laurine), and that of myrtles, (myrti), especially when they have to cross the equatorial sea.

To guard against the casualties to which seeds in a germinating state may be exposed during a long voyage, and, as another means of ensuring the success of seeds of the kinds here recommended to be put into boxes with earth, it would be well also to enclose some of them, (each seed separately), in a coat of beeswax, and afterwards pack them in a box covered with pitch.

In many cases it will be necessary to transmit roots. Where roots are to be transmitted, fibrous roots should be dealt with in the manner therein recommended for young plants. Bulbous and tuberosous roots should be put into boxes in the same manner as has already been recommended for oleagenous seeds; except, that, instead of earth, dry sand, as free as possible from earthy particles, should be used. Some of the bulbous and tuberosous roots, instead of being packed in sand, may be wrapped in paper, and put in boxes covered with net-work or laths. Roots should not be put in the same box with seeds.

Where the seeds of plants cannot be successfully transmitted, they may be sown in boxes, and sent in a vegetating state. Where more than one kind is sown in the same box, they should be kept distinct by laths, fastened in it crosswise on a level with the surface of the ground in which they were sown; and, when different soils are required, it will be necessary to make separate compart-

ments in the box. In either case they should be properly marked, and referred to in the descriptive notes which accompany them.

When plants cannot be propagated from seeds with a certainty of their possessing the same qualities which long culture or other causes may have given them, they may be sent in a growing state. For this purpose, they should be taken up when young. Those, however, who are acquainted with their cultivation in the countries where they grow, will know at what age they may be safely and advantageously removed. They may be transplanted direct into the boxes in which they are to be conveyed; or, where that cannot be conveniently done, they may be taken up with a ball of earth about the roots, and the roots of each surrounded with wet moss, carefully tied about it to keep the earth moist. They may afterwards be put into a box and each plant secured by laths fastened crosswise above the roots; and the interstices between the roots filled with wet moss. The same methods may be observed with young grafted or budded fruit trees.

Where the time will permit, it is desirable that the roots of the plants be well established in the boxes in which they are transplanted. Herbaceous plants require only a short time for this; but, for plants of a woody texture, two or three months is sometimes necessary.

Boxes for the conveyance of plants, or of seeds that are sown, may be made about two feet broad, two feet deep, and four feet long, with small holes in the bottom, covered with a shell, or piece of tile, or other similar substance, for letting off any superfluous water. There should be a layer of wet moss of two or three inches deep at the bottom, or, if that cannot be had, some very rotten wood or decayed leaves, and upon that, about twelve inches depth of fresh loamy earth, into which the plants that are to be transplanted should be set. The surface of the earth should be covered with a thin layer of moss, cut small, which should be occasionally washed in fresh water during the voyage, both to keep the surface moist, and to wash off mouldiness, or any saline particles that may be on it.

When the boxes are about to be put on board the ship, hoops of wood should be fastened to the sides, in such a manner, that arching over the box, they may cover the highest of the plants; and over these should be stretched a net work of pitched cord, so as to protect the plants from external injury, and prevent the earth from being disturbed by mice or other vermin.

To each box should be fastened a canvass cover, made to go entirely over it, but so constructed as to be easily put on or off, as may be necessary to protect the plants from the salt water, or winds, and sometimes from the sunshine. Strong handles should be fixed to the boxes, that they may be conveniently moved.

During the voyage, the plants should be kept in a light airy situation, without which they will perish. They should not be exposed to severe winds, nor to cold, nor for a long time to too hot a sunshine, nor to the spray of the salt water. To prevent injury from the saline particles with which the air is sometimes charged at sea, (especially when the waves have white frothy curls upon them), and which, on evaporation, close up the pores of the plants, and destroy them, it will be proper, when they have been exposed to them, to wash off the salt particles, by sprinkling the leaves with fresh water.

The plants and seeds that are sown, will occasionally require watering on the voyage, for which purpose rain water is best. It, in any special case, particular instructions on this point, or upon any other connected with the management of the plants during the voyage, be necessary, they should be made known to those having charge of the plants. But, after all, much will depend upon the judicious care of those to whom the plants may be confided during the voyage.

Plants of the succulent kind, and particularly of the cactus family, should not be planted in earth, but in a mixture of dry sand, old lime, rubbish, and vegetable mould, in about equal parts, and should not be watered.

It may not be necessary, in every case, to observe all the precautions here recommended in regard to the putting up and transmission of seeds; but it is believed, that there will be the risk in departing from them, in propor-

tion to the distance of the country from which the seeds are to be brought, and the difference of its latitude, or of the latitudes through which they will pass on the voyage. It is not intended, however, by these instructions, to exclude the adoption of any other modes of putting up and transmitting seeds and plants, which are in use in any particular place, and which have been found successful, especially if more simple. And it is recommended, not only that the aid of competent persons be accepted in procuring and putting up the seeds and plants, but that they be invited to offer any suggestions in regard to the treatment of the plants during the voyage, and their cultivation and use afterwards.

[CIRCULAR.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Sir: I have to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a communication from the treasury department, to the consuls of the United States at various ports; and to desire that the objects of that communication may be promoted by you, on all occasions, as far as may be in your power.

The executive takes a deep interest in this matter, and, by particular attention to it, you will probably confer a lasting benefit to the country.

The letter of the secretary of the treasury is so full and satisfactory, that no further explanations seem necessary on my part.

You will be pleased to report to the department what you do in execution of this object, and return the papers to the department when you are detached from the vessel which you now command. I am, respectfully, &c.

SAML. L. SOUTHARD

HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

COTTON

The cotton manufacture in the United States has advanced with irresistible energy, being protected by the national government, to the incalculable advantage of all parties—planters, manufacturers and farmers; the first, in supplying the material—and the last feeding the people employed in making cloth, &c. In 1808, there were only about 8,000 spindles—all in Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, and not more than 300,000 lbs. of cotton were used in them. In the present year the mills will use about 70,000,000 lbs. and before 1830, upwards of one hundred millions, unless some suicidal policy should be adopted by congress. What a market is thus created!

The goods made by our own mills are the cheapest and best in the world. They have driven like British goods out of every market accessible to us as to them, though our great rival has attempted to counterfeit our goods, in numerous instances, to deceive the people of Mexico and South America. Some small parcels of our goods have been smuggled into E. gland, by way of experiment, and were sold at a good profit. A thousand bales were exported from Baltimore to foreign places in one week of the last month of (August);* Large quantities are shipped to the Me-

*These bales contain about 70 lb yards—the average value may be put down at 75 dollars, and the raw cotton required for the manufacturing, at 200 lbs. Let us see the result of this ordinary operation

1,000 bales at 75 dollars	\$75,000
Deduct the value of 200,000 lbs. of cotton at 10 cents	20,000
	\$55,000

Leaving 55,000 dollars actual profit on domestic labor, or for capital employed—and a clear gain to that amount to the country, as not one cent's worth of value would have been exported had these goods never been made; and there is a considerable difference on account of freight, because of the longer voyages of the vessels carrying out the goods.

It is probable that about 3,000 bales of cottons have been exported from Baltimore since the first of April

diterranean, and many bales have been sent to Canton! They would drive the like British or India goods out of Calcutta, were their importation thereat liberally allowed! There is nothing more than sober truth in these statements—but how wonderful are the changes that have taken place!

The following amount of the foreign exportation of domestic goods from the port of New York, published in the "Statesman," is highly interesting: In 1824 the shipments from New York to foreign

ports, were	763 packages.
1825	1630 do.
1826	1757 do.
1827 viz. 8 months preceding	
Aug. 31,	2077 do.

"Should the shipments of the remaining four months of 1827 keep pace with the previous part of the year, they will amount to 3,125 packages—about 500,000 dollars value, and from a single port, be it remembered. The kind of goods exported, it should also be remembered, are those that have been protected by government. The finer goods we do not export, nor even manufacture our own supplies."

It is supposed that about 4 or 4½ pounds of raw cotton, is the average daily amount used for each person employed in our cotton mills, the weavers not being counted. The bale of cotton, some weighing much more and some less, may be generally taken as a quantity representing nearly 400 lbs.

Much cotton printing is doing at several places. Taunton, Mass. and Dover, N. H. are among the most famous—at the first named, 2,000 pieces are printed weekly, and the quantity is increasing; much also is printed at the Warren factory, near Baltimore, at which to between 900 and 1,000 persons are subsisted. These prints are all of coarse cottons; but the finer fabrics will be made, and sold cheaper than at present, if the *minimum* is advanced as suggested. Great preparations are making to extend this business.

625,000 lbs of cotton are annually manufactured in Oneida county, N. Y. The product of labor employed in the manufactories is estimated at 300,000 dollars a year. There are many other besides those of cotton; but not much is doing in the woollen business.

In 1784 an American vessel was seized by the officers of the customs at Liverpool, for having on board eight bales of cotton, supposed not to be of the growth of the United States.

Large quantities of American manufactured cotton goods are exported from New York to Canada, and the people are supplied with cottons cheaper than they can import them from England, the import duty of 15 per cent. being honestly paid.

During the year ending on the 1st October, 1827, there was exported from Petersburg, Va. 36,750 bales of cotton—to wit, 16,094 coastwise and 20,656 to foreign places. Some part of this quantity was the product of North Carolina—but not a bale of Virginia cotton was exported a little while ago.

Cotton is cultivated in Indiana and Illinois, but not extensively. Its quality is said to equal that of Tennessee. Its manufacture has commenced.

Fifteen thousand yards of cotton cloth are wove daily at Lowell, Mass.

Greece, with the islands, emancipated and under a settled government, is capable of supplying cotton, perhaps, nearly equal to the usual production of the United States, and at a much lower rate, because of the more moderate cost of labor. The quality also, is excellent. Large quantities were heretofore ma-

nufactured in, as well as exported from Greece. British supplies were drawn from the Levant, assisted by some from the West Indies, previous to 1790.

It is asserted that the crop of cotton in the United States exceeded 900,000 bales in 1826,* and the present year's crop, (without accident) it is supposed will amount to 1,000,000! If the price shall yet further fall, tho' it does not appear to yield the planter an average of more than 8 cents, let not the tariff be blamed for it! The more we export of this great commodity, the less it generally brings us, as may be seen by a reference to the large table of exports and imports in a previous page. The year's crop being usually successful, and the quantity a million of bales, we fear that not more than six cents can be realized for it. The increase goes far beyond the increasing demand. Much is said in some of the cotton growing states about making bagging out of cotton, to reduce the excess, and because of the duty upon the imported article. The cost at Dundee of foreign bagging is about 14 cents; the duty is 3½ cents per square yard, equal to 4½ cents per running yard, or only at the rate of 35 per cent. an amount moderate enough for "protection." The Natchez "Ariel," speaking of the complaints against the present high price of bagging, because of the failure of the hemp crops in Kentucky last year, observes—"We have seen the article bring 50 cents per yard, when there was no tariff, and again 15 cents after the first duty was imposed. It must also be recollected, that the bagging now made in Kentucky, is fully 10 cents per yard better than it was in the years previous to 1820 or '21.

"We have a duty of 3 cents per lb. on cotton, and the same on sugar, and have not the growers of hemp and wool a fair claim to the same encouragement?"

Cotton bagging, of domestic manufacture, though protected by a duty of only 53 per cent. finds its way to most of the cotton growing states from Kentucky. A writer in the Charleston Courier, (of the 9th Oct. 1827), says that one house in that city sold 2,000 pieces in a single month of the season for using it, and at a lower price than the foreign. The bale rope used is chiefly of Kentucky hemp, being cheaper at the places of its production than the Russian at Riga. After all that has been said—the volumes of words that have been uttered on this subject, no *proof* has been offered that the price of cotton bagging has been advanced one mill per yard because of the duty levied by the tariff of 1824. Indeed, the increase of duty, *if really any*, except to assure the payment of that which was assessed by the old *revenue* tariff, is so small on the yard, as to require a nice calculation to discover the operation of it—The debates in congress in 1789, 1790, &c. shew that the duty on cotton was levied to *encourage* the domestic production of it.

We see it stated by another writer in the "Courier" opposed to the preceding, that it takes five yards of cotton bagging and 3 lbs. of cordage, for each bale of cotton, the whole duty or tax upon which is 37 cents. Of this amount, not more than 8 cents, at the utmost, can be pretended as having been levied for *protection*, by the tariff of 1824. So that a cotton planter, if able to prove that the price of cotton bagging and rope has been enhanced in consequence, may pay the *fiftieth* part of a cent per pound upon his cotton, to meet the protection intended to have been afforded

*The receipt at New Orleans of the crop of 1826 up to the 1st September last, was 336,000 bales, 85,000 more than in the preceding year, though in that, because of the high price, every pound was pushed to market.

in the duty of three cents per lb. on the staple, if imported. And this duty has not always been "nominal"—though we should deeply regret that it ever should be, generally, real. See the statements below on this subject.

The fact, we believe is, that the duty upon cotton bagging has had an active tendency to reduce the price of the article. In 1821 and 1822, its average price, we very well know, exceeded 40 cents per yard; in 1825, in consequence of its increased manufacture in Kentucky, it fell to less than 30 cents—ranging from 27 to 30, and, as a late stated, has been as low as 15 since the act of 1824. The present price is about 25 cents; and, as it weighs more than 1½ lb. to the yard, the price of cotton being 10 cents, the planter loses 10 cents a yard in the bagging which he uses—but were the price bagging. Without it, he would make money on the huge price of cotton, as the cotton, and, as the average of that sum, the planters have made, has exigging for nothing.

The writer of these things was almost abused because that, in March, 1818, he ventured to say, that the time was not far distant when cotton, then worth 22 cents per pound, would be sold for 8 or 10 cents per pound. But he then believed what every one who thought of the increasing production should have anticipated, the present state of affairs, and now the average price received by the planters is less than 8 cents; and he thinks that it could not exceed seven, but because of the domestic manufacture of it. Those who were affronted with the prediction of 1818, will, perhaps, also reject this supposition. They will rather trust the bubble speculation, than yield assent to the soberness of reason; and think him an enemy, as in 1818, for precautioning them against evils to come. But he tells them again—that, shall a pacification of Greece be effected under the "protection" of Great Britain, the British market will rapidly decline; that New Holland, &c. will soon furnish large supplies of an excellent quality; and that the disposition of the British to encourage the growth of cotton in their own colonies is manifested by the fact, that from them it is received free of duty, while ours pays a six per cent. duty. Not one pound of our cotton is received out of favor. If the British have excluded our bread, why receive our cotton, if it is possible for them to do without it? France, also, will rather deal with the Greeks than with us, and the country being relieved of the Turks, thousands of Frenchmen will emigrate to it.

The following estimates of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain, are copied from the Edinburgh Review. They are not of very recent date, and do not shew the present extent of the business; but are interesting as exhibiting its parts.

Total value of every description of cotton goods annually manufactured in G. Britain,	136,000,000
Raw material	180,000,000
lbs. at 1s. 4½d. per lb.	19,000,000
Wages of 750,000 weavers, spinners, blanchers, &c. at 20 a year each	15,000,000
Wages of 130,000 engineers, machine makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c. 250 a year each	4,000,000
Profits of the manufacturer, wages of superintendence, sums to purchase the machinery, coals, &c.	8,000,000
	136,000,000

The capital employed may be estimated as follows:	
Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material	19,000,000
Capital employed in payment of wages	19,000,000
Capital invested in spinning mills, power and hand looms, work shops, warehouses, &c	37,000,000
	75,000,000

The history of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain is exceedingly interesting, but, except in its dates and amounts, it belongs to some other compilation than this. James Hargreaves made the first spinning jenny of 8 threads in 1767—now one small girl will attend from 80 to 120 spindles. Hargreaves died in a work-house, persecuted by the workmen, and defrauded by the employers. After Hargreaves came Arkwright, with the spinning frame; next Crompton with the mule jenny, by which a man at Manchester in 1792 spun a thread 100 times longer out of one pound of cotton! Cartwright took out his patent for the power loom in 1787, but it did not get into much use for several years—and now about 45,000 are at work in Great Britain, on cotton only; cotton yarn, No. 100, sold for 36s. and now sells at from 3 to 4s. per lb.

From 1771 to 1775 the average annual import of cotton was only 4,764,589 lbs.—thence till 1785, 7,470,815; in 1800, 56 millions; 1820, 144 millions; in 1825, 228 millions. The last amount is greatly increasing in the present year.

The whole number of persons dependent on the cotton manufacture for support is about 1,100,000—of whom 150,000 were probably men.

An apparently later account than the preceding, places the whole present British manufacture of cotton at the value of 54 millions of pounds sterling, or 250 millions of dollars, and, as employing more than 1,500,000 persons.

The foregoing is useful in shewing how easily this manufacture is extended. In 1808, our own mills used only about 300,000 lbs. cotton; in 1815, 27,000,000 lbs. and employing 100,000 persons; and in the last year it was thought they consumed about 55,000,000; and which, in the present, will amount to not much less than 70 millions of pounds. If this quantity be consumed, the home market to the planters, at 10 cents per pound, is 7 millions of dollars. A comfortable sum placed beyond the reach of foreign regulation, and which a "shutting of the ports," as they are shut in respect to flour, would powerfully increase. Surely, these things are worthy of consideration, and may not be "run down" by declamations against "the tariff," seeing that the consumer pays from 30 to 50 per cent. less for goods, than he paid before our cotton manufactures were established.

The following paper, drawn up by a gentleman possessing the most ample means of information, was read in the convention by Mr. Ingersoll:—

"Speaking of this frame, the Edinburgh Review says—"It has opened a new and boundless field of employment, and conferred infinitely more real benefit on his native country than she could have derived from the absolute dominion of Mexico and Peru, and has been universally productive of wealth and employment."

Widney's cotton gin has hardly been of less importance, generally, than Arkwright's machinery. Without the first, or something like it, the present supply of cotton could hardly have been obtained.

"The United States, do at this moment, manufacture, to the great benefit of the nation at large, coarse cotton goods; the people employed are in great numbers, and the capital is very considerable, a similar advantage, and of no less importance, can be obtained, if printed, and colored cotton goods were to receive from congress a protection, which they have not at this moment—By the present tariff, cotton manufactures, of every description, pay 7 1-2 cents per square yard; that is to say, that the white goods pay 7 1-2 cents, and the printed and colored no more per square yard, of course the work for printing, staining and coloring, which by itself forms an independent branch of manufacture, is not protected at all; a small duty of less than 5 cents on the running yard, or not less than 5 the square yard, is absolutely necessary, if we wish to implant it in the country.

"To obtain with success this duty, I would recommend that the law of congress would simply enact that, in addition to the present duty on cotton goods, a tax of 5 cents, should be added on printed or colored cotton goods.

"The following calculations will show the advantage to the nation at large, of encouraging the manufacture of printed and colored cotton goods.

"We received from England in the treasury years of 1825 and 1826, \$11,583,144 of these goods, say for one year \$5,791,572; out of this amount three fourths at least of those goods are printed calicoes for ladies dresses, bed and window curtains, say \$4,343,679, the raw material of which costs only 537,530 dollars, the difference being 3,806,149, which we pay to the working people of England to make those goods, although we can make them with as much to our advantage as we have done for the coarse cotton goods, for three years past.

I have advanced that we might have saved 3,806,149 dollars a year, if we had manufactured the printed goods we have imported from England—my proof is this:

"The average weight of calicoes is 4 lb. a piece of 23 yards; the average price is four dollars a piece.

To invest 4,343,679 dollars in England in calicoes, it will give you 1,085,920 pieces; each piece will take 4½ lbs. of cotton wool, say, 4,886,640 lbs. at 11 cents, or \$537,530, which, deducted from the cost, will leave \$3,806,149 saved to this country in calicoes alone—and dolls. 1,268,718 saved also on colored goods, supposing the same result.

"In this calculation we have taken for a basis our imports of printed and colored cotton goods from England only: the importation from other parts of Europe are about half those from England.

"By encouraging the manufacture of printed and colored goods, we would increase the consumption of cotton by 6,515,500 lbs. or about 21,100 bales. It would employ constantly at least from 15,000 to 20,000 people; it would take a large amount in building, machinery, &c. not less than six or seven millions of dollars, for the benefit of all mechanics, as masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, mill-wrights, reed makers, &c. it would give value to real property; and would employ a great many of our youths, at this moment much embarrassed."

The following items are particularly addressed to the consideration of the cotton planters. If I have not exceedingly mistaken the facts, they are of overwhelming importance to this great interest of our country. We request that attention may be paid to the *dates*.

For six years previous to 1816 the average importation of East India cotton into Great Britain, was 84,148 bales.

But in 1816, the price of our uplands having advanced to 28 cents, 117,000 bales of E. India cot-

ton were imported in 1817; and the price rising to 32 cents, the quantity was increased to 247,604 bales in 1818! This caused a sudden fall of 7½ cents per lb. in the price of our cotton in January 1819, and it further declined to 16 cents in 1820; and, ranging between 10½ and 15½ cents in 1821, '22, '23 and '24, the importation of East India cotton was only 60,484 bales in 1825—leaving a stock on hand of 81,450 on the 1st Jan. 1826.

During the last bubble, on the arrival of the news at Calcutta, of the high price of cotton in England, a large ship, on the point of sailing for Canton with cotton, was sent to Liverpool—when she arrived the bubble had burst, and the owners of the ship and cargo lost 40,000 pounds sterling, compared with what would have been a fair result had the vessel proceeded as originally destined! And these fluctuations, though so destructive very large effects, is one of the great and oftener made, to the difficulties of the American planters, and react the ruin that followed the imports of 1818. In the long period required to send out advices and receive cargoes, the price of cotton may easily decline 50 per cent. And it is only when the price is pretty good, that great quantities of Bengal and Surat cotton are desired.

But—when our cotton is worth 18 cents per lb. our own manufacturers can afford to pay three cents per lb. duty on the East India article, and use it to advantage. That is, at all those mills whose machinery is fitted to the spinning of it. The writer of this has seen a large parcel of it in one of our mills, and the proprietor told him it was, (at that time), cheaper than the domestic product.

The chief part of the coarse cotton goods which Great Britain had exported to the United States, and to Mexico and South America, were made out of East India cotton. We have seen several specimens of those sent to Rio Janeiro, &c. marked and stamped, or put up as American goods, the material of which, as decided by practical men, was East Indian. And when an article, in its first cost, is only nine or ten cents per yard, one cent in the yard is a large profit. This is the difference between American and East India cotton. At Liverpool, on the 25th August last, the price of uplands was from 5 7/8d. to 7½d.—of East Indian 4½d. to 4¼d.; average difference 2d. or 4 cents per lb. or in the cost of material for one yard of cloth, one cent.

Now, when these facts are duly weighed, and it is considered that the domestic manufacture of cotton is from 150,000 to 175,000 bales, does it not appear entirely reasonable to suppose, that our home supply and foreign export of cotton goods, rivalling or surpassing the British and compelling them to improve the quality of theirs, must have effect to cause the consumption of 100 or 150,000 bales more of our cotton than would be used, except on account of our vigorous and bold competition with the British manufacturers? It is not in the nature of things that positive proof of what is here suggested should be offered—but we leave it to the deliberate judgment of all parties, to determine whether there is not something like a moral certainty in our proposition. There is no manner of doubt resting upon our minds of its reality. And this great extra consumption is added to the security and rivalry of the home market, for the benefit of the planters. They will all see and know this in a few years; and then feel the importance of domestic manufactures,

* Unless the present low price be yet reduced, in not less than two cents per pound.

as the growers of grain and wool now regard them to be.

The circular letter of Cropper, Benson & Co. of Liverpool, of the 27th of September, 1822, on the progress and prospects of cotton planting in the United States, is, probably, in the hands of many of our readers. The whole is of deep interest—but we shall take only one or two of its parts.

They say—"The bale of cotton which the planter can only sell for 4*l.* 10*s.* cannot be delivered to the British manufacturer for less than 9*l.*; and when to this the expense of manufacturing is added, the whole cannot be conveyed back to the planter without an addition of fully 50 per cent. in duty and profit. Then we may fairly say, that, in exporting cotton and importing manufactured goods, the planter pays 100 per cent. on the wages paid in England, and he would gain an advantage to this extent if he manufactured them at home. Perhaps it will be said that wages are higher; let us examine this. The average produce of a slave's labor is 1½ bags of cotton, or 6*l.* 15*s.* being about 5*d.* per working day. Now we think we do not over rate the earnings of a whole family in our cotton manufacturing districts, if we take them at 5*s.* per week, reckoning the whole population, whether able to work or not. Five shillings per week is 10*d.* per day; yet the planter now gives 100 per cent. which makes 20*d.*"

Let us partially apply the facts stated in this extract—British twist, No. 20, is now selling at 18*s.* for 10 lbs. say 40 cents per lb. and as good American twist for only 32 cents 3 mills per pound—a difference of nearly 20 per cent. in favor of this first manufacture of our article; and, admitting that nothing further is gained or lost by the cost of weaving it, this difference, itself, is equal to very nearly two cents per yard in all the goods made out of No. 20 cotton yarn.

Cropper & Benson also say—"Next to the manufacturing: the planters giving in some cases forty cents per yard for cotton bagging. This they might make themselves from cotton, as is done in the Brazils, with great advantage." (Now he it recollect ed that this letter was written in 1822, before the passage of the much abused act of 1824, which laid a specific duty upon cotton bagging; and when the price of cotton was only about 11 cents per pound)

With these remarks we submit whatever relates to cotton to the judgment of our readers—and whatever may be the present opinion of the planters upon the subject, we are assured that the time is not hand when they will esteem the domestic manufacture of this commodity, as the farmers do the new market which they have obtained in the eastern states, because of manufactures generally, which takes off 800,000 barrels of flour, and much more of their bread stuffs than all foreign nations or people consume. Without these consumptions, we repeat it, flour would be worth one dollar less per barrel than it is, and cotton from 1 to 2 cents less per pound. We appeal to the reason of our fellow citizens for the probability of these things.

For some other interesting particulars see "Internal trade."

WOOL AND WOOLLENS

It is believed that more than eighty, and, perhaps, one hundred millions of dollars, are vested in sheep and lands to feed them, and factories to make their wool into cloth, in the United States. The raising of sheep gives value to lands not suited to ordinary cultivation, and makes worn-out fields productive of

profit to the farmers, if wool fetches a reasonable price.

Such merino wool as sold at from 3 to 4 dollars per pound during the war, may be now bought at from 40 to 60 cents.

Some of the farmers near Northampton, Mass. says the Gazette, have engaged to "keep yearling wethers throughout the year, and shear them, for the wool growers, at 112½ cents per head. This is poor encouragement to the farmers."

Mr. Way, a dealer in wool, writes from Pittsburg, that, in 1826, he took in 50,000 lbs. weight of wool, at from 18 to 95 cents per lb. but, in the present year, for that which he gave 18, he has only given 12½ to 13, and the fine quality, which brought 95, has been reduced to 50 cents per lb. He supposes that the stock of wool has very much increased, and that there is enough on hand to keep all the factories in full operation, without importations.

At a meeting of citizens of Washington county, Pa. attended by some of the most intelligent and best practical farmers in the world, it was stated, and is believed to be within bounds, when it "is asserted, that the grain growers are indebted to the wool growers, for ten cents on every bushel of wheat sold in that county this season." Because of a reduced supply of wheat and a greater demand for it

By actual enumeration there were 161,000 sheep in Washington county, Pa. last year.

By strict examination of the consumption in 50 families in Washington county, Pa. who use no foreign woollens, or other cloths than what they make out of their own wool, it appears that 5 lbs. are required for each person, annually. And allowing 6 lbs. the whole supply of the home market would require nearly 70 millions of pounds the product of about 30,000,000 sheep. The ability to produce this quantity of wool and support 30 millions of sheep, cannot be questioned. At present, however, the people cannot afford to consume so much cloth as the wool of 30 millions of sheep would make; and they are, generally, compelled to do with less than is used by the well clothed and comfortable farmers of the county named.

At the last state census there were about 360,000 sheep in Dutchess county, N. Y. The present number is supposed to exceed 450,000. Many of the best breeds and finest fleeces. It is calculated that the farmers of this county in the past year, after supplying their families, had 500,000 lbs. of wool to sell, which at an average of 40 cents, produced them the sum of \$200,000—the household manufactures being estimated at 100,000 dollars more; and yet the sheep raised does not appear at all to interfere with the quantity of grain produced; indeed, rather to improve the capacity of the soil to yield more. Such seems to be the practical result in this county, as detailed in the Poughkeepsie Journal.

Three towns in Maine, containing about 5,000 inhabitants, and from 75 to 100 square miles of territory, wintered, last season, 11,531 sheep, producing 3 lbs. of wool each, and having 8,770 lambs this season. Some of these sheep are of the fine woolled breed. From various details, it is believed that the sheep last wintered in Maine amounted to between 800,000 and 1,000,000, and that the present stock is 1,300,000.

Mr. Davis, in his speech in the house of representatives, on the 31st Jan. last, estimated that the amount of wool worked up was 32,000,000 lbs. and that 3,200,000 yards of broad and 32,000,000 of narrow cloths were annually produced, and about 100,000 persons are directly or indirectly employed in this business. We gather his opinion also, that more than 100 millions of capital were vested in the growth and manufacture of wool; and he put down the sheep at fifteen millions.

The island of "Rhode Island," 14 miles long and less than 3 wide, has more than 30,000 sheep upon it. There are about 200,000 in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Many in the western parts of Virginia—one gentleman in Ohio county has more 3,000—he sold his crop of wool to Mr Rapp, at Economy, for 2,400 dollars. There are in the state of New York about four millions of sheep, between two and three millions in Pennsylvania, a million in Vermont, &c.

It has been calculated that the manufacture of wool, (including the various mechanics and laborers employed), in the New England states, subsists about 20,000 families, or 120,000 persons, and that these will consume the surplus products of 40,000 families of agriculturists—together about 360,000 individuals. If this is thought extravagant, reduce the manufacturers one half, and throw them into the production of agricultural articles, and what would be the effect? A great market would be destroyed, and an already glutted one further over-loaded. Not one cent's worth of our farmers produce is prevented foreign exportation because of the factories. *The value made up by these, then, is a clear gain to the nation.*

The home-made negro cloths are cheaper and better than the British, and steadiness in the market is mainly desired for them. Each slave is supposed to be allowed six yards. One establishment at Canton, in Massachusetts, has made 600,000 yards annually, and is prepared to make 1,000,000—500 bales of coarse wool was received there from Smyrna, which had been paid for in domestic cottons exported.

A carpet manufactory, in Jersey City, (owned in New York), has a capital of 400,000 dollars, and employs 100 hands, making 2,500 yards weekly. The spinning and preparing the yarn employs another 100 persons.

Messrs B. Wells & Co. at Steubenville have a flock of sheep amounting to about 6,500. The fabrics manufactured by them are equal to about 50 yards broad cloth daily—averaging 2 lbs. of wool to the yard, worth \$3 50. We have tabular statements of the purchases of wool for this factory for each of the years from 1820 to 1827, from which we take the following items—

In 1820, none of the 1st quality, 5,867 2nd quality, 5,097 7-8, &c. and total 38,202 lbs. unwashed wool.

In 1825, 3,841 lbs. 1st quality, 20,813 2nd quality, 25,056 7-8ths, and total 90,524 lbs. unwashed wool.

In 1826, 3,491 lbs. 1st quality, 13,682 2nd quality, 17,688 7-8ths, and total 39,673 lbs. part washed on the sheep.

In 1827, 2,586 lbs. 1st quality, 11,910 2nd quality, 17,408 7-8ths, and total 74,969 washed on the sheep.

The chief value of this statement is to shew the progress made in the growth of fine wools. No common wool has been purchased for the factory since 1822—all the sorts are becoming finer, and the finest improving.

The cotton and woollen cloths made in N. York, were valued last year, at from 15 to 18 millions of dollars.

A great deal has been said against even the lowest minimum [only 40 cents] proposed in the woollens bill that was before congress at its last session, and certain persons have represented that it would operate severely on the poor. They do not state that there is already a minimum at 33½ cents, and that in 1824, no less than 21 of the 24 members of the Pennsylvania delegation then present, voted to raise the minimum to *eighty cents*.

Many more yards of flannel are now manufactured in the United States than were imported a few years ago—according to the returns at the custom houses. In five towns in Massachusetts, within a space of 17 miles square, 2,100 persons are employed in making flannels, and operating on a capital of 950,000 dollars.

It is supposed that all the woollen goods imported into Boston in a year, would not fully laden one ship of 400 tons. But the neighboring manufacturers give employment to many thousand tons of shipping, transporting articles in and out, foreign and coastwise.

The woollen manufacture in Great Britain employs about 1,250,000 persons—and, after supplying the home demand, the export averages the value of more than six millions of pounds sterling—more than the average of all the exports of the United States, cotton excepted.

There are about 40 millions of sheep in Great Britain and Ireland, and the annual product of wool is estimated at 140 millions of pounds. We can easily feed 50 millions of sheep in the United States—and there is no doubt that we shall export millions of pounds of wool, raw or wrought, before many years. Our bread and meat must, in this way, obtain a market.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A DUEL. Mr. Carson, of the house of representatives of the U. S. from North Carolina, has killed his late opponent and formerly a member of congress, Dr. Vance, in a duel. Dr. Vance was one of the *two* members from North Carolina who voted for general Jackson.

Daniel P. Cooke, late a representative in congress from Illinois, recently died at the residence of his father in Kentucky. He had been a long time unwell.

BANK OF ENGLAND. At the half yearly meeting of the proprietors of the bank of England, held Sept. 20th, Mr. Young, one of the proprietors, enquired of the chairman what amount of paper the bank then had in circulation. The chairman declined answering this question directly, but intimated that during the last half year the amount of notes in circulation had increased only four or five hundred thousand pounds. Mr. Young said he supposed he must understand from this, that the number of bank notes in circulation exceeded twenty-two millions sterling, [one hundred millions of dollars.] But a confession was subsequently extorted from the chairman, that an amount of *five millions* additional of notes had been furnished to the branch banks for the purpose of lending to the country banks.

VERMONT. Gov. Butler, of Vermont, has published an address to his fellow citizens, declaiming a re-election to any office in their power to confer, and intimating that the remainder of his life is to be devoted to the discharge of religious duties. He has also issued his proclamation recommending Thursday the 6th day of December next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. *George B. Adams*, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States for the port of Alicant, in Spain, in place of Robert Montgomery, removed to South America.

Albert Duxy, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States for the port of Kingston-upon-Hull, in Great Britain, in place of William Davy, deceased.

Edward W. Clark, of the district of Columbia, to be justice of the peace for the county of Washington, in the said district.

Samuel Israel, of Pennsylvania, to be consular commercial agent of the United States at Cape Haytien, vice James F. Brice—deceased.

William Gordon to be consular commercial agent of the United States at Aux Cayes, vice James A. Holden, deceased.

Louis Paimboenf, of New York, to be consul of the United States at the Island of Curacao, in place of Philip Robinson, resigned.

The Sieur *Vincent Rumpff* was presented, on the 5th instant, to the president of the United States, by Mr. Clay, secretary of state, and was received as minister plenipotentiary of the Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 14—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 1, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 84 5

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

There is no doubt but that both houses of congress will form a quorum on Monday next—to make room for expected documents and proceedings, we have disposed of a large quantity of miscellaneous matter in the present sheet.

In distributing the address on behalf of the Harrisburg Convention, the discretion of the chairman of the committee has been zealously exerted to give such direction of the surplus copies as he thought would be most useful—and the pamphlet, being read in many parts of the country, is in greater demand than can be generally satisfied—the extent, and consequent cost of it, having much exceeded any calculation made upon the subject. A sufficiency is retained, however, for a supply of the members of several legislative bodies about to assemble, and a few remain for general distribution. The chairman of the committee has no other suggestion to offer than this—that if any person or persons are disposed to print a new edition of the pamphlet, he will cheerfully furnish a corrected copy for the purpose. He had no view to pecuniary profit in the work performed, and is only desirous that whatever good there is in it should be widely spread among all the people. There is a lively demand for it in the south; and it is stated that the facts set forth have had much effect upon many who have examined them. A confidence is felt that the principles contended for cannot be overthrown—being generally built upon practical results, and published with the frankness and sincerity of an undoubted belief in their truth.

The volume of this pamphlet is large—but it is not seen what might be left out of a new edition without some loss of information. It may be proper to remark, however, that very many pages of the work are more intended for reference than reading, or especially for the use of such as might not be acquainted with the nature of the facts advanced—hence the precision and extent of the details—particularly in the statistics, which, notwithstanding the severe labor expended in collecting them, require but a small portion of the reader's time to discover the whole bearing of them; and a hope is entertained, founded upon an extensive correspondence, that these things will have a beneficial operation upon the public judgment.

N. Y. EVENING POST. Mr. Coleman has made a rejoinder to our remarks—but offers no other than his opinion; we shall not accept these in opposition to what we esteem well established and incontrovertible facts.

Mr. Coleman, however, gives us to understand that he has read the pamphlet—we have the "honor" to hold a different opinion, and the rightfulness of it is at hand. Mr. C. says, "In 1826 the total exports amounted to seventy-seven millions, and imports to eighty-four millions in round numbers. Now according to Mr. Niles' calculation, the balance of trade is against us seven millions." Will the gentleman tell us in what page of the pamphlet this matter is so stated by us? Mr. Coleman omitted the word "apparent" in his reading, and skipped over the fine lines inserted for the express purpose of showing how this "apparent balance" might or might not have any reality in it.

We cannot suppose that Mr. C. designedly made this mistake—but we protest against such readings of our remarks. Questions of the deepest interest to the people are at stake—persons may rightfully differ on them and it is useful to discuss them, *facta* being observed.—With that—and truth on our side, we do not fear to grapple even with the "licid marsh" in argument.

In the general business of commerce and navigation, it will require more wisdom than both of us possess to shew what is the "balance of trade;" and "calculations" to ascertain it, would be more difficult than any which mathematicians have yet accomplished. No, though, it different-

ly once—but for eight or ten years have entertained the belief just stated, though Mr. Coleman speaks authoritatively on the subject, and says that "the difference between the amount exported and imported is the profit which has accrued by the intercourse." This may, or may not, be the case—and just as easily one way as the other. It is worth while to illustrate this by one or two familiar examples.

If a ship fitted at Stonington and departing without cargo, after being absent two or three years on a sealing and trading voyage, arrives at New York with a cargo of teas from Canton—the value of such teas is a clear gain, or profit, on labor and capital employed, save the cost of articles laid in for the subsistence and supply of the adventurous mariners.

But if the teas thus acquired be shipped from New York coastwise or for a foreign port, and lost at sea,—there is an actual loss of the amount or value that had been placed upon them at their first arrival in the United States.

Still, the value created and received, and that exported and lost, would be the same—and one amount would stand opposite the other in a sheet made out to shew the "balance of trade," and the transaction would seem to be settled without loss or gain—yet there must exist an actual and real loss of the labor expended and capital employed in obtaining the teas—and individuals and the country would suffer according to the value of both.

If Mr. Coleman has any rules by which to exemplify his opinions about the "balance of trade," we shall, indeed, be obliged to him for them—for we have thought much upon the subject, and for years endeavored to obtain instruction from others, without the hope of success. In special cases, balances of trade may be easily shewn—but in the general business of commercial nations, and the various transpositions of their commodities to and from one another, there are so many things to be considered, so many allowances to be made, and so much of opinion to enter into the subject, that we deem it impossible to state it with any degree of accuracy or reasonable approach to truth. This, however, we think may be accepted as a general rule, that there is a distressing balance of trade between nations whose business with one another is not established on reciprocal principles. Yet it may be that, from various causes, reciprocity cannot be allowed. England would be ruined by accepting the agricultural products of France, though France agreed to receive an equal amount of British manufactures—hence restrictive laws, and the one only partially receives the products of the other. This state of things grows out of the difference in the public regulations, and cost of labor and subsistence in the two countries, forbidding "free trade," and compelling a resort, on the part of England, to artificial means for the preservation of her power—which means are naturally resisted by other nations. It may safely be said, we apprehend, that one half of the value of the cloths imported into the United States from Great Britain, is directly derived from agricultural production—wool to make the cloth and food to sustain the manufacturers; and it is thus that we import many millions worth of the agricultural products of Great Britain, and pay for her wheat at not less than two dollars per bushel, though she will not receive one bushel of our own, offered at one dollar. What sort of a "balance of trade" is here, Mr. Coleman?

ALMOST PROPHET! In looking over the 31st vol. of the Register, page 181, dated Nov. 11, 1826, we noticed an extract from the "Richmond Enquirer," apprehending that the revenue would be two or three millions short in consequence of decreased importations "by the operation of the present tariff." Well—the receipts of 1826 were three millions greater than 1825, and six and an half millions more than 1824, the year in which the tariff law was

passed; and of a larger amount than in any year since the wild importations of 1816 and 1817.

THE WOOLLENS BILL. Gov. Burton, in his message to the legislature, in reference to the opposition to the woollens bill in South Carolina, recommends that "North Carolina should not be silent;" and gov. Troup* in his farewell message to the legislature of Georgia, suggests a remonstrance against the protecting principle generally, and a correspondence with other states, as if with a view to bring about a non-consumption agreement.

Undes we are greatly mistaken, indeed,—and we have zealously endeavored to ascertain truth from *practical* operations, the opposition to the woollens bill cannot be founded upon correct principles. It has been conclusively shewn in this work, that every protected article of home manufacture has decreased in price, through the domestic competition—nay, even that negro-cloths and cotton-bagging have not at all been affected by the duties levied upon them by the tariff of 1824. We have steadily maintained, that the chief effect of the woollens bill, proposed at the last session, would have been to secure the actual payment of the duties imposed, and not increase the amount of them; and firmly believe that this is the plain and honest truth of the whole matter. In addition to what we have said on this subject, we have the pleasure to offer the following statement from a valuable pamphlet just published at Charleston, S. C. being an appeal to the *judgment* of the people of that state.

Cost of importing plains, (negro-cloths), under the tariff of 1824, and the bill reported at the last session of congress—

<i>Under the present tariff law of 1824.</i>	
100 yds. Welch plains, 31 inchs. wide, cost 16d.	£6 13 4
100 do. do. do. 32 do. do. 18d.	7 10 0
100 do. do. do. 33 do. do. 20d.	8 6 8
	£22 10 9
Charges including commission for purchase, say 5 per cent.	1 2 6
	£23 12 6
	\$105 00
Duty 33½ per cent. on \$116—being the value taken at the custom house, with the addition of 10 per cent.	38 67
	Cost, \$143 67
<i>Tariff proposed at the last session of congress.</i>	
Same goods imported under the square yard duty, cost,	\$105 00
Duty 33½ per cent. on 260 square yds. valued at 44 cents per yard,	39 16
	\$144 16

I would merely remark, that in the opinion of our importers of British woollens, the average price 18d. is the most saleable, and pays the best profit.

[The difference in the cost of three hundred yards of negro-cloths, the duties being honestly paid in both cases, is in the sum of *forty-nine cents*—or less than the sixth part of one cent per yard; being, on a suit of clothes for a negro, requiring six yards, one cent—or, if 12 yards be required for each slave per annum, in the amount of two cents a year—and for fifty slaves one dollar.

As to cotton cloths—a non-consumption agreement would not pay to less than this little! The people will not pay 15 cents for a yard of *British* goods made out of *East India* cotton, instead of 10 cents for a yard of *Ame-*

*Gov. Troup says—"I recommend to you to address yourselves to the states having common interest with yourselves, and to suggest the expediency of concurring in a *non-consumption agreement* to be carried into effect by all the means which are constitutionally given to their respective legislatures."

A pretty distinct proposition this, to set aside the constitution. The power to "regulate commerce among the several states" is specially given to congress—sec. 7, art. 3. The famous Hartford convention went not further than this recommendation would lead, in opposition to the principle of the laws of the land.

rican goods made out of *American* cotton, and of better quality!

Since the preceding was written, we have received a copy of the message of the governor of S. Carolina to the legislature of that state, just commenced its session. We deplore the seeming injustice that extensively prevails as to the protecting principle. We intend to publish gov. Taylor's message, and in our next paper, unless excluded by the quantity of matter received from Washington, in the president's message and other documents of a more general nature. Gov. Taylor speaks in very severe terms of the "Harrisburg convention"—and says "all this overwhelming body of influence, these newly created allied powers, their bills and claims in their hands, proceed to *petition congress*. As well might we call Cronwell's army, with their fixed bayonets, a band of humble petitioners to the parliament of England, and say that the order of their leader was nothing more than an humble petition to the members of that body, that they would graciously condescend to offer themselves to be kicked out of the parliament house." Conventions have often been held in many of the states to accomplish local purposes—and conventions are held in many, and on both sides, to effect the election of a president of the United States—but have they deserved such reprehension or ever before received it? And, if gov. Taylor will refer to the 19th vol. of this work, page 287, he will find that just such a convention as that held at Harrisburg in July last, was held at Philadelphia in Nov. 1820, of which William Bayard, of New York, was president, and that the proceedings of both were precisely of the same character, with these exceptions—

1. That of the "merchants and others," was held quietly, if not privately—that of the farmers and manufacturers, "and others," openly and in broad day-light.
2. That the merchants and others petitioned *against* the protection of domestic industry, and that the farmers and manufacturers petitioned *in favor* of it.

And how many petitions have been preferred by *self-created* bodies called "chambers of commerce?" Is it aught lawful to the *merchant*, and treasonable in the *farmer*? It seems that there is a privileged class—if so, it is time that all should fully understand it, that cultivators of their own soil, with their own hands, may not be denounced for acts which importers and vendors of British calicoes and cloths may do with impunity—that conventions may be held for any other purpose than that of devising and recommending measures whereby the "laborers in the earth" may have cause to rejoice in the fatness of their fields—and of these, *practical farmers*, was a majority of the Harrisburg convention composed.]

IRON. In the vicinity of Portsmouth, Ohio, there are nine blast furnaces, and six forges. The Ohio iron is said to be of the best quality, and the ore is "exhaustless." Each furnace employs about 50 men, besides five or six strong teams, and will make from 5 to 700 tons of metal a year. What a valuable market do these works make for the neighboring farmers?

"DEATHS DOINGS." We have to record a notice of the decease of another eminent jurist—T. O. Emmett of N. York, we have to add the venerable and the good St. George Tucker, of Virginia, who died at Warminster on the 10th instant, aged about 77 years. He was a soldier of the revolution, a field officer of the Virginia militia at the battle of Guilford, where he was wounded—a judge of the highest courts in his own state, a professor in the university of William and Mary, and well known for his notes on Blackstone; an earnest and devoted whig and a generous friend, a patron of merit and father to the orphan, fast in his friendships and easily treated, though firm in his resolutions; an accomplished scholar and a scrupulously honest and upright man. He died calmly, imploring blessings on those round about him—affording an example in his life and death precious to those who love virtue.

Also, on the 18th inst. at Raleigh, N. C. John Haywood, for 41 years treasurer of the state—accurate, faithful and accommodating, and much beloved. For some years past, he was affectionately known by the appellation of "our good old treasurer," says the Raleigh Register.

and was proverbial for his numerous good qualities. He was aged 73 years.

Also on the 29th ult. at Lexington, Mass. col. William Munroe, aged 86. He was an orderly sergeant at the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. Until two years past, col. M. cultivated his own farm.

MR. EMMETT. William Sampson, esq. has been appointed to write a biography of the late Mr. Emmett, and Dr. Wit Clinton, esq. selected to deliver an eulogy upon him. Measures have been taken for erecting a monument to his memory.

ANTHRACITE COAL. Complete success has attended certain experiments made for using this coal in generating steam: The New York and Schuylkill coal company have just put into operation a twelve horse power engine at the Peacock Mount Carbon mines. The fires are ignited with great ease, burn steadily, and generate steam with great rapidity and regularity. It is also found that the screenings—the refuse coal, answers this purpose quite as well as the best coal sent to market.

We have heard that, by experiments lately made in Baltimore, a body of *flame*, of almost any desirable height, can be obtained from this sort of coal. The particulars will probably soon be published. The results of these experiments promise incalculably important results, and will mightily extend the use of coal, and increase the quantity of steam engines.

DOMESTIC GOODS. A committee of the Boston common council state, that the gross amount of three semi-annual sales of domestic manufactures held under the direction of the New England society for the encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic arts, is \$965,000,

MONEY. The Ohio canal loan of \$900,000, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. was taken up at 107-26-100 for 100 dollars: in stock—so that the premium obtained amounted to \$65,000. About seven millions were offered at nearly the same rate.

MANAYUNK. This new village at "Flat Rock" on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, has five cotton mills, with 13,154 spindles, 210 power looms, and employing 525 hands—a grist mill, a mill for grinding and polishing saws, two mills manufacturing wool for hats and beds, and carding and spinning worsteds, and a mill for grinding drugs and carding and spinning wool. The largest cotton mill, with 4,500 spindles, 120 power looms and 215 hands, makes 20,000 yards of cloth weekly. A spindle is estimated as producing 1 lb. of No. 20 yarn in a week, and 100lbs. of cotton as yielding 85 lbs. of yarn. All these establishments are the work of a short period of time. About six years ago, there was only a toll house there—now between 2 and 3,000 inhabitants and a large town, daily increasing.

BREAD. Much discussion is going on at Philadelphia concerning bread. We are opposed to any regulation concerning it, except that it shall be wholesome, and be sold by weight. The fineness of the flour and the price asked by the bakers, are matters between them and their customers, and competition will best regulate both.

It is stated that a barrel of flour, 196 lbs. makes 232 lbs. of bread; and said that a baker engaged to bake the bread for a regiment of soldiers, and for every seven pounds of flour, the ration for one man for seven days, he delivered nine pounds of good bread, without any further allowance whatever. Out of these facts any person can ascertain how much bread he ought to get for a certain sum of money, knowing the price of flour.

THE ERIC CANAL was closed several days since by the ice—about 15 days sooner than in former years, to the great disappointment and disadvantage of many persons—millions of dollars worth of property having failed to reach its destinations.

The N. Y. Enquirer says that the "dismay and disappointment" caused by the sudden shutting up of the navigation of the canals "is not to be described," and proposes, at once, to fill them up, and make rail ways on their route!

Large quantities of produce designed to have been sent to New York by the Erie canal, will probably reach Baltimore, before the close of our navigation, by the Susquehanna, the river being in excellent order.

REGISTER OF DEBATES. Messrs. Gales and Seaton have published the second volume, (what a volume!) of congressional debates—being those of the 1st session of the 19th congress—1825-6. It makes nearly sixteen hundred pages, of about the same size and containing nearly the same quantity of matter as those of this work—price eight dollars, stitched in a paper cover. It may be conveniently divided into two volumes for binding, and each will yet be very large. The debates have extended to twice the length that was expected, yet the price is not advanced to subscribers.

We sincerely hope that the enterprising publishers may, at least, be remunerated the cost of this ponderous work, exceedingly valuable on many accounts; and the fidelity of their reports are as well established as their ability to prepare them is undoubted. In all the changes of party, and whatever may have been the situation in which they were personally or politically placed, this fidelity and ability has been deservedly admired by the severest and bitterest of their political opponents.

MISSISSIPPI. It is loudly complained that droves of slaves, "negroes and vagabonds" from the jails and penitentiaries of Maryland and Virginia, are introduced into this state. The Natchez "Ariel" speaks of gangs of an hundred of them being for sale at a time. There is no doubt but that the very worst of our colored population has long been passing to the south-west—a good riddance, perhaps, to us; but not, we should suppose, a valuable acquisition in a quarter of our country so much overloaded with slaves.

FROM LIBERIA. The brig Doris sailed from Baltimore, for the American colony, in Africa, on the 10th instant, with eighty-two emigrants, and took on board twenty-three others at Norfolk—making in all one hundred and five; and the brig Nautilus will sail, in a few days, from Norfolk, with, perhaps, a hundred more. About eighty of these are from North Carolina.

We are happy to see, by the Repository, that the contributions to the funds of the society have amounted, within the last month, to nearly 3,000 dollars—more than was ever before received in the same length of time, and affording gratifying evidence of the growing popularity and increasing encouragement of this great and interesting scheme. [Nat Int.]

[The "colonization project," as it used to be called, though it may not have any sensible effect in reducing the number of our colored population, has many and strong claims upon our feelings. The difficulties and disasters which attended the first establishment of the colony, (such as occurred in our own country and happened to our fathers), are rapidly ceasing, and its future prospects are of the most pleasant and encouraging character. No doubt remains on our minds but that the foundation of a powerful nation has been laid—and that a great amelioration in the condition of the neighboring parts of Africa will follow. To us, it will become important as a place of trade, and indeed, it now has a considerable commerce—but most interesting as an asylum for those of our colored population who may be disposed to aim at the rank of men, by emigration to the land of their ancestors, and as affording a facility for the emancipation of slaves by their masters, which, without it, could not exist. None of the states willingly receive liberated slaves—their color prevents their admission into society; they remain without hope of throwing off their caste; but to Liberia they can be sent with every reasonable expectation that they may be happy, if willing to labor, and careful in the management of their affairs.]

FORGEMEN. From an article in the New York "Commerical" we learn that some important facts have been ascertained in regard to the late extensive forgeries in that city. The individual, named Ware, who was arrested in Delaware on suspicion, after having been taken to New York and there incarcerated, finally made a confession, by which he implicated a Mr. Redmond, keeper

of the United States hotel in Pearl street, one of the most extensive establishments in the city, and an individual who is not named. Previous to committing the forgery, they broke open the store of the Messrs. Howlands, taking a cancelled check and check book, by which they made the accurate imitations, both of signature and filling up. The person not named, did the writing, and Ware was to have presented the check. He went to the bank for that purpose; but his heart failed him, and he returned without effecting it. Redmond then took it, went to the bank, with a bank-book under his arm, and got the money.

Soon after the forgery, Redmond was arrested, having been identified by the cashier as the individual who received the money, but was discharged and issued his card stating that he had commenced a suit for heavy damages. He has, however, been since committed, not being able to find bail. Ware, though a young man, is an old tenant of the state prison.

CUTION. All persons not critically acquainted with the twenty dollar bills of the Bank of the United States, are advised not to receive them, at present, of strangers—and of no other person without indorsement; or the adoption of some other means by which their receipt may be authenticated. The counterfeits that are in circulation are exceedingly well done, and have deceived many who ought to be good judges. They are of the *offices*.

SNELSON, the individual whom we stated a few weeks since had robbed the bank of Virginia of upwards of \$40,000, has left the U. States for Europe. He was pursued as far as Quebec, where he had taken passage for Liverpool. Measures have been adopted for apprehending and bringing him to the bar of his country, for this outrage against the laws of honor and honesty.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY. We have the report of the grand jury of the city of Baltimore, on the state of this establishment. It awards much praise to the keeper, Mr. Owens, and the other officers; which, no doubt, is well deserved—though we apprehend that the *system* is wrong. Our penitentiary is rather an asylum, than a place of punishment, to many wretched persons; and too much regard is apparently had to make a profit out of them. Many unfortunate, thoughtless, or imprudent individuals are really bettered in their condition, except in the loss of their liberty—and the cold deliberately calculating knaves, or villains, are rather restrained than reformed or deterred from future wrongs on society, by punishment really inflicted.

There are 262 males and 35 females at present confined in this establishment—181 in weaving, warping, quilting and dyeing. The rest in various employments—only 6 sick or invalid. The profits for the year ending Nov. 1825, amounted to \$12,347 21; 1826, \$12,843 23; and of the present year to about 20,000 dollars. The grand jury suggest the separation of youths from the adults, both day and night—which we heartily wish may be effected.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. Neither party to the presidency appears to have approached any degree of unanimity as to the vice presidency. The secretaries of state and of war, governors Shulze and Morrow, and judge Rochester, and, perhaps others not recollecting, have been spoken of by some of the friends of the administration; and Mr. Calhoun, gov. Clinton and Mr. Crawford, by others of the friends of gen. Jackson. Neither of these distinguished names, on either side, seems to have been used otherwise than as by individuals, and without concert. We hear rumors of difficulties on the subject—but suppose that neither party has yet thought much upon the matter.

It seems to us that the vice presidency has been exceedingly reduced from the honorable station in which the framers of the constitution designed to place it, by the amendment to that instrument; which, actuated more by feeling than judgment, we approved of when made—but have long doubted the expediency of. It is better, we think, to meet the possibility of a case like that which once occurred, (which might always be avoided by concert, and, without it, could hardly happen more than

once in an hundred years), than that the office of vice president should remain—what it has been since the amendment. The vice president, in the preferences of the electors, should really be the second-best man in the nation.

There are, we believe, 102 counties in Virginia—and delegates have been appointed from about 90 of them to the Richmond convention. It is supposed that delegates will be sent from every county.

The N. Y. National Advocate classes the members of the legislature as follows—“Adams” 55, “Jackson” 46, doubtful 27; and says that in six out of the eight senatorial districts, the “Jackson candidates” have prevailed.

A great “democratic” meeting was held on the 9th inst. in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The following resolutions are selected as shewing the views of the two parties present on the occasion.

Resolved, That we are fully impressed with the necessity of giving full and efficient protection to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country which are depressed and suffering under foreign competition, and that congress ought, at its next session, to lay additional duties on foreign wool, glass, iron, spirits, hemp and paper, to take effect immediately and not prospectively.

Resolved, That Andrew Jackson is entitled to our support as the decided and open friend to domestic manufactures and internal improvements: having voted, whilst lately a member of the senate, for the tariff of 1824, which is now the only law on the subject, and FIVE times in favor of internal improvements in the same year, and in NO case against them; whilst John Quincy Adams, when a member of the same body, voted SEVEN times AGAINST internal improvements and NEVER ONCE for them, and who has never, before or since he became president, said one word to congress in favor of the tariff.

The following were offered by Mr. Todd as a substitute for the preceding, (and others,) but rejected by a vote of 256 to 160—

Resolved, That we approve of the measures of the present administration of the United States, particularly those calculated to protect American industry, and to promote internal improvements, as well calculated to perpetuate our union, and to make us truly independent.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania are infinitely more interested in the success of the “American System,” than in making any particular individual president, and, therefore, we will vote for no man for that important station who is not in practice and profession a republican and avowedly in favor of giving increased protection to American manufactures and of perpetuating our union by means of internal improvements.

Resolved, That we will not rashly or inconsiderately desert men known to be with us, and pledge ourselves in favor of men whose friendship to the great measures in which we are so much interested is doubtful.

Resolved, That we believe much information on the policy of the opposition and the probable course that will be pursued by the administration of gen. Jackson, should his party succeed, will be afforded by the next session of congress, and, therefore, we think it premature for any one at this early day to pledge himself in favor of his election.

The New York “Statesman” lately had the following paragraphs. The first before the election and the second more recently. They are mystical—especially the last.

“There is no coalition between gov. Clinton and Mr. Van Buren—nor the shadow of one. The former stands alone—modern degeneracy has not reached him.”

“A Pennsylvania paper states that Mr. Van Buren will be a candidate for vice president. The political affairs of the nation have been settled for the next ten or fifteen years; and woe betide the editor who ventures to disturb the arrangements.”

Meetings friendly to the administration are holding in North Carolina, and said to be numerous attended.

It is doubtful which party has succeeded in the Kentucky congressional district made vacant by the decease of Mr. Young.

A convention is to be held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of January, to nominate an electoral

ticket favorable to the present administration, and it is stated that nearly every county will be represented. The convention to form a "Jackson ticket" will meet at the same place on the 8th, and be as numerously attended.

The "Jackson electoral ticket" of Georgia consists of gen. Daniel Newman, gen. John Stewart, gen. Henry Mitchell, col. John Burnett, col. John Cunningham, maj. William Peterost, maj. John Hatcher, and Benjamin Leigh and Peter Miller, esquires.

[It appears that gen. Newman, late sec retary of state, with the late treasurer and several other officers, were displaced by the legislature, on close ballots—from 2 to 3 of a majority out of about 200 votes. Mr. Crawford, late secretary of the treasury, appointed a judge by gov. Troup, had been unsuccessfully opposed, and now, it is said, that as the "Jackson members did not vote for him," these changes have taken place. We know not the meaning of these things. They rest upon the local parties which have so long and so ardently divided the people of Georgia. The "Statesman" speaks of gen. Newman, as "grey with industrious age, and infirm with the toils and decrepitudes of war."]

BILLS OF EXCHANGE. We learn from the New York American, that the senate of that state have concurred with the assembly in the reduction of damages on foreign bills of exchange to 10 per cent. and on motion of Mr. Stebbins, the rate of damages on bills drawn upon any person residing in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland or Virginia, or in the district of Columbia, was reduced into cases of protest or non payment, from 5 to 3 per cent.; and in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky or Tennessee, from 7½ to 5 per cent. In the remaining states of the United States, and in the West Indies, Canada, &c. the rate of damages remains at 10 per cent. as now fixed by law. A motion to reduce the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent. was lost.

[It is much to be regretted that the damages on bills of exchange have not been regulated by some act of the national legislature, that they might be uniform—and, of course, have equal bearing on the people of the United States. We wish that enough of constitutional power may be found in a matter of such "general welfare."]

FARMING. Though Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, in England, has long been known as one of the most successful agriculturists in the world, we were not aware that his estates in the hands of tenants, and managed according to his directions and system of husbandry, had been so productive as appears in the following extract of the address of John Lowell, esq. president of the Massachusetts agricultural society, delivered at the late cattle show at Brighton.

"Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, whose name ought to be familiar with every American as well as British farmer, inherited some 35 years since, a great landed estate in Norfolk, the whole rental of which was only £2,000, or \$8,800 a year; being an active and intelligent man, he introduced the Tullian husbandry, which consists in frequent rotations of crops, and in sowing in drills; in short, in a more spirited use of the plough and other improved instruments. In the lifetime of this one man, and he is still alive, by the plough alone, and by adopting proper successions of plants, he has raised his rental from \$8,800 to \$200,000 a year; in other words, increased the value of his estate 24 times. No speculations in banks, no mining discoveries—no, not even Potosi, in its virgin state, when silver was found upon the surface, can show such an appreciation of property as has been produced by skill, enlightened skill, applied to the surface.

Yet all this has been effected by tenants, not owners of the soil, but under lease for 21 years subject to the hazards of a refusal to renew the lease, by a less enlightened heir. These are facts not to be disputed, and they prove that agriculture in the short space of one man's life, has undergone improvements of which antiquity has no conception."

THE WHITE FISH. The Detroit Gazette of the 30th ult. mentions that these delicious fish had commenced

running a few days before, and that 15,000 had been caught at five drafts, with one seine, at Grosse island.—More care in the curing of them is earnestly recommended.

COMMISSIONERS FOR CONNECTICUT. An act of the late legislature of Connecticut authorises the appointment of commissioners for each state in the union, to take the proof and acknowledgement of all deeds, mortgages, &c. referring to lands in the state of Connecticut; also, all instruments under seal to be used in said state. The commissioner is further empowered to administer oaths, take depositions to be read in all the courts of Connecticut, to examine witnesses under commissions emanating from courts in said state, &c. The acknowledgements taken before the commissioners are declared as valid as if taken before a judge of the supreme court of the United States. These appointments will afford great facility to men of business, and have been long wanted.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Gen. Ashley has had a third return of furs from the Rocky Mountains, more valuable than either that preceded it, probably worth 60 or \$70,000. The party which conducted it arrived on Sunday the 15th inst. having safely escaped all the perils and casualties to which their extensive operations were subject. The greatest of all these dangers arise from the Black Feet and other Indians, who are instigated to rob and murder our people by the British traders, who have almost exclusive possession of our territories at and beyond the Rocky Mountains, and who carry off annually an immense wealth. Gen. Ashley, in his first expedition in the year 1825, fell in with one of these British parties, which had far in its possession to the value of \$200,000. The number of men employed by the British in our territories is computed at about one thousand, and their annual depredations upon us, perhaps, about a million of dollars in money, besides the Indians against us. [Missouri paper.]

POOR DEBTORS. The New York "Courier" in an article exhorting the attention of the humane and charitable to the consideration of the poor debtors, which a barbarous policy has consigned to the prison of that city, says—

We learn that from January, 1826, to November, 1827, nineteen hundred and seventy-two persons have been imprisoned in the debtors jail: in some instances they have been immured and torn from their families, for as small a sum as two or three dollars, without either fuel, food, or bed, except a quart of soup each twenty-four hours, from the humane society, whereas, the criminal in Brixton well receives three meals a day, a bed and oftentimes clothing.

Verily the base and wretched have meted out to them comparative comfort; when compared with the lot of the poor and unfortunate; and, to the disgrace of our country, the laws and usages of many states present an anomaly of convicted felons surrounded by plenty, while hunger, nakedness and despair are the inmates of the debtors prison, who, deprived of an opportunity of contributing to the support of wives, mothers, children and sisters, involve them in one common ruin.

ELEGANT COMPLIMENT. It may not be perhaps known that Stephen Elliot, esq. who is to be the editor of the proposed Southern Review, is a corresponding member of the royal society of agriculture and botany, at Ghent. This institution has annual exhibitions of flowers and plants, either newly discovered or distinguished by their rarity or usefulness. It is customary, too, to compliment distinguished men of different countries, by dedicating to them particular flowers. Thus, amongst a list of royal and noble characters, we find the following tribute to American talents: To Henry Clay, the *Kalmia Glauca* and *Kemellia Japonica*; to John Quincy Adams, the *Aletrisomeria Laguta* and the *Frica Igneacens*; to Albert Gallatin, the *Pallica Capitata* and the *Cyrtocentrus Porphyreus*; to the memory of Mr. Bayard, a *Cypress*. A classical and affectionate epitaph also marks the respect the society bore to this virtuous man, who lived "sans peur, sans reproche." [Raleigh Register.]

THE CHEROKEES. We have partially perused a manuscript copy of the constitution established for the government of the Cherokees, by the representatives of the people of the nation, at a convention held at New Echota, on the 26th July last. The Cherokees have made rapid advances already towards civilization; and should this constitution be rigidly adhered to and supported by them, their condition will be still more improved, as they will be placed under a government which will protect them in the full enjoyment of civil liberty.

The constitution commences by designating the boundaries of the Cherokee nation, beginning on the north bank of the Tennessee river, at the upper part of the Chickasaw Old Fields, &c. The lands are to remain the common property of the nation, but the improvements made thereon are the exclusive and indefeasible property of the citizens who made, or may be rightfully in possession of them. The power of the government is to be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power to be vested into two distinct branches—a committee and a council; and both to be styled, “The general council of the Cherokee nation.” The nation is laid off into eight districts; the committee to consist of two members from each, and to be chosen for two years; the first election to be held on the first Mouday in August, 1828. The general council to be held once a year, at New Echota.

The executive power of the nation to be vested in a principal chief, who shall be chosen by the general council, and shall hold his office for four years. Three counsellors are to be annually appointed to advise with the principal chief in the executive part of the government, &c.

The judicial power to be vested in a supreme court, and such circuit and inferior courts as the general council may, from time to time, order and establish. The supreme court to consist of three judges. All the judges are to be appointed for four years. No minister of the gospel eligible to the office of principal chief, or to a seat in the general council. Religious freedom tolerated. Sheriffs elected in each district, by the qualified voters, and to hold their office for two years. A marshal to be appointed by the general council for four years; his jurisdiction to extend over the whole Cherokee nation. The right of trial by jury to remain inviolate, &c.

The mode of appointing the various other officers indispensable in a well-regulated government is laid down much in detail; and the document, taken altogether, we think, is well calculated to produce the most happy results. The success of the Cherokees will stimulate other nations to adopt a similar policy; and we may yet live to see one tribe after another, by dropping the tomahawk, and following the example set them, rise from savage barbarity to respectability in the civilized world.

[Huntsville (Alab.) Democrat.]

[The Cherokee constitution of government has since been communicated to the legislature of Tennessee, by the governor, amongst other documents of the commissioners.]

THE EASTERN STATES. The following article from the Norwich, Con. “Courier” places the condition of the people of the eastern states in a new light, and is worthy of much reflection. It goes to shew the necessity of a general protecting system. Speaking of the woollens bill, the editor says—

We can but think that our farmers do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of this subject; and are not aware of the present and pressing interest which they have in the protection of the wool growers and wool manufacturers. A few facts that have arisen under our immediate observation may present this subject in a clearer and more convincing light to our farmers. The quantity of flour imported into this place and sold by our merchants during the last year, is estimated, from accurate data, at from seven to eight thousand barrels—a great part of this has been sent into the country and sold to farmers. Six years since the amount sold was not probably more than a seventh or eighth of this quantity.—This comes out of our farmers and operates doubly to their disadvantage, by diminishing, or rather ruining, the

sale of corn and rye, as bread stuffs, and by the purchase of flour for their own consumption. These articles, until within a few years, were, perhaps, the most valuable products of our soil, and the loss of so important a source of profit must be severely felt by them. It would be well, however, if the evil stopped here. The opening of the New York canal and other causes have introduced as subjects of import almost every thing raised by our farmers, at a cheaper rate than they can raise them. Southern hams are taking the place of our own; salt beef and pork are beginning to find their way here from other states; apples and other fruit are now, to a considerable extent, purchased in New York and other places abroad. Hay, even in one or two instances, has been brought here from the interior of N. York. Wood, which within a few years has been a matter of export to an extent which made up for the falling off of some other articles, bids fair to go, to a great extent, superseded by the use of coal. Many of our citizens have procured grates and furnaces for the use of the Schuylkill and Lehigh coals, and the superior cheapness of the article will undoubtedly induce many others to follow the example. With this decline of a market abroad and the narrowing of a market at home, what, we ask, will become of our farmers, if some substitute is not found? Our soil is well fitted for the raising of sheep, and a proper protection, from the government, of domestic wool, would make it profitable to the farmer. By encouraging the manufacturers, a market is also found for the sale of the present productions of the soil, and the evils of foreign competition remedied. Farmers then have deep interest in this subject—and it becomes them and all who have such interests, to unite for the attainment of that protection which is equally the duty and interest of our government to afford.

EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF. “One the wealthiest and most extensive English shippers of cotton goods in this country, (a gentleman who has paid duties to our government to the amount of 250,000 dollars a year on calicoes), has, in consequence of the protection afforded to cotton factories, removed his establishment to this country, and is now erecting in the state of New York, a cotton factory of 15,000 spindles and 400 power looms. He is likewise so well pleased with the machinery made in this country, that he intends to procure it in the U. States, and not import any of it.”

We copy the above statement, (says the “Utica Intelligencer”), from a Jersey paper, where it is introduced in an article upon the beneficial effects of the protection on cotton goods. The gentleman referred to is, we presume, Mr. Benjamin Marshall, of New York, a very extensive dealer in cotton goods. He has recently purchased the establishment owned by the Whitestown manufacturing company, situated on the Sadaquada about three miles from this village, and is preparing to erect on its site during the next season, a new one of the size represented in the extract. Mr. Marshall is now proprietor of a very large cotton factory, situated about half a mile distant from the place where the new one is to be erected, the New York mills. This establishment, which was first put into operation in January last, has at present in motion about 6,000 spindles, and 150 looms, and cost upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The expense of the new one is expected to exceed twice that sum, making the investment, when both factories are completed, about four hundred thousand dollars.

POPULATION OF IRELAND. It is computed in the parliamentary report, that the ratio of increase of the population of Ireland, is such that it doubles in thirty years. An enumeration of the population of that kingdom was made in the year 1695, when it amounted to 1,034,102. In 1792, allowing five persons to each house, the number of people was computed to be 6,406,865. By the census of 1821 the number was reported to be 6,801,827. It has been ascertained that this census was imperfect, and that the actual number was greater. The emigration committee assuming these facts, and the above ratio of increase, compute that the population of the kingdom in 1831 will exceed nine millions. From the same data it would appear that the present population is over eight millions.

LUTHERANS AND CALVANISTS. At the Synod, lately held at Hanau, the Lutherans offered to renounce the use of unleavened bread at the celebration of the Lord's Supper—on which the president, Iber, rose and said, "reach forth the hand of fellowship; we are united."—The assembly rose simultaneously, and the Calvinists embraced the Lutherans in the true spirit of Christian love, while no dry-eyes were seen in the place.

[Let that peace and joy which "passeth understanding," ever keep you in the bonds of fellowship and love, cleaving unto the spirit which teacheth all things.]

LIBEL CASE. At the sitting of the court of sessions in Georgetown, (S. C.) Thomas C. Fay, late editor of the Georgetown Gazette, was tried for a libel on the rev. Mr. Postell, a Methodist preacher, and Mathew Allen. The libel set out with accusing the rev'd gentleman with reading at church, an electing piece against Mr. Grier, then a candidate for sheriff. This was charged to have been done with many circumstances of aggravation, in pursuance of a formed design to blast Mr. Grier's character. The motives and character of Mr. Postell were held up to public indignation as unworthy of a clergyman, &c.

Mathew Allen proved that he received a letter, at church, which a neighbor brought to him from the post office; being but an indifferent scholar, and not having his spectacles by him, he asked Mr. Postell to read it. Mr. Postell perused it silently to near the end; and, at the request of a friend standing by, read the conclusion aloud, and handed the paper back. There were three or four gentlemen present, and one of them then read it out to the others.

This was the piece against Mr. Grier, mentioned in the libellous publication against Mr. Postell. The defendant had refused at first to give up the author's name, and afterwards referred Mr. Postell to another gentleman, who would tell him who the author was. The defendant examined some witnesses, who all gave Mr. Postell an excellent character. The defence chiefly relied on was, that the defendant had printed the piece in the way of his trade, without any express malice against Mr. Postell; and that, without proof of malice, he could not be convicted. The jury, after retiring a few minutes, found him guilty.

His honor, judge Richardson, commented with great feeling and propriety on the nature of the offence, and the mistaken notion that the defendant as being the printer only, was not liable—declaring the publication in question to be one of the most virulent he had ever known, against a man of unexceptionable character, and such as required an example to be made. The defendant was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to pay a small fine.

THE ASTOR CAUSES. The trial of the first ejectment suit involving the merits of the claim of Mr. Astor to certain lands in Putnam county, which has occupied the circuit court for the last five days, and in which a verdict was this day rendered, has excited much curiosity and interest. We shall endeavor to give as brief and intelligible an account as we can, of the questions at issue.

The fee of this property was in Mary Phillips, at the time of her marriage with Roger Morris. In 1754 these parties executed a marriage settlement, by which they were put in possession of a life estate in the property, which was on their demise to go to the children that might spring from their marriage, and their heirs. This deed was produced in court. It placed the property in the hands of Beverly Robinson and Joanna Phillips, the mother of Mrs. Morris, in trust for those heirs, and gave to Roger Morris and his wife the right of selling off the property to the amount of £3000.

In 1779 col. Morris was attainted, and his property confiscated to the state. The name of his wife was also inserted in the act of attainder. It was proved that in 1787, Joanna Phillips, in behalf of the heirs of Roger Morris, petitioned the legislature of this state for a compensation to them, for the confiscated property, and represented their claim under the marriage settlement—and that this petition was referred to a committee, who reported that if their statement was correct, they would have their

remedy in any court of law, and did not need the intervention of the legislature.

From these heirs Mr. Astor purchased their title some time ago, for £20,000 sterling. It further appeared in evidence that, after the marriage settlement, three deeds had been granted, in fee simple, by col. Morris and his wife, the consideration of which together, did not amount to £5000, to which amount they were authorized to sell, by terms of the marriage settlement. Several witnesses were produced by the defence, who formerly held or now hold lands in Putnam county, on the tract in question. They testified that they had never heard of this marriage settlement until after Mr. Astor's purchase. That they held under col. Morris and his wife, and subsequently under the state, by a purchase from the commissioners of forfeitures. The plaintiff proved, on the other hand, by col. Thomas Barclay and judge Benson, that the settlement was familiarly talked of in the family. Judge Benson had seen it in 1784 in the possession of gov. Livingston, one of the witnesses, who, as it was also proved, made oath in 1787, before a magistrate, to its execution and delivery.

Messrs. Van Buren and Webster who summed up the cause on behalf of the state, contended that the marriage settlement produced in the court could not be relied on as passing the title of the lands, inasmuch as it was a deed of release, reciting a lease. As the lease was not produced, it was a fair supposition that it was never executed. If the marriage settlement was to be considered a bargain and sale, the fee vested in the trustees; if a lease and release, then Roger Morris and his wife had no right to convey a fee simple in any part of the property, and their having done so was inconsistent with such a supposition. They contended that the counterparts of the instrument, referred to in it, ought to have been produced; and argued that from the non-production of the lease, or of these copies, the presumption was that they never existed; and that the intended marriage settlement was never fully executed, but cancelled by some subsequent arrangement. From its not being heard of by the tenants for thirty years, it was to be inferred that it was only intended as a provision against contingencies, to be set up or not, as the parties might see fit. It was not recorded until 1787. The counsel came to the conclusion that no estate ever vested in the heirs, whose titles could only be considered as contingent remainders, dependent upon the claims of their parents, by whose civil death they were destroyed.

On behalf of the plaintiff, Messrs. D. B. Ogden and Emmett contended, that the lease, in conveyances by lease and release, was an unimportant document after the execution of the instruments, and that it was not customary to place it on record. They argued from the character of gov. Livingston, (who drew the instrument, and was a witness to it), both as a lawyer and a man of high character, that it was to be inferred the documents were correctly drawn, and it could not be supposed any fraud was intended. The deeds executed by col. Morris and his wife, they said were authorised by the terms of the marriage settlement. The only contingency pointed out in this instrument was the birth of children, in whom, on their birth, the fee simple vested, encumbered by the life estate of the parents; which alone could be affected by the act of attainder.

Judge Thompson in charging the jury, recapitulated the facts on which they were to form a verdict, and intimated, that if they found the facts as stated, in the opinion of the court, the law authorised a verdict for the plaintiff. The jury was then directed to retire, and deliver a sealed verdict on the opening of the court.

The jury accordingly retired, and agreed upon their verdict at 6 o'clock this morning. At the opening of the court, they came in with a sealed verdict, which was for the plaintiff.

Exceptions have been taken, and there is no doubt that the cause will be carried up to the supreme court of the United States. The property to which the plaintiff is entitled by this verdict, is about one eight of the whole claim. [N. Y. Com. Ad.]

LAW CASE. The following decision settles an important point in favor of aliens.

In chancery. Cruikshank against Lambert and others. This was a bill filed for the foreclosure of a mortgage. One ground of opposition set up by the defendants, was that the complainant being an alien, could not sustain a suit in our courts in relation to real property. The case was fully argued by Mr. Rosevelt on the one side, and Mr. G. Griffin on the other. The chancellor delivered his decision against the plea, and assigned his reasons at length. He held that the ancient law on this subject had been much relaxed in modern times. That a more liberal spirit prevailed towards foreigners. And as to a mortgage, although in form a conveyance of real estate, it was in fact a mere security for a personal demand. The alien could not, perhaps, call upon the court for a strict foreclosure of the equity of redemption, so as to vest absolutely the title of the freehold in him; but, it was competent to the court to decree a sale of the premises for the satisfaction of the debt, at which sale a citizen might become the purchaser. It may now therefore, be considered as a settled law, that aliens, while their governments are in amity with our own, may invest their funds on mortgages in this state, with the same security, in every essential particular, as other individuals.

[N. Y. Gazette.

SURGICAL. A Dublin paper relates a case as having recently occurred at the "Jervis-street Hospital" of a novel and critical character. The subject was Patrick Garey, a watchman, whose ribs, at the left side were forced by a fall down an area, into his lungs, which being perforated, the air escaped and gradually filled his body. When brought to the hospital he had more the appearance of a stuffed sack than a human being, and could not possibly survive many minutes. His chest was immediately opened, when a quantity of air rushed out with an explosive force that excited great surprise. The ribs were then replaced, and their pressure against the lungs being removed, the patient began to breathe with considerable freedom. Besides what he lost in the operation, it was found necessary to take a quart of blood out of the chest. At present, says the paper, he is going on as well as can be expected. The air still comes through the opening in the chest, sufficiently strong to blow out a candle at three feet distance—but this will cease when the lacerations in the lungs heal. His complete recovery is anticipated with confidence, and should that be realized, it will furnish a most interesting case in the annals of surgery. The operation was performed by Mr. Wallace.

FRANCE AND THE U. STATES. *Commerce between France and the United States.* Castlebajac, director general of the French custom houses, has published a circular stating, that one fourth part of the extra duties laid on our products and manufactures imported into France in American vessels, was removed on the 1st Oct. according to the terms of the 7th article of the convention of June 14th 1822.—neither party having given notice, six months before, of an intention to renounce the said convention. The duties are therefore now reduced to a level with those on similar articles imported in French vessels, from countries not European, excepting Indim. These articles are chiefly salted provisions, dried skins, rough yellow wax, lard, flour, rice, certain exotic fruits, sugar, tobacco, sarsaparilla, campeche gayac wood, cotton, quercitron, hops, potash, pearlsh and indigo. Copper, lead and pewter are not included, because they are not exported from the United States. The products of the fisheries are not included, because they do not come directly from the United States. The former charges are still to be made on tonnage and pilotage.

Note 75 of the present tariff distinguishes American rice; and the circular No. 830 distinguishes American cotton and indigo; yet indigo from New Orleans, in cases not covered with cloth, some weighing 99 kil. and others 70, have been admitted as American; as have been round cotton bales from Charleston, short staple, covered with yellow or grey, and weighing 116 and 166 kil.

RUSSIA. *Commerce of Russia.*—During the last five years, says the Monthly Magazine, the importations of spun cotton into Russia, amounted to, in 1822, 11,641,488

paper rubles; in 1823, 20,553,698; in 1824, 37,223,625; in 1825, 33,277,436; in 1826, 33,120,544. The whole product of the Russian manufactories, in 1824, amounted in paper rubles to—

Cloths, cassimeres, drags, shells and wolen goods	59,784,083
Silk goods,	10,154,791
Cotton goods,	37,054,554
Lincens,	10,689,594

117,625,734

Importation of foreign manufactures: 1820.

Woollen goods,	22,350,111
Silks,	10,194,039
Cottons,	22,932,933
Lincens,	2,381,029
	58,155,114

1824.

Woollen goods,	9,196,733
Silks,	6,987,327
Cottons,	10,108,299
Lincens,	189,420

26,481,779

BOOKS. Of about 1,000 books published annually in Great Britain, 600 are accompanied with commercial loss; on 200 there is no gain; on 100 the gain is trifling, and only on 100 any considerable profit; 650 are forgotten within the year; another hundred in two years; another hundred and fifty in three years; not more than fifty survive seven years, and scarcely ten are thought of after 20 years. Of the 50,000 books published in the 17th century, not more than 50 are now in estimation, and of the 80,000 books published in the 18th century, not more than 800 are considered worthy reprinting, and not more than 500 are sought after at the present time. Since the first commencement of writing—that is in 32 centuries, only about 500 works of writers of all nations, have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of time.

[Goodkughe's Library Manual.

CATTLE. *From the Washington (Pennsylvania) Reporter.* The following is a statement of the weight of some of the cattle weighed at the last cattle show—all but the oxen and Mr. Miller's bull, are of the improved "short horn" stock.

Owners	Age	Weight.
Rt. Lattimore, bull calf	9 months,	784
Wm. Chambers, do.	6 1/2 do.	700
John Rankin, do.	7 1/2 do.	728
Wm. Brownlee, do.		616
Wm. Carter, do.	6 do.	448
A. Reed, do.	5 do.	496
Do. do., do.	5 do.	448
F. J. Lemoyne, heifer,	8 do.	672
A. Reed, "Nonstuch," bull,		1,988
A. Miller, do.		1,363
Geo. Wilson, 'Bolivar,' do.	2 y. 2 m.	1,575
Thos. Porter, do.	2 y. 9 m.	1,408
Robert Moore, do.	2 y.	1,260
Adam Wier, do.	18 months	994
Saml. Brownlee, young bull,		896
Moses Bell, heifer,	18 months	840
A. Reed, do.	2 y. 6 m.	1,232
Do. do. do.	3 y.	1,120
Do. do. do.	2 y. 6 m.	1,113
Do. do. do.	2 y. 3 m.	1,120
Do. do. cow,		1,498
Do. do. do.		1,372
Moses Bell, do.		1,260
Saml. Blaine, do.		1,204
Geo. Wilson, do.		1,266
Moses Bell, oxen,		2,884

I certify the above to be a correct statement of the weights of some of the animals weighed by me on the 17th of last month.

J. B. McFARLEN, weigh master.

Washington, Pa. Nov. 6, 1827.

PITTSBURG—104 steam boats arrived, and 120 departed from Pittsburgh, between the 2d day of February and the 1st of July, 1827. The tonnage of the boats that departed was 14,200—on an average for each of 135 tons. Of these 14 were new, built in that city or its neighborhood—5 of them of the largest class, one of 400, one of 350, and 3 of 300 tons. This is a small sample of what is doing in the internal trade of our country.

OHIO TOBACCO. An Ohio paper states, upon the authority, as it says, of a highly respectable gentleman, that four commercial houses in the counties of Muskingum, Knox and Licking, had in July last, sent off to the eastern market about 1,600 hogsheds of tobacco, which constituted, however, but a part of that raised during the past season in those three counties. One thousand of these were sent across the mountains, the remainder by the lakes and Erie canal to New York, and thence to Baltimore; and this too at a less expense than was incurred for that which was forwarded direct to that city by the way of Wheeling. These are important facts. The quality of the Ohio tobacco is such as to command for it a fair price that repays, and handsomely, the growers of that article. It has been stated, that should the present price be reduced 25 per cent. the raising of tobacco would still be a more profitable business in Ohio than the growing of bread stuffs, at the prices they have borne for the last seven years.

COTTON. We gather the following particulars relating to this great staple from various papers—they appear, however, chiefly to have been derived from the New York and New Orleans shipping and commercial lists, so far as relates to the crop, export, &c.

The produce and export of United States' cotton, the two last years, ending September 30, is as follows:

Produce of	1827.	1826.
Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Upper Alabama, and Arkansas,	336,870	251,959
Do. of Florida,	4,163	
Do. of Lower Alabama,	89,707	74,201
Do. of Georgia,	233,920	190,592
Do. of South Carolina,	179,810	111,978
Do. of N. Carolina & Virginia,	112,811	88,480
Whole crop of United States	957,281	720,027
Increase,	237,254	

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN PORTS,
From 1st October, 1826, to 30th September, 1827.

FROM	To Great Britain.	To France	Other parts of Europe.	Total.
New Orleans,	193,539	60,101	9,279	262,919
Florida,		500		500
Alabama,	35,690	717	840	42,247
Georgia,	88,611	16,742	4,200	109,553
South Carolina,	109,645	29,317	13,928	152,883
North Carolina,	2,200			2,200
Virginia—about,	17,000		5,050	22,000
N. York—whole export 198,441 bales, of which it is estimated there went to Great Britain,	148,000			198,441
Philadelphia,	10,000			15,000
Boston,	1,000			2,000
Total.	605,685			807,765

GROWTH.

The increasing cultivation of this all important staple may be seen by reference to our annual statement for three years past.

Total crop of 1824—5	699,240 bales.
do. do. 1825—6	720,027 do.
do. do. 1826—7	937,810 do.

CONSUMPTION.

The quantity manufactured in the United States has been variously estimated at 100 to 150,000 bales per an-

num. It is a matter of regret that no positive data can be found on which to rest these estimates.

If we take the total crop of the United States, for the year ending 30th September last, and deduct therefrom the export to foreign ports for the same period, and assume that the stock on hand at the close of each year was the same—it will result that the consumption for the year ending 30th September last, was

The following statements are collected from late European publications:

Amount of cotton imported into the three ports of Liverpool, London and Glasgow, in the three first quarters of the year 1827.

	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.
	bags.	bags.	bags.
America,	554,522	8,711	41,639
Brazil,	72,696	2,698	
W. Indies & Demerara,	12,857	2,531	5,230
East Indies,	10,721	33,616	4,015
Egypt,	13,652	8,949	2,716
	654,448	56,502	53,600
	56,502		
	53,600		
	764,550		

Exported, during same periods of 1827.

54,252

710, 98

Imported the year previous—compared.

	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow.
	bags.	bags.	bags.
1827,	554,448	56,502	53,600
Year previous,	427,712	54,448	19,649
Difference,	226,736	2,054	33,951
	2,054		
	53,951		
	262,741		

American cotton wool imported into—

Liverpool,	554,522	bales.
London,	8,711	
Glasgow,	41,639	
	604,872	

These will average, say, 580 lbs. each,

which probably equalled 229,851,360

10 cts. a lb.

\$22,985,136

Besides which, there has been manufactured in the U. States about 150,000 bales,

150,000

380

57,400,000 lbs.

which, at 10 cents per lb. is, \$5,740,000

Amount of cotton exported to Liver-

pool, 604,872 bales.

Amount consumed in the U. States. 150,000

754,872

which, at \$38 a bale,

amounts to, \$28,685,136

CONGELATION. It is a well known fact, that water, though it contracts by cold, and expands by heat, will, while it is in the very act of freezing, suddenly expand, and that with such an enormous force as to burst the strongest metal shells, and rend rocks asunder. In fact, no resistance can withstand the expansive power of water in the act of freezing. By a computation of the expansive force of freezing water, made by the Florentine academicians, from the bursting of a strong brass globe, in which they froze the enclosed water, it was proved, that

the expansive power of a spherule of water, only one inch in diameter, was sufficient to overcome a resistance of more than 27,000 lbs. or 13½ tons. The same is proved by major Edward Williams, of the royal artillery, from the experiments he made in bursting thick bomb shells; by freezing water in them, as may be seen in the *Edin. Philos. Trans.*, vol. 2. Huygens, to try the force with which it expands, filled a cannon with water, and then exposed it to the cold, after closing the mouth and vent so that no water could escape; and in 12 hours the water froze and burst the cannon. Major Williams filled thick iron bomb shells of all sizes with water, and plugged the fuze hole close up, and exposed them to the strong freezing air of the winter; and though he drove in the plugs as hard as a sledge could force them, they were all thrown out by the expansion of the frozen water, like a ball shot by gunpowder to the distance of five hundred feet, though they were 3 lb. weight. He then screwed the plugs in, and furnished them with hooks or bars to lay hold of the inside of the shell, and in all these instances the bombs burst, though the iron shell was nearly two inches in thickness. *[London paper.]*

FRANCE. The agricultural produce of France, which during the war, and for some years after it had ceased, was insufficient for her then diminished population, is now superabundant, although her inhabitants have been increased by an accession of 4,000,000 of souls. Larger tracts of land have been put into cultivation; a better system of farming has been followed; the waste occasioned by the necessities or wantonness of foreign soldiers has been repaired; and, in fact, all the materials, both animal and mechanical, employed in agriculture, are augmented in a surprising degree. In manufactures, likewise, the improvement has been equally satisfactory.—The woollen manufacture of France is, perhaps, the most important of all other branches of industry. The rapid growth which has taken place in the fabrication of woollen cloths in that country, is to be attributed chiefly to the enterprise of Mr. Ternaux, late a deputy of Paris, who, in addition to his general business as a clothier, has very successfully cultivated the manufacture of cashmere shawls, for the purpose of which he imported a number of goats from the east. The increase of woollen manufacture may be judged of, by comparing the quantity of raw material consumed in the factories in 1812, and at the present time. The total quantity of wool employed in the former period did not exceed 35,000,000 of kilogrammes; it now amounts to 50,000,000 a year, including what is imported from other countries. The cotton manufacture, which only lately admitted the assistance of machinery, has made still more rapid advances. In 1812, no more than 10,362,000 kilogrammes of cotton-wool were spun through France; in 1825, the quantity spun amounted to 28,000,000 kilogrammes; and, in the latter period, the article was wrought to a degree of fineness, and rendered fit for purposes, of which the manufacturers at the former period had no notion.

There are, we understand, eight presses at the royal mint frequently at work for ten hours each day; and it is considered that the destruction of eight pair of dies per day, (one pair for each press), is an average result, though they much more frequently fall short of, than exceed that proportion. Each press produces 3,500 pieces per hour; but, making allowances for occasional stoppages, the daily produce of each press may be reckoned at 30,000 pieces. The eight presses, therefore, furnish a daily average of 240,000 pieces.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS. The 89th and 90th numbers of the *Edinburgh Review* contain some interesting remarks upon the subject of the Egyptian characters, which have heretofore puzzled or confounded the learned and the curious. Dr. Young, of England, and M. Champollion, jr. of Paris, have at length decyphered them. The account of their labors, and the means by which they advanced, step by step, is highly interesting. We know not whether to admire most their rare ingenuity or unwearied industry.

In 1820, M. Casasti brought to Paris a parcel of Egyptian manuscripts. Whilst Dr. Young was engaged in translating one of them, Mr. Grey brought from the east some fine specimens of writing and drawing upon

papyrus, which he placed in the hands of Dr. Young—upon examination, it was discovered that one of them, "the autograph of an Egyptian deed," was in Greek, and the translation of the manuscript of Casasti.

Mr. Grey's collection contained also a second papyrus, on which were engrossed the three Egyptian deeds just mentioned. Whilst Dr. Young was engaged in decyphering these, M. Peyron's account and translation of an Egyptian papyrus in the royal library at Turin, made its appearance, and proved to be the record of a law suit in which reference is made to three distinct title deeds, and, strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the title deeds of Mr. Grey, translated by Dr. Young, are the actual title deeds mentioned in the record of the law suit translated by M. Peyron. These coincidences are certainly of a most extraordinary character. *[Savannah Republican.]*

FOREIGN NEWS. By recent arrivals, intelligence has been received that the Greeks have gained several advantages over the Turks, and that the English and French ships are concentrating in the neighborhood of Navarino for the purpose of commencing hostilities or to blockade the fleet of the Egyptians. The ambassadors, it is said, continued on the 16th of September, to treat with the porte. No change has as yet taken place in the affairs of Spain.

Mr. Gallatin and family embarked at Liverpool on the 8th of October, in the packet ship *Silvanus*, Jenkins, on his return home. It is stated that the Russian minister to the United States, was also a passenger.

The British revenue for the last quarter, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of 1826, by upwards of £600,000. Of this excess, about £400,000 was produced by the duty on foreign corn. The revenue for the year ending Oct. 10, was about £300,000 less than the preceding year.

"**EVIL TIMES.**" We have just noticed the death of Dr. Vance, of North Carolina, in a duel, and now learn that Mr. Conway, the late delegate to congress from Arkansas, has fallen—each because of political discussions attending recent elections; and Mr. W. Graham, associate editor of the *New York Enquirer*, has, in like manner, been killed at Hoboken. The quarrel of the last, we are glad to hear, did not originate on account of politics.—How many victims are about to be offered up to Moloch?

THE CREEKS. The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, says—Colonel McKenney, of the Indian office, returned from his northwestern and southern tour among the Indians, the evening before last, having travelled, since May last, we are informed, about seven thousand miles, and been successful in all the trusts reposed in him by the government; and among these, the important one of settling the Creek controversy, with which duty he was specially charged; by obtaining a cession of all the lands owned, or claimed by the Creeks, within the chartered limits of Georgia.

VERMONT. The legislature of this state adjourned on the 22nd ult. after a session of five weeks. The bills of general interest which have passed are—for establishing two banks—for the election in March meeting of school commissioners to examine teachers, establish uniform sets of school books, attend monthly examinations of schools, &c.—increasing lottery dealers' licenses to \$1,000—establish county commissioners to lay out roads—appropriate \$1,500 for the education of deaf and dumb—freeing conscientiously scrupulous persons from military duty, by paying annually three dollars.

ITEMS.

London contains a population of twelve hundred thousand inhabitants, Paris eight hundred thousand, and New York about two hundred thousand; yet in each of these cities there are twelve daily newspapers.—*Treaty of Ghent.* The board of commissioners appointed to settle the claims of citizens of this country under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, are at present in session at the city of Washington. The members of the board are Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania; Henry Sewall, of

North Carolina and James Pleasants of Virginia; Aaron Ogden of New Jersey, is secretary to the board.—According to a census recently taken, it appears that Tusculum, Ala. contains 1,320 inhabitants, of which 403 are black. There are also 212 dwelling houses.—The steam boat Constellation arrived at New York on Monday last week from Albany with four hundred and fifty passengers—the largest number ever brought in a single boat before.—*Illinois lands.* About nine thousand tracts are advertised to be sold for taxes on the 1st Monday in January next, unless the taxes shall be previously paid. Among them are a large portion of the military bounty lands. Two years after the sale are allowed for redemption, by the payment of double the amount of the tax, with cost and interest.—\$886 51 was the amount of money received in tolls at the Charlestown river bridge, leading into Boston, during the week ending Oct. 29th. The number of foot passengers alone in that time was 28,293.—In the senate of New York an amendment was adopted to the law relative to cases of dispute arising in any church in the elections of its officers, by providing that such dispute may be settled by arbitration, the arbitrators to be appointed on petition to the circuit court or first judge; the award or decision of said arbitrators to be final.—A person in England who had his leg broke, instituted a suit against his physician for negligence, and recovered £50 damages. The same law has operation in the United States and should be held up in *terrore* to all unskilful and inattentive practitioners.—A violent gale was experienced on the 13th inst. it did considerable damage in Boston, New York and Philadelphia—a ship was lost off Sandy Hook, and several vessels wrecked on the coast. In a late gale on Lake Erie, a vessel was captured, by which six or seven persons lost their lives.—Prince Metternich, the celebrated European diplomatist, is about leading an opera dancer's daughter to the altar.—The Austrian aristocracy are in great dudgeon in consequence.—Chesnuts from the south of France are cultivated in the garden attached to St. Mary's college, Baltimore, ten of which weighed 8 oz. 14 grs; ten American chesnuts weigh but 1½ oz.—Thanks have been voted by the trustees of Dickinson college, Pa. to capt. Jesse D. Elliot, of the U. S. navy, for the presentation of a variety of articles, illustrative, not only of the customs and manners of the natives on the coast of Brazil, but of mineralogy and geognosy.—The evacuation of New York by the British on the 25th of November 1783, was celebrated in that city on Monday last by a great military display.—Capt. Stephen C. Parsons of Newburyport, Mass. has received from the British consular fifty pounds sterling, as an acknowledgment for his services in rescuing three British seamen who had been wrecked upon the Double-headed shot Keys.—Mr. A. Willard, Jr. of Boston, has made a clock for a large church in Mexico, and it is the first one ever made in this country which strikes the hours and quarters.—The Boston Centinel states that the first Boston Directory was published in 1789, by John Norman, and contained the names of 1,456 persons, being the mechanics, traders, merchants, attorneys, &c. then living and doing business in Boston; as also the names of the public offices, and the one bank. The Directory of 1826, contained 10,761 names. That of the present year 11,104.—Lieut. Morton has prepared a "spelling book," to initiate the Chippewa Indians into the principles of written language.—The Worcester, (Mass.) Mutual insurance company was organized, and commenced issuing policies in May, 1824, three and a half years since. It has insured to the amount of about seven hundred thousand dollars, on buildings and property in all parts of the county, and yet it has never sustained the loss of a single dollar by fire.—A composition has been invented in England which has all the properties of gold, except its weight. The materials of which it is composed are said to be abundant and cheap. The inventor made the discovery in consequence of the literal interpretation of the biblical passage where a "metal more precious than gold" is mentioned, which he interpreted literally.—Thursday the 22d ult. was recommended by Gov. Cass of Michigan as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.—The population of Worcester, Massachusetts, amounts to upwards of 3,600, having an increase, in five years, of 700

inhabitants.—The eastern states will shew an unexpected increase of inhabitants at the next census—emigrations having much declined in consequence of new employments at home.—The establishments on Esopus creek, which empties into the Hudson about 100 miles from New York, are expected to rival any in the United States. There is water power enough for one hundred factories, the fall being 50 feet, and the buildings to be located on tide water, alongside of which large sloops may lie. Already a great paper mill and firmace have been erected—the last will roll 200 tons weekly, or more, if the work is pushed. A sloop load of Virginia coal was discharged into the mill at 50 cents per ton freight, and at the lowest selling price in New York. Many houses have been built, and the place is hereafter to be called "Urie." Before the end of 1828 it will probably be a large town.

LAW CASE.

Cheraw, (S. C.) Nov. 10.

The court of common pleas held its fall term at Marlborough last week; his honor judge Waties, presiding.

The trial of B. Wiggins, et al. vs. the executors of Mason Lee, which commenced on Tuesday and closed at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, was more than ordinarily interesting, as well from the nature of the case, as from the great legal ability called forth in the management of it; and tedious as a protracted trial of this description usually is, there was a peculiarity of aspect in this case, which rendered it deeply interesting throughout. The testimony adduced on both sides was unusually lengthy and multifarious; presented very extraordinary features, and disclosed a scene of human eccentricity very rarely equalled.

It was an appeal from the court of ordinary of Marlborough district, to reverse the decision of that court, establishing the will of the deceased. The appellants, were heirs at law of Mason Lee, who died six years since, leaving an estate of about sixty thousand dollars to the states of South Carolina and Tennessee.

The ground taken by the appellants for avoiding this instrument, was the insanity of the testator; or in the more solemn technicality of the law, the heirs contended that he was of non disposing mind, memory and understanding; and though they failed to convince a very intelligent jury of this fact, they exhibited as complete a history of mental singularities, and bodily privation on the part of Lee, as ever fell short of actual hallucination. A full report of the evidence in this case would afford first rate materials for a modern romance, and if Cooper could have got hold of it early enough, he would have thrown by his Leather-stocking and his Trapper, as characters quite too common place for fiction.

Lee was originally from North Carolina, settled afterwards in Georgia, from which state he was forced to flee, in consequence of having killed one of his female slaves, and seated himself finally upon a plantation on the Pee Dee. It was to this portion of his life, that the testimony was principally confined, and never was a more miserably exhibited, from Elwes down to himself, including every possible variety of human oddity and human whim. He lived in a habitation abundantly worse than any of those occupied by his negroes, eat his scanty meals of hoe-cake and bacon upon a *bar*, which served it seems the double purpose of holding the pot to cook it in, and table from which to eat; his table furniture was in about the same style of magnificence consisting of one spoon, one fork, (a crooked stick), and one knife, which latter utensil also did duty in his pocket, as tobacco cutter, &c. the spoon was well enough in its way but had its handle cut in two in the middle, and riveted with iron, in order as Lee sagaciously observed, to keep off *witches*. His room and every thing about him was filthy in the extreme, nor would he suffer it to be otherwise; a line was drawn across a portion of it beyond which no human being was suffered to pass. His wardrobe was in exact keeping with his other subliminary comforts; consisting of the very coarsest materials, cut and made by himself in a fashion that set all resemblance to any thing on earth, or in the waters under it, at absolute defiance. His hat crown was perforated with holes on every side, in order as he expressed it, that if the devil should enter his head on the one side he might have a passage out at the other. His

head was kept close shaved so as to make his wits *glb* he said. His bed was in a hollow *gunlog*; and into this very primitive lodging would he crawl, and doze away his time by day, and spend the night in fighting devils and hobgoblins, adversaries that were constantly about him; to meet which upon fair terms, a neighboring blacksmith run up a pretty respectable bill in fabricating swords made to different patterns, furnished by Lee himself, some of which were unshaped as Lee's imagination. One in particular was five inches long, and we believe, twelve broad, certainly the most *unswordly* instrument we ever dreamed of. Lee was a devout believer in witchcraft, and entertained that every thing about him was *goomered*, or liable to the visitations of that fearful species of the *glamour*, and seemed constantly upon the *qu vive*, to counteract it. Under the idea that his teeth were *goomered*, (we are not certain that we get the word right, but we so understood its pronunciation in court), he had twelve sound teeth drawn at one time. The devil or the Wigginses, which he seemed to think members of the same family, had got into his grinders, and a dental abstraction was immediately determined on. In short Mason Lee was the *oddest fish*, we ever heard or read of since the celebrated Caliban, and he was as Stephano says, a 'most delicate monster' too, and a lover of the same beverage, getting occasionally 'very particularly drunk.' We ought to have mentioned, however, in enumerating his peculiarities, what we consider the worst feature in the zig zags of his character. He entertained the most outrageous aversion to women, and actually hired out a prime female slave at twelve and a half cents a year, as a proof of his hatred to the sex!—And still Mason Lee was inconsistent even in an old bachelors' wonted acerbity to womanhood. The vinegar of his disposition turned to *treacle* at least in one instance, for Mason Lee was the reputed father of twin sons, one of whom he acknowledged, but disclaimed all paternity for the other! The son whom he recognised, was in court and testified in the case. He was a respectable and rather an interesting young man, and is said very much to resemble his reputed father, who by the way we forgot to mention was during his younger days said to be a respectable man, and in no way different from the other young men of his class and condition.

Notwithstanding all these peculiarities of Mason Lee, he was proved to be so far as it regards the accumulation of property, and upon all other points saving the single point of faith in witchcraft and other supernatural agencies, a shrewd and sensible man, and well capacitated not only to *acquire* property, but to *dispose* of it, and the jury (in our opinion most correctly) established the validity of the will. The testator made an injudicious bequest we have no doubt; for he gave his property, where he will never be thanked for it, and where it will do no perceptible good, and in the case of Tennessee in particular there was no assignable motive for the benefaction; since he had never resided in the state, had no relatives there, and was so utterly devoid of any acquaintance with its citizens, that, in choosing an executor, he could not individuate, but was obliged to name the "best Baptist minister in the state."

An appeal was taken from the decision of the court and jury, to the constitutional court.

Counsel for the appellants, Blanding, Harper and Ervin—for the appellees, Evans and Preston.

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

Extracts from gov. Troup's message to the legislature, Nov. 6, 1827.

Fellow citizens—In making known to you the events of the passing year, it is equally my duty to communicate those which give pain as those which afford pleasure, so that without concealment or suppression, all may be embodied in the history of the times—our successors will take counsel from them, and the experience of the past will be equally profitable, whether it furnishes examples of good to be imitated, or of evil to be avoided.

Before the close of the last session of the legislature, hopes were indulged that the controversy between the government of this state and that of the United States was happily terminating; and so indeed to all appearance it was—the surveys of the recently acquired territory, so long resisted, had proceeded with little or no interrup-

tion—the list of them were about to be completed—the Indian irritation had exhausted itself in a few demonstrations of hostility, and when calmness and tranquillity had succeeded to excitement and clamor and nothing remained to satisfy the Indian for his imaginary wrongs, but a trifling consideration in money, the executive government at Washington, seized the occasion as a fit one to denounce the executive of Georgia as the violator of the faith of treaties, and the lawless invader of Indian rights—to forbid the prosecution of the surveys, and to threaten the employment of military force to coerce obedience to its commands—a menace which, without being unprecedented on the part of that government, was yet so ill timed and unexpected, that but one reception and one treatment could be given to it. The documents herewith transmitted will disclose the manner of that reception and treatment. The message of the president to congress, communicating this measure, left no doubt as to its motives and its objects. The councils and the people of Georgia were to be subdued at all events into a recognition of the validity of the instrument called the new treaty—by civil process, if civil process would answer—by military force, if it would not—indeed by all means civil or military as enjoined by a superadded obligation, (to use the language of the president), even higher than that of human authority. It could not be seen why under a government of laws the civil remedy might not suffice, being, if not so prompt, at least ample and appropriate—or why if resorted to at all, it should not be exclusively depended on? The alternative of a resort to the military on failure of the civil remedy, or the resort to both concurrently for the redress of the same wrongs, is not the theory, and has not been hitherto, the practice of this government—whenever it shall become so, there will be no longer any difference, in substance between our own constitution of government and that of the most arbitrary and despotic. It was impossible to doubt therefore, from the unconstitutional character of the menace, from its unseasonableness and from the appalling consequences which must inevitably follow its execution, that the temper which dictated it was hostile to Georgia, and bent on her humiliation or destruction. The councils of Georgia could never recede, without the most degrading humiliation, from the positions taken in support of the treaty of the Indian springs—it was the professed object of the menace to produce that recession; and it was obviously better for Georgia to run the hazard of being stricken from the roll of states, than by a passive submission, to surrender with important interests and essential rights, what was infinitely more important and more essential, character. But other rights and interests than those of Georgia were concerned. The doctrine assumed in justification of the menace involved the rights of all the states—it asserts the broad power of the executive, the general government, in any controversy between a state and the United States, to decide the right and wrong of that controversy promptly, absolutely and finally, without appeal, and to enforce such decision by the sword—a power most awful, tremendous and unnatural, and not given by the constitution even to the congress. In such a contest, Georgia could make no sacrifices too dear, because she contended in a just and righteous cause, nor for herself alone, but for all the states, whose honor dignity and independence, were alike at stake. Happily for the country, the enforcement of this measure has not been as yet attempted—whether on consideration it has been yielded to more deliberate suggestions and more prudent counsels, or decided as wholly indefensible, and therefore impracticable, or reserved for some other and future occasion, is not known to me, and can only be conjectured—it is reasonable, at least charitable to conclude that what in this respect ought to be done; has been done, and wisdom and moderation can find no amends for the calamities of a civil war in the transfer from Georgia to the Indians of a comparatively worthless fraction of territory, which, but for the principle involved, this government would not deign to make a subject of angry contention with that of the United States.

The country of the Creeks falling within the chartered limits of Georgia being acquired, it remains for you to consider of the measures most expedient for the acquisition of that of the Cherokees within the said limits—

on this subject my opinions have been freely and frankly, and repeatedly communicated—there is no reason to change them—you hold the territory by the same tenure as you hold that on which yourselves and your ancestors have long fixed your hearts and residences—the original charter of the state—this tenure remains unchanged by the articles of confederation, or by the present constitution; and without the consent of the people, is unchangeable but by the act of God; the right of occupancy following the right of soil and jurisdiction, you claim the same right of occupancy now as ever unlimited and unrestrained by the confederation or the present constitution; and therefore, are free in times future as in times past, to enter upon that occupancy, consulting your rights, your convenience, and the dictates of humanity only—your rights are undoubted—your convenience is resolved by the various circumstances to which you may at any time find your population and territory, and the wants of your people, as resulting from the relative condition of both; and the obligations of humanity, always paramount to the claims of interest, are to be sought in the consideration of what is due from a civilized to a savage community, and of the sum of human happiness, present and future, which is involved in the estimate. Whatever may be the controlling motives resulting from other considerations, those of humanity oppose no obstacle to the immediate occupation of the country. The Cherokees are only asked to surrender now, and voluntarily, the country which by the force of moral circumstances they must very soon surrender, even against their will, not without consideration or equivalent, but in exchange for another, and in all respects a better country, with a title in fee, in the place of a precarious occupancy—with generous soil and salubrious climate, presenting a choice to agriculture or the chase—insulated from the whites and protected by the power of the United States—all who oppose themselves to this movement are enemies of the Cherokees, ignorant of their true interests, or indifferent to their present and future welfare.

It is proper to inform you that the memorial of the last legislature on this subject, addressed to the president, was forwarded in due time, with an accompanying letter, to which no satisfactory answer has been given.

Connected with other subjects of disagreement with the government of the United States, is that of the dividing line between Florida and this state, directed to be run and marked by several resolutions of the legislature. The concurrence of the general government being necessary to the perfection of this measure, it was repeatedly invited, and eventually obtained. A highly respectable gentleman, and late governor of Virginia, Thomas M. Randolph, having been appointed the commissioner on the part of the United States, and Thomas Spalding the commissioner on the part of Georgia, they proceeded in a spirit of harmony and concert to the execution of their trust, and I am happy to inform you that without bringing their labors to a termination most desirable, they closed their with no interruption of that spirit. On the contrary, with an improvement of it corresponding to the intelligence, patriotism and liberal sentiments which distinguish them.

(Here follows a detail of matters relating to the Florida line, in which Mr. Troup remarks)—This detail, so inconsistent with the generalizing character of a message will find an apology in the extreme reluctance which I feel to open a new controversy with the United States—the great delicacy of the question, (being one of boundary)—the extent of territory, (more than two thousand square miles) which may be involved in it, and the obvious propriety, therefore in stating the question for the first time to state it fairly and fully.

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that recent acts of the general government, and of its different departments, bespeak a return of good feeling, and give an earnest of future good understanding which it has been the sincere desire, as it is the duty of this government to cultivate. Our militia claims so constantly and audaciously, but unavailingly urged before that government for 20 or 30 years, have been recognized, and under circumstances warranting the belief that some grains of prejudice had mingled with the former repeated considerations of them, and that nothing was wanting to a prompt acknowledgment of their justice at all times, but calm, dispassion-

ate and impartial investigation.—They are in a course of liquidation and settlement.

The expenses of the military expedition ordered for the defence of the southern frontier against threatened hostilities of the Indians, have been allowed as a correct charge against the general government, and paid;—and monies advanced on account of the United States by the executive of Georgia for running and marking the Florida line have, although that operation was arrested by the government of Georgia, been promptly returned;—acts indeed of just expectation because manifestly right to themselves, but affording, at the same time, no little gratification, because what is manifestly right is not always done.

Among the various violations of the constitution of the U. States, the people of the southern states have lately been made to feel and complain of that prominent one which has taken from the states the general guardianship over the labor and industry of the people, which it was supposed exclusively belonging to them, and which it is believed they never have voluntarily relinquished. It is in the exercise of this guardianship that the congress proceed from session to session to tax one portion of the community, not interested in a particular branch of industry, to sustain another portion interested in and carrying on that branch. Disregarding the liberal principles which would leave industry free to seek its own employment, and returning to the benighted policy long practised by other nations, but now abandoned and abandoned by all enlightened ones, it claims an absolute dominion over it, to fetter, to restrain, to encourage, to prohibit to cause it to take any or every direction—thus substituting, for the natural order of things the artificial system of the darker ages—the power which, in raising revenue or regulating commerce, incidentally protects manufactures or encourages the fabrics which are indispensable to the national defence, is a very different power from that claimed by the federal government to protect by any means, directly or indirectly, all or any of them, than which a more distinct substantive and important power could not be given by any government. It is in vain that we ask for the grant of this mighty power to congress. It is in vain that we plead the cruelty of taking from the small profits of agriculture to increase the large profits of manufacturers. We are answered, from year to year by an amended tariff, augmenting the tribute and multiplying the exactions. Nay more—as if congress lacked vigor and animation for the work, a combination of states exclusively interested in perpetuating those abuses, resolve themselves into a body unknown to the constitution, and dictate to the government at Washington the kind and amount of tax which the people of other states shall pay, so that we may soon have to ask ourselves, which is the government of the United States, the assembly of states which passes the edict of taxation, or the authorities of more regular and constitutional appointment, which receive it in law, and order its registration. I recommend to you the adoption without delay of a firm remonstrance to the congress against this system of usurpation injustice and oppression—you will address yourselves I know to a formidable government, having the power for certain purposes, over the purse and the sword, and now claiming and exercising the power to direct the national industry and national improvement without limitation—in short the absolute masters of the fortunes of twelve millions of people. But, you can yet speak in the language of truth, if not in the spirit of freemen. Your complaints may be unheeded. If they should be, I recommend to you to address yourselves to the states having common interest with yourselves, and to suggest the expediency of concurring in a non-consumption agreement to be carried into effect by all the means which are constitutionally given to their respective legislatures. It is painful to contemplate the consequences which must follow. That government whose parental duty it is to make us all friends and to keep us so, is straining its faculties to fasten upon the country a system which cannot fail to set one part of it in hostile array against the other. In self defence, we are first driven to a non-consumption, which, in the end must be a non-intercourse, and, as a necessary consequence of that, to the cultivation of more friendly relations with foreigners, who, supplying our indispensable wants, at least so long

as the general government suffers them to be supplied, will take the place of our own countrymen in our feelings and affections, leaving nothing for them but bitterness and heart-burning—we are not unwilling to give to our own countrymen the same profits we give to foreigners, provided they are fairly and constitutionally earned. It is the forced consumption of an article unconstitutionally enhanced in price, which like the forced consumption of the tea, we resist. All things being equal, we are willing to consume the fabrics of our own country and so far to encourage the fabricators, but we protest against the artificial encouragement given at our expense, when we are made to pay not only the tax for that encouragement, but to lose the trade in our staple, which affords the only means of paying it. It is not to be expected that foreign nations will long continue to receive our raw material if we refuse to receive their manufactures, and we are not used to that despotism which would constrain us whether for or against our interest, to manufacture for ourselves against our inclination.

Conscientiously believing that the government of the United States is not conducted according to the principles of the constitution; that powers are claimed and exercised by it in derogation of those principles, and that in practice, it is virtually a consolidated government, and therefore essentially different from that formed and designed to be formed by the convention of '87, I would recommend to you, at the same time to address a respectful and affectionate memorial to your sister states, requesting them to unite with you in all constitutional and legitimate measures to bring back the government to the pure principles of Mr Jefferson's administration, which are the true principles of the constitution. It is a subject of sincere congratulation that, notwithstanding your temptations have not been less than others, you remain uncorrupted by the assumed powers of the general government over the internal improvement of the country. Other states which have surrendered this birth right will find no compensation in this promised equivalent, as principle has never yet found its value in the weight, or measure of the precious metals.

[The governor then exhorts the legislature to keep pace with the other states in internal improvements, and speaks well of the advantages of them. He says—]

No fertility of soil, no generality of climate, can compensate to Georgia, a difference of freight of five to one against her, in a competition with her neighbor states. Her industry will be paralyzed and her capital exhausted. Already the wheat grower of the western part of New York, from which formerly a bushel of wheat was not exported, supplants the wheat grower of Georgia in his own market. And ere long the cotton market, reduced to the lowest price at which the article can be raised, Georgia, with such fearful odds against her will be forced to abandon the cultivation.

[He then introduces a variety of local matters—the chief engineer, about a court of errors, the penitentiary, finances,* literary institutions, and the military system,—of the cultivation of the vine, &c. and concludes as follows:—]

Retiring from office, after four years administration of the public affairs, it would have given me pleasure to congratulate you on the safety of the republic, the flourishing condition of the country, and above all on the union and happiness of the people.—That the republic is yet safe, and that the country is still prosperous, we are indebted more to Divine Providence than to our own merits. That the strifes and contentions of party have scarcely ceased to distract the public mind, to embitter social intercourse and impair the energies of society, we owe to the weakness and perverseness of human nature. The boisterous passions, the offspring of political dissensions, and in the conflicts of which reason is suspended, are not to be allayed on the instant, but by Him who can

*The following paragraph gives a summary view of the state of the finances.—The funds of the state, including bank stock, evidences of debt, and monies in the treasury at the end of the political year, amount to near two million of dollars—the average annual ordinary expenses of government for the political years 1824—5, and 26, amount to \$103,000, and the average annual revenue from taxation for the same years, to \$70,000.

stay the tempest, and bid the waves be still.—No matter what the perils—no matter what the calamities which beset the country, experience has proven that in all countries these disastrous passions seek only a selfish gratification regardless of the public interest. In our own they had their ferocious march, and their guilty triumphs.—Formidable at the beginning and fostered by events, they hurried the progress of this administration under its greatest trials, and embarrassed its councils at every step. It is well that little could be claimed from abilities so moderate under circumstances so adverse. We may be content and thankful, that if nothing has been won, every thing has not been lost—that the exasperations of the struggle are subsiding, and that in the prospect before us there is nothing to discourage or dismay.—You have, therefore, fellow citizens every motive as men, and obligation as Christians, to banish discord and to cultivate peace—to discard the passions which become children more than men—to separate yourselves from names, the cost of which is comparatively worthless, and attach yourselves to principles, which are unchangeable, and which cannot fail you in your utmost need. In fine, to think and act as brethren of the same family, allied by a common interest and a common destiny, of which the Universal Parent will be the guardian and protector. It is the best as it is the last advice I can give, and, returning to private life, I invoke the blessing of God upon our country, and bid you farewell.

G. M. TROUP.

MR. CLAY'S NOMINATION.

It will be seen by a reference to the last vol. page 375, that Mr. Clay, in his speech at Lexington, stated "that he had requested a senator of the United States, when his nomination should be taken up, to ask of the senate the appointment of a committee of inquiry, unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary."

Sometime after this—see the present vol. page 22, Mr. Branch, a member of the senate from North Carolina, published a sketch of what he said when the nomination of Mr. Clay was under consideration—not as impeaching the veracity of Mr. Clay, but as if to shew that he, (Mr. B.), thought that his observations might have justified a call for a committee of inquiry, though he offered nothing in the shape of a specific charge against the secretary of state. The following letter from gen. Harrison, extracted from the "Sciota Gazette," shews the whole ground of this matter.

"North Bend, Nov. 4, 1827.

"A day or two before the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of secretary of state was acted on by the senate, I was requested by that gentleman to move for a committee of inquiry into his conduct, in relation to the then recent election of president, if any thing should occur in my opinion to make it necessary. Mr. Clay repeated the application on the day that the nomination was taken up by the senate, with great earnestness, and obtained my promise that I would comply with his request. From the position which I occupied in the senate chamber, being somewhat in the rear of that of Mr. Branch, I did not distinctly hear the greater part of his speech in opposition to the appointment. Fearing that I might have misunderstood him, and not wishing to rely entirely upon my own judgment, in a matter in which another was so materially concerned, I applied to Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. who sat near to and directly in front of Mr. Branch, to know whether, in his opinion, any thing had been said by Mr. B. which would render it proper to move for an inquiry. Mr. Lloyd answered, that nothing had fallen from Mr. B. which would make a motion of that kind necessary; and the same opinion was expressed to me by at least one other senator. I therefore gave up the idea of moving for an investigation. The speech of Mr. Branch, which was published by himself some time ago, is, I have no doubt, as correct a statement as he could make of what he delivered to the senate. But I must confess that, even at this time, I can see nothing in it which would have induced me to have adopted a different course. It appears to me that I should neither have consulted the public interest, nor the honor of Mr. Clay, in calling for an inquiry, when the accuser—if accuser he can be called—declared that he had no proof to offer, but what each member of the senate, and every one else, possessed.

"On the day that the nomination was acted on by the Senate, or on the succeeding one, I informed Mr. Clay that nothing had passed in the Senate which made it necessary to move for the investigation which he had solicited. The assertion of the fact by Mr. Branch, is sufficient evidence to me, that several of the senators who voted with him against Mr. Clay's appointment, were governed by the same motives and feelings towards that gentleman which actuated him. Such was not the case, however, in relation to his colleague, for soon after the vote had been taken, Mr. Macon approached me, and observed, that he had not been influenced in opposing Mr. Clay's appointment, by any diminution of his confidence in his integrity, but solely on the ground of the latitude of construction which he had given to the constitution. Believing that it was the intention of Mr. Macon that I should communicate this observation to Mr. Clay, and knowing the pleasure that it would give to the latter to find that he still possessed the esteem of his old friend and associate, I did not fail to mention this also to Mr. Clay.

"W. H. HARRISON."

MR. KREMER'S SPEECH.

[Resolved to give all matters relative to the political questions in controversy, (as far as our limits will allow), that, from the official situation of persons, might seem to possess something as of a documentary character, we believe that we have inserted all the papers that we have yet seen of such character, in relation to the presidential election in the house of representatives in Feb. 1825, except the following—a copy of which we just now meet with in a Philadelphia paper.]

FROM THE UNION (PA.) TIMES.

Address delivered by George Kremer, esq. at the Jackson meeting in the court house in New Berlin, on the 17th September.

Mr. Chairman—I rejoice to see so many of my fellow citizens on this occasion, as this meeting is intended to have a bearing on the next presidential election. The choice of the people, for the highest office in their gift, has been once defeated by a most foul and audacious combination. It therefore behooves all the citizens of this free country to be on their guard, and not to suffer themselves to be again defrauded of their rights. I should not now address this meeting, but that I believe it to be my duty to warn my fellow citizens against the force of intrigue, such as can scarcely be conceived at this distance from the seat of our general government; and to urge upon them the necessity of determining the next election by the popular suffrage. The opinions I proclaimed in relation to the last presidential election, remain unchanged. The facts, on which those opinions were founded, were too clear to my mind to admit of doubt, and their force has not been at all diminished by the attempts at explanation, which have been made by the other party. Early in the session of 1824—5, a system of intrigue and management, was introduced, that baffles all description. There was no end to the dinners, evening parties, and levees, and other entertainments for the members of congress, from the president down to the lowest clerks in the offices. Every member, who could be approached, was assailed. Still I had no fears for the republic. The nation had delivered Jackson into the hands of congress, backed by a large majority of their votes. I had no doubt congress would respond to the will of the nation, by electing, for president, the man of their choice.

Early in January, I was first informed that Mr. Clay and some of his friends, a majority of the representatives of five states, had resolved to go together. Then for the first time, hints were given, that Mr. Clay and his friends were in the market, and would fight for those who would pay best. It then seemed incredible, that any man who had any character to lose would be guilty of so base an act. I then believed that men who in honor and honesty, confided themselves among the foremost, would use their delegated authority according to the will of their constituents.

I did not then feel alarmed. I did not and could not believe, that so many men, accountable to the people for their votes, would dare to oppose the people's will. But I was mistaken in calculating what desperate men dare do. Though the people of these five states would

have given three-fourths of their votes in a contest with Adams alone, so grossly was public opinion contemned and disregarded, that the whole five states were thrown into the opposite scale.

By the 25th of January, I discovered my error, that the corrupt bargain was made, but the act was yet to be performed and the compensation rendered. I then wrote my letter to the *Columbian Observer*, and my ghost seems to haunt Mr. Clay ever since. He introduces my name in all his dinner speeches, and talks of the Kremer conspiracy. "Now mark how a plain tale shall put him down." I wrote my letter to the *Columbian Observer*, from my desk in congress hall, while the house was in session, together with several others, all breathing the same spirit. I consulted no man. I wrote what I believed to be true and right to be known, nor am I certain any person saw it until it reached the editor of that paper. One of my colleagues did ask me what I was so busy writing? I told him I was exposing the daring conspiracy and handed him the letter I was then writing. He has since told me he was called away before he read it. My letter to the *Columbian Observer* was written publicly, without any attempt at concealment. I had nothing to conceal. I did not care if all the world knew what I had written. Mr. Clay has shown his skill at evasion, by making the authorship of that letter a matter of importance. It is a matter of no importance, though the fact is as I have related it to you. I acknowledged it in my card; I avowed it in the house in my place. The important question with the people still remains—are the charges true? Can any one doubt it, who considers that he has performed the act which the letter charges him with intending to do, and now holds the office, which was proclaimed as the consideration for the services rendered? Mr. C. says, that Mr. Crowninshield told him, "I was not the author of the letter." I never told Mr. Crowninshield, or any other man so. Mr. Clay says, I "told Mr. Brent and Mr. Little, that I never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption." Those gentlemen have either misunderstood me, or most grossly misrepresented me. This conversation is said to have taken place on the 5th of February. Mr. Clay was then in the infancy of his political crime. He had not then "crossed the Rubicon." He was only meditating a passage. On the 9th of February, he crossed and marched to Rome. This 9th of February has proved the political "Ides of March" to Henry Clay. On that day he gave the seal of truth to my letter, and no time can wash out the stain he thereby gave to his character. He covered himself with infamy, and laid the axe at the foot of the "tree of liberty."

I have before said, and I again pledge myself, that if Mr. Clay should ever demand an investigation before a proper tribunal, I am ready and willing to substantiate all the charges contained in my letter to the *Columbian Observer*. But why talk of proof? has he not the thirty pieces of silver? is not his commission on record? and is he not the Judas of the present age?

From the repeated conversations with Mr. Francis Johnson, of Ken. an intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Clay, I knew that the members from that state had left home intending to vote for Jackson, if Mr. Clay should not be returned to the house. Mr. Johnson told me more than once, "that Jackson was his second choice;" and once assured me, that "Kentucky would turn out strong for Jackson." After I had heard of this bargain and sale, I inquired of him, as to the present disposition of Kentucky? He seemed to hesitate, and observed, "Kentucky is not dead yet. We hold the balance in our hands. That if Jackson should be elected, it was said Adams would remain secretary of state; and, in that case, nothing could be done for Kentucky." "We want to know," said he "if we aid in electing Jackson, what the friends of Jackson will do for Kentucky?" Col. Sandford of Tennessee, came up at this moment, and heard the concluding remark made by Mr. Johnson. "This is one among many

*Certificates proving this conversation, and similar ones with other members, who afterwards voted for Mr. Adams, are now in possession of the editor, which can be seen by any one desirous of further light on this interesting subject.

(*Union Times*.)

instances of facts coming to my knowledge at that time, which convinced me beyond a doubt that the election of Mr. Adams was procured by the most daring intrigue and corruption. Owing to the disclosures from other persons, during the last summer, it is said, that Mr. Clay must ask an investigation of his conduct, or sink under the contempt which such conduct merits. If he should not require an investigation, it is hoped there may be some man found patriotic enough to do it for him. In either event, that would be the proper time to bring forward all the testimony in support of the facts there charged.

I shall not, at this time, enter into a discussion of those publications; but I may be permitted to say, that my firm belief is, the moral and political character of gen. Jackson will come forth from the trial, pure and unspiced. I trust, fellow citizens, you believe the same thing. You have supported him, and you now support him, as being in every respect worthy of your support, and well qualified for the post to which you would advance him. But your will, and the will of a vast majority of the nation, did not prevail. Will public opinion govern in a second contest? Yes! The man of the people's choice must and will triumph, if the people will act as well as decide. But if the voters become careless, and neglect their duty; if no strong and united efforts be made, we may again fail. The means by which we were defeated at the last election, exist still. Exist did I say? They are ten fold more powerful now than they were then. The possession of the government and all its patronage, is a vast weight against us—and four years study in the school of intrigue, will greatly increase the skill of our opponents. It is then all important for us to make vigorous exertions and decide the contest by the vote of the people. We were before taken by surprise; let it now be proved, that in fair battle, corruption can never crush the spirit of freemen. It cannot be that this fair and free country shall be thus destroyed—I do not, I will not believe it. Then let every man do his duty.—If my voice could reach every citizen of this great republic, I would say to all, proclaim your opinions by your votes. Let congress know, by your suffrages, that they shall never a second time deceive you. Then all will be well.

MESSRS. CRITTENDEN AND BOURNE.

The two following articles belong to the same subject.

FROM THE KENTUCKY COMMENTATOR.

To the public. In various articles which have appeared in the public prints, relative to the last and ensuing presidential election, my name and conduct have been made a subject of remark and animadversion. The only foundation of this unmerited abuse is the supposed contents of my private correspondence, which has been the fruitful source of so much misapprehension, and of so many evil surmises. That I did not instantly repel these attacks by giving that correspondence to the public, as far as it was in my power, did not proceed from any consciousness or apprehension that it could reflect on me the slightest censure or blame. But I did not choose, under the threats or animadversions of a newspaper, to be forced to publish my private and familiar correspondence with my friends, and thereby to sanction a course so subversive of that freedom and confidence on which that sort of correspondence depends.

My opinions on political subjects have never been concealed or disguised. Honestly adopted, they have always been frankly avowed. In the last presidential election I was the sincere and warm friend and supporter of Mr. Clay. He was a Kentuckian, and the candidate of Kentucky. As to general Jackson and Mr. Adams, I had some partialities for the former, and some prejudices against the latter. And considered individually, I preferred Jackson to Adams. But from personal, local, and political considerations, I greatly preferred Mr. Clay to both of them, and it was my opinion, that either of them, with Mr. Clay, associated in the executive department, would form a safer and better administration for the country, than the other without him.

These were my sentiments—they were, as I believe, the sentiments of a great majority of the people of Kentucky. I neither said nor wrote any thing incompatible with them. Neither my letter to general Call, which has been so often alluded to, nor my letter to Dr. D. White,

which has been so much misrepresented, contains any thing at variance with these sentiments, or at variance with each other, when candidly and fairly judged. There is no such inconsistency between those letters as has been represented to the public.

It has also been suggested to the public, that I had, in the month of January, 1825, received letters from Mr. Clay, which probably convey information that Mr. Adams had promised, if elected president, to make him secretary of state. Protesting against such means of searching after the private correspondence of men, and not admitting the right of any one to put me to the question upon such a subject, I will state, that to the best of my recollection and belief, I received no letter from Mr. Clay during the month of January, 1825. And neither then nor at any other time did I ever receive from him or any other correspondent of mine, any letter containing information of such a promise, or of any such bargain or compact upon the subject. If there was any such promise or bargain, I was ignorant of it.

Letters from Mr. Clay, addressed to other common friends at this place, were occasionally shewn to me. After such a lapse of time, I could not, from recollection, detail their contents if I would, nor would I, if I could. But thus I can say, that if they contain information of any such promise or bargain, I have forgotten it. I am satisfied, in my own mind, that they contain nothing intended to convey such an idea.

I have always endeavored, as far as possible, to avoid the bitterness of politics, and to divest myself of its animosities, and I do not know how I have deserved to be marked out by so many public notices of the anger and resentment of some of the professed friends of gen. Jackson. Is it because I am, by my political opinions and my personal feelings, the supporter and friend of my own countryman, Mr. Clay? It cannot be because I am the enemy of general Jackson. Of him I have always spoken with the respect due to his great services and achievements. And if the feelings of partiality which I entertained for him have been impaired, it is because of the intolerance of his friends towards me, and because I do not "lack gall to make oppression bitter."

I willingly believe that much of the injustice which has been done me has been unintentional, and has proceeded from mistaken apprehensions of my course and conduct. My object is singly to vindicate myself by such an explanation as a statement of facts would afford. I intend neither argument nor controversy. And I cannot but hope that there will be no future necessity for again recurring to this subject.

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

FROM THE SIOUO GAZETTE.

J. W. GAZLAY, esq. *Chillicothe, Oct. 3, 1827.*

SIR—In the Western Teller of the 5th inst. under the head of 'Triumph of Truth,' you say that I am the confidential friend of Mr. Clay, and then observe, 'he states that shortly before the election he received from a member of congress, also Mr. Clay's friend, a letter which contained the bargain in so many words: Mr. Adams has agreed, it placed in the presidential chair by the aid of Mr. C's friends, to make him [Mr. Clay] secretary.' This letter Mr. Bourne says he will publish; being a man of honor, his word is not to be questioned.

These assertions and pretended statements are all falsehoods. Instead of being the confidential friend of Mr. Clay, I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with him. I never said that I received from a member of congress, also Mr. C's friend, a letter containing the bargain in so many words; but have said, and now say, that I do not believe that any such bargain was made. I never said that I would publish any letter that I have received.

As you have taken the liberty of dragging me into the newspapers to support a party for which I never had the least predilection, you will please to publish this refutation in your next paper, and also send me by mail, the names of the persons who communicated the statements which you have published. I am very respectfully,

A. BOURNE.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 15—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 8, 1827. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 847

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CONGRESS. The proceedings of the national legislature, with the message of the president, will be found in the subsequent pages. It is our practice to record these things—not to make hurried speculations upon them. The message will be read with much interest. It is a plain exposition of the affairs of the nation—which every citizen ought carefully to examine for himself. In no country but our own, are such expositions to be met with. They are honorable to ourselves as men, and exhibit the choicest fruits of the republican system.

☞ We shall use all diligence to keep pace with the supply of interesting public papers, and not much room can be allowed to miscellaneous matter for some time to come.

THE NEW SPEAKER. If any one must have been chosen speaker of the house of representatives opposed to our principles, as to a liberal interpretation of the constitution in respect to internal improvements and the general protection of domestic industry, there is no gentleman that we would have preferred to him on whom the choice has fallen, Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia—a rigid and powerful adherent to the doctrines of the "Virginia school," as it is called—and, certainly, from a perfect conviction in his own mind, that they are correct and ought to be supported. But, though rigid as to these principles, he allows others to enjoy theirs—and, we have no doubt, will preside over the house in an able and honorable manner, and afford as much general satisfaction, perhaps, as could be hoped for in this period of ardent political discussion. He is a gentleman of fine manners and amiable deportment—easy of access and friendly. His place is one of great responsibility—increased by the ability with which it has been heretofore filled.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS. The following is an extract from a letter from a very respectable and intelligent mechanic in Virginia, transmitting his subscription—"We seldom can command money. If it was not that we now and then trade for our corn, pork, potatoes, &c. we should have to seek a home in the west, where many of our neighbors are moving Virginia, from her situation, soil and climate, ought to be equal with Pennsylvania or New York, but we are a century behind—and, while we continue to neglect the matted oak and the loom, and sulk about the tariff, we must be content to occupy a humble, and yet more lumber, station in the union."

Another from a gentleman in South Carolina, thus describes the feelings which prevail in that state—

"The anti-tariff principles have at present entirely infatuated the minds of a large majority of the people of this section of country. Many cry out against the tariff for popular motives only, I am convinced, without ever studying the principle on which protecting duties are imposed. A few remain firm to domestic industry, but are lulled to remain silent from prudential motives to themselves—for the infatuation is so great that reason is lost to many, and those who oppose the popular opinion are pointed out as enemies to the country."

The senior editor of this paper has been denounced and treated as "the great enemy of the south." His writings will not be regarded as inimical a little while hence—at least by the planters of cotton and sugar. The first is benefitted in the amount of several millions by the advanced price of their product through its domestic manufacture, and the last may be said to exist by the tariff. The senior editor has long considered himself a citizen of the United States—general principles supported by him have sometimes been thought hostile to one section and then to another, because of the whirl of politics. The tipsy person, who fell out of bed, and said that he would try to get in again the next time the bed came round, may serve as a type of parties, on several occasions, within the last 15 or 20 years. It was his own

Vol. XXXIII—No. 15.

head, and not the bed, that went round. There is no particular application in this remark. He was once thought as hostile to "the commercial states," as now supposed by many to "the planting"—and run at severely in some parts of the western, because he disproved of so rapid sales of the public land as had taken place, for reasons assigned. This will be the lot of every man who steadily pursues one course. He will every now and then be jostled by persons in their curvatures.]

From a Virginia farmer.—Dec. 1. The following shows the progress of opinion in Virginia—and is "one of many" of a like character which we might publish. A great revolution in sentiment is going on in this state, and time is not far distant when the manufacturing interest in Virginia will be powerful—when it will sliew itself as increasing the wealth, comfort and population of the commonwealth, and rapidly adding to the amount of the free laborers thereof—in eliciting emigration, and keeping the productive classes at home.

"I have been a constant reader of your Register from the commencement of its publication. I was highly pleased with your prospectus, and determined to patronize a work which promised a rigid adherence to principles, which, if pursued, would afford valuable information. Under those impressions, I became an early subscriber. It affords me much pleasure to have it in my power to say, that you have entirely, to my satisfaction, redeemed your pledges, and that I have derived more practical and useful information from reading the Register than all other publications I have seen, not excepting Aikin Smith, who, at one time, I considered the best authority upon the wealth of nations. I was formerly an anti-tariff man—you have made me a convert to the American system and home market. I have been for seven years combating this question with my acquaintances,—at first, nearly all were against me; at this time a great change is taking place. Your recent report of the proceedings at the Harrisburgh convention and appendix thereto, with your essay upon the agriculture of the country, have done wonders."

☞ While on this subject, we feel pleasure in adding the following extract from a letter just received from a member of the legislature of Virginia—one of those plain, practical, common-sense-men who are blessings to the society in which they live; not speakers of speeches, but doers of good things—and on whom the people always rely, in cases of emergency, for correctness of opinion and energy in action.

"Just before I left home, I received a copy of the pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Harrisburg Convention. The mass of interesting and important facts set forth in that work, cannot fail to be justly appreciated by congress and the nation. Your friends have, indeed, drawn heavily upon you," &c. [Some words are here added too flattering to be inserted by us.]

"You have an old subscriber at —, who has always been wedded to the Virginia anti-tariff—anti-internal improvement policy and feeling. Meeting him a short time ago, I begged him to give your "prefatory remarks" and "address" a candid perusal, and then tell me what he thought of them. I saw him soon afterwards: "you may tell Mr. Niles," said he, "that the tariff and protective system has ever been a poison thing to me; but that now I have lost another night's rest in reflecting upon it—I am dumb. The subject has never before been presented to my senses. I will no longer open my mouth upon it." So may it be with thousands who have been content to found their opinions upon the prejudices of others!"

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. The following article from the N. Y. "Enquirer" of the 27th ult. will excite some attention, and is worthy of record. "If the opinion of the good people of this state continue as they are

at present, friendly to gen. Jackson, then there can be no occasion to modify the law: for Mr. Adams will not be able to obtain more than six electoral votes. Should calumny, intrigue, defection in our ranks, or any unwholesome and dishonest means be used to turn the people against the man they now support, it is folly to suppose for a moment, that the great democratic party, bound to support its principles and perpetuate its power, will jeopardize the electoral vote of this state; they will recommend a repeal of the law, and give the whole thirty-six votes to gen. Jackson."

"It is obvious, that the doctrine of chances is in our favor; should chance, or sounder motives, keep this state for Jackson, the law may not be altered. Should trick and management jeopardize his success, it undoubtedly will be changed, and we say so at this time, particularly, to prevent the Adams men speculating on this state and its mutabilities, for a whole year to come."

The New York Statesman, with reference to the preceding paragraph, says—

We have only time to-day to express our surprise and astonishment, that a proposition so evidently against the expressed will and clear right of the electors, and so profligate in its object, should have emanated from any quarter; to add an early protest against such an attempt, and to warn both of the contending parties for the presidential prize, not to trifle with a question which once shook this state to the centre, and proved the overthrow of the party that refused to the electors the right to vote for their rulers.

A letter from ²⁴³Georgetown, dated Nov. 16, published in the Savannah "Georgian," speaking of the election of state officers, says—"The people in our portion of the country have no idea of the exacerbation of party spirit; and, I am very sorry to say, such is the nature of the feeling, from the hope and the fear as to the future advantage of this or that set of men, that little that is liberal can reasonably be expected from this legislature, or indeed any other for many years to come. You may judge of the truth of all this, when I tell you that the common cast phrases used by both sides are such as these, "*I desire nothing but a war of extermination, or I beg no quarter, and I grant none,*" and other like grandiloquent and military speeches."

[Parties are so closely balanced, that six or eight scattering votes caused a new ballot. In regard to the secretary of state and treasurer, there were three ballots each,—for the surveyor general six ballots, and for the comptroller general five ballots. The contests were between the "Troup" and "Clark" parties. The former was the strongest.]

The friends of the administration of John Q Adams in Louisiana, have nominated Jacques Villere, Charles Bushnell, Andre De Blanc, Neuville de Cloud, and Benjamin Morris, as candidates for electors of president and vice president of the United States. The election is by general ticket.

A large party in Philadelphia lately celebrated the "Jackson victory in New York" by a dinner, &c. They drank 13 regular toasts, and about ninety volunteers are published. The following are some of them.

1. *New York election and the triumph of principles*—A glorious victory, that puts to rest the hopes of the "coalition," and insures the success of the *people's candidate* to the presidency. 13 cheers—tune, Stoney Point.

9. *William H. Crawford, De Witt Clinton and Martin Van Buren*—A trio of republicans, the supporters of Jackson and our country. 9 cheers—tune, Jefferson's march.

10. *New York, Virginia and Pennsylvania*—The "wisdom, strength and beauty," of the new temple of *freedom*, to be consecrated on the *fourth of March, 1829*; in which the disciples of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Madison may worship, "and none to make them afraid." 9 cheers—tune, old Virginia.

By W. L. Hirst—New York, the mighty arbitress of a mighty contest—she has spoken in a tone of thunder. Let the whole union listen and respond.

GREECE. Private letters are said to have been received at New York, stating that an agreement had been entered into between Great Britain, France and Russia, to conquer and partition the Turkish dominions in Europe

and Africa—Egypt to Britain—the islands and some parts of the continent to France—Constantinople and the adjacent regions to Russia. The Turk is to be driven into Asia, and the Greeks are to have a government of their own, under the guaranty of the *three powers*.

These important matters are announced in the New York "Morning Courier," which has the following remarks on the subject—

"We are not at liberty, for obvious reasons, to give names in regard to this information;—we can only say that it comes from a *responsible source* through a *respectable medium*.

In the partition, France appears to take what she can get, not what she would wish. The object of England is obvious, her India trade will pass through the *Mediterranean* to the fine and spacious harbor of *Alexandria*.—*Cossair*, situated in latitude 26°, on the borders of the *Red sea*, would make a port of immense consequence for vessels to and from *Hindustan*, and thus the most dangerous part of the navigation of the Red sea, (from *Cossair* up to Suez,) would be avoided. The route from Alexandria to Cossair, (not 200 leagues,) might be made safe and commodious. The immense produce of the east would flow into Egypt—it would form the point of union between Europe and Asia, and become the centre of the commercial world.

For these great advantages, England may well yield the *Euxine*, with all its vast resources, and with its *key*, Constantinople, to Russia, for the best of all reasons, that by the bargain she obtains still greater resources. *Russia* ~~competes with her on the water, and with the~~ immense advantages arising from the possession of *Egypt*, the greater facilities and expedition of communication with *India*, she has nothing to fear from the encroachments of *Russia*, by the way of *Persia*, upon her eastern domains.

But what will *Austria* say to this? We apprehend that the *three powers* care very little what she may say or do. Perhaps they may appease her appetite, by throwing her the provinces of Bosnia, Servia, Wallachia, Bulgaria and Moldavia, and thus render the "dark rolling Danube" wholly an Austrian river.

But will the Turk be tamely driven back to the regions of his Saracenic ancestors? Will he shrink from the imposing appearance of the lion banner of England, the lily of France and the black-eagle of Russia? No—he will stand by his crescent, and unite with his neighbor *Persia*, which is again becoming a martial nation after a long lapse of luxurious weakness—

"From the sands of the south shall the Saracen come,
And the Tartar shall rush from his den"—
and the shores of the Hellespont will be crowded with an array more numerous than they have seen since the followers of Xerxes encumbered them. There needs no prophetic spirit to foretell the result—the Moslem will be driven into Asia, and the face of Europe will be changed.

☞ If the "agreement" has taken place, and the parties shall faithfully adhere to it,—no human power can prevent the execution of what is designed—though rivers of blood may flow, and that desolation be inflicted upon Turkey which attended the establishment of the Musselman dominion in Asia, Europe and Africa; and there would seem in this something like the rendering of a long delayed retaliation—and of *justice*, so far as one wrong may be balanced by another, if so it can. The destruction of life might, however, and it probably would, be less extensive because of the immense force which the three powers could instantly throw upon the Turks—who, both in Europe and Africa, have a large proportion of the population against them, that would be ready, at least, to submit to any change of masters; it being hardly possible that they should not be benefitted thereby.

We have not room to offer our speculations on the probable effect of this project—if really agreed upon. But it is a result which we have long thought *might happen*, as has been more than once intimated in this work. There is much to be said why we might, or might not, desire it, in the present state of the countries and nations, and the political, social, agricultural and commercial relations now existing between them and others. Its accomplishment will have a mighty influence over the affairs of the United States, and, in a very brief period,

sees and feels the necessity of abridging their expenses in proportion to their income, short crops and low prices, may not, and I vain would hope, will not prove an overwhelming misfortune.

The civil and religious liberty, the peace and plenty we enjoy, and the numerous other blessings with which we are surrounded, are ample causes for a fervent and heartfelt gratitude towards the giver of all things.

When you shall have examined the accounts of your treasury, you will perceive that we have been in the habit of expending large sums of money over and above the current or ordinary revenue of the state; and for the last year, this excess has amounted to eighty one thousand eight hundred and sixty one dollars. It is hoped that the amount required for public buildings and for internal improvements, will somewhat diminish for the two ensuing years; after which, this very heavy burthen upon our treasury, will, in a great measure, be removed. If by any possible retrenchment for these two years you could avoid the necessity of further loans, and make your expenditures quadrate with your income, it would produce a state of things devoutly to be wished for. In vain shall we complain of the embarrassments caused to our banking institutions by the continual drain of specie, carried hence to return no more; if by the loans made from foreign capitalists and the interest consequently flowing therefrom, we swell the current of this drain for fifteen or twenty years to come—in vain shall we contend for state rights, and all the proud attributes of state sovereignty and state independence, if we fasten upon ourselves and transmit to our posterity all that dependence which will be caused by our thus fixing permanently, the balance of trade against ourselves, by the large sums of principal and interest, which we shall have to return to those from whom we have obtained those loans. There is none so leopendant as a borrower who lives upon the loans he makes. The reduction in the value of every species of property, and the low price of our staple commodities, together with the vast amount of debts due by our citizens, would fully justify me in recommending a reduction of the taxes; but with a knowledge of the state of our treasury, how can such a recommendation be made? All that I can do, is to recommend that you leave it in the power of your successors to afford this relief to our suffering fellow citizens.

The demands of the state of South Carolina, against the United States for supplies and money furnished during the late war remain unsettled. The comptroller general of this state, after visiting the seat of government, has made a report on this subject, which I herewith transmit, marked A. The views taken by this intelligent officer will enable you to understand the whole ground of the difficulties, which have, as yet embarrassed and prevented the two governments from coming to an equitable and just settlement. The arguments in favor of our claims appear to me so clearly and undeniable that it is matter of surprise, that in a cause so palpably just, the rules of settlement in the war department should have so long debarred the state from what is due to it. An appeal has now been made, by the petition, of the agent of the state to congress on this subject, and I cannot doubt but that body will pass such a law on this subject, as to enable the state to obtain what is claimed as principle, as well as the whole of the interest thereon. As we have thus become a petitioner, I think that every item unadjusted and unpaid, should undergo a review, as well those which have been compromised with the department, as those which have been rejected. The following positions seem to me to be incontrovertible.

1st. That the general government was bound to defend at its own expense, the whole union; our own state amongst the rest.

2nd. That as notice had been given by the secretary at war to the executive of this state that in the present exigency, the United States could not, either in money, nor munitions of war, perform this duty and which notice required the state as well as it could to perform the same, the state in obeying this requisition, was performing the duties for the United States.

3d. That therefore the expenses incurred by the state in performance of this duty, acting for the best (which no one can deny) ought to be paid out of the treasury of the United States. It ought to be premised, that thousands

and tens of thousands of dollars have been lost to the state for want of the proper vouchers—this was to be expected, when a state which had parted with all the essential prerogatives of making war, and had entrusted to the general government her own defence and the defence of the whole union, and after a thirty years peace, was unexpectedly called upon to exert her whole energies; I say it was to be expected that her whole commissariat and quartermasters departments, and indeed the whole staff under state authority, would come into the field unacquainted in the routine of their duties and responsibilities. These sums are irretrievably lost; but they would not have been lost if the general government had been in place to do for us what it was bound to do, but which, from necessity, we were obliged to perform for ourselves. These losses, however, we are willing to sustain.

It is with extreme surprise, that it is understood the general government claims the right of returning to us, *in kind*, the arms furnished by the state in the late war; furnished not from the stock held in our arsenals, but arms which the state, by its agent, purchased in Philadelphia and transported, by land, to their proper destination, or such as the state was compelled to have made, by contract, at a very high price, at any convenient place at which they could be obtained. As well might the general government claim the right of returning, *in kind*, the beef, and pork and flour purchased by us for its use. Nor is it with less surprise that it is observed that a considerable proportion of the account for munitions of war, has been rejected on account of the unskilful manufacture and finish of these articles.—After the notice given to our executive by the secretary of war, that the United States left us to defend ourselves, what was the state of South Carolina to do? Our principal city, and all our sea-port towns left liable to be demolished by the armed vessels of the enemy; our coast lined with these vessels, by which there could be no safe transportation of these heavy articles, by water, the state was compelled to get them from her own interior. She had to apply to a country unacquainted in the manufacture of the munitions of war; for, whether by design or accident, the general government had not, from its commencement, caused any article of this description to be manufactured south of the banks of the Potomac: the state, therefore, made the best and most speedy bargain attainable. The bargain was made for the general government and in its stead, for the general defence. If under all the disadvantages of the emergency, these articles were unskilfully made is it just that the state should bear the loss? Would one of their own officers, placed precisely in our predicament, be compelled to stand to the loss of a bargain so made, under such an imperative necessity? I cannot doubt but that congress, when the whole case has been considered, will provide for the payment of the whole of these claims, *not in kind*, but in the same sort of medium that was expended by the state for their purchase.

The claim for interest appears to me so just, that it would be an insult to the understanding to pursue an argument on the subject. After all, when we shall have obtained the principal and interest we claim, throwing out of view the thousands we have lost for want of vouchers, we shall be far, very far, from receiving the benefit which other public creditors received at that period. Had we held back our fund with cold indifference, and waited to make a broker's bargain with the general government, we should have received a hundred dollars of six per cent. stock, for every eighty we paid. I thank God and applaud those who governed the state at this period, that we did not act so selfish a part—that, by paying our proportion of the direct tax for the support of the war, even before congress had authorized the receipt of it in the treasury, anticipating by this promptness, more than a year, the payment of this tax, by most of the other states in the union—that by obeying all the requisitions of the general government, whether furnished with the means or not, in which ardent devotedness to the interests of the country, many of our sister states participated, we gave to the world an illustration of the vigor and promptness of a confederated government in which the members, aided by the timely assistance of the common centre, were enabled to strike an effectual blow in resistance to the assailing enemy, and which redounded to the safety of the

whole. This illustration of our energies, if only fostered by an act of common justice, will be worth to the union more than "millions for defence." I recommend that provision be made by the legislature for the comptroller general, to proceed, with all such vouchers as he may be able to obtain, to the city of Washington early in January next, to effect, if possible, a final settlement of these claims.

The legislatures of the state of South Carolina, in times past, have, by their resolutions, expressed their disapprobation of the course pursued by the general government, in exercising powers not given by the constitution of the United States. Since the adoption of these resolutions, I have discovered no reasons for changing, but ample cause for confirming the opinions then entertained.

The scheme for further protecting and encouraging the manufacturers of woollen cloths, (commonly called the woollens bill), by imposing duties on the importation of such cloths, so high as to amount to a prohibition of their importation, which has once been attempted to be passed by the congress of the United States, and which it is understood is about to be again attempted, shows, that the passion for exercising powers beyond those given by the constitution, is still unsated in a portion of the congress of the United States. The mode adopted by the friends of this measure for enforcing their demands, strikes at the root of all constitutional and fair legislation. A self constituted body, claiming to be composed of delegates from a majority of the states in the union, convenes and organizes itself as a deliberative assembly, and goes through its enactments, in form, to be sent down to the congress of the United States to be registered. Is it not time to be alarmed at this utter disregard to the letter and to the spirit of the constitution? Our fellow citizens, with a unanimity never before witnessed in this state, have petitioned and remonstrated to congress on this painful subject: they are likewise about to send up their voice to you; and if you can afford them aid in arresting this mischievous project, it is your duty to do so. The instrument which binds the union together, has so much of fairness in the bargain, as respects the interests of every member of the confederation: so nice a poise in the weight of the respective sovereignties which compose it, and such safeguards to the rights of states and individuals, and such a perfect adaptation in it for all foreign relations; and more than all, we have learned from our infancy, to venerate the instrument. I would therefore, hold fast to it as the rock of our safety. In the language of Mr. Jefferson, "I have always preferred reform to revolution." Let us then, use all our efforts in this crisis, to bring back the general government to the sound decisions and safe constructions which have been had in better days. There is reasonable ground to believe that the over-doing of the Harrisburg convention, has already created a re-action. I am not without hope that the congress of the United States will from indignantly at this attempt to dictate to it; and that the petitions and remonstrances of our fellow citizens, fairly and constitutionally sent up to that body, will meet with a favorable ear.

Soon after the adjournment of the legislature in December last, I forwarded to our senators and representatives in congress, the agreement and compact between the state of Georgia and our own state, touching the improvement of the navigation of the Savannah river, in order that the consent of the congress of the United States might be obtained to the same. From the circumstance of the senators and representatives from the state of Georgia not having received the counterpart of the said agreement, nor instruction on the subject from their state, nothing was done in the measure at the last session of congress. About the same time I received from the governor of Georgia, an authenticated copy of an act of the legislature of that state by which twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for the improvement of the navigation of the Savannah river, below Augusta, which sum by the terms of said act, was to be expended forthwith by the superintendents appointed by the act, with the concurrence of the like authority appointed by the state of South Carolina, if this state should have appropriated a like sum of money; and if not, the superintendents were ordered to proceed without such concurrence. It is understood they have so proceeded. I

caused search to be made in the acts of the legislature on this subject, and have come to the opinion, that the sum appropriated formerly, on the condition that the like sum should be appropriated by the state of Georgia, had long since gone over to the surplus fund, and was out of my control.

The same act of the legislature of Georgia contained an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, for improving the navigation of the Savannah river, from Augusta to Andersonville—not to be undertaken until a concurrent measure shall have been adopted by our state, and inviting the state to co-operate in both the above appropriations, for their respective objects. Good faith and sound policy require that the state of South Carolina should do so. The documents relating to this subject, are herewith transmitted, marked B.

Since the last vacation, the South Carolina college has regained a portion of the number of students, which it lost by the ill-advised and unprovoked insurrection of the last spring. The steadfast adherence to the rules of the college, and the firmness of the faculty on that occasion will I hope, render this insurrection no permanent disadvantage to the institution.

During the past year, I have reviewed and inspected more than half of the militia of this state, and it is with sincere gratification, I can say, that for the most part, the general officers are attentive and well informed in their duties, the regiments well officered, the men obedient, and the efforts of all are indefatigable in acquiring the information necessary to an organization, as perfect as is attainable in the short time they have for giving and receiving instruction. It is but justice to say that this improved state of discipline, is, in a great degree to be attributed to the exertions of my predecessors in office, and to the very able and prompt assistance, constantly and assiduously afforded the commander-in-chief, the general and regimental officers, by the adjutant and inspector general of the state.

I could recommend a revival of the penal code of the state, and a perseverance in the attempt now making to codify the statute and common law, but such a recommendation, would be an act of supererogation, when it is known that you have already undertaken these subjects.

JOHN TAYLOR.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Of the senate and house of representatives of the United

States.
SENATE.
Maine.

- John Chandler Albion K. Parris.*
New Hampshire.
- Samuel Bell Levi Woodbury.
Massachusetts.
- Nathaniel Silsbee Daniel Webster*
Connecticut.
- Samuel A. Foot* Calvin Willey.
Rhode Island.
- Nehemiah R. Knight Asher Robbins.
Vermont.
- Dudley Chase Horatio Seymour.
New York.
- Martin Van Buren Nathan Sanford.
New Jersey.
- Mahlon Dickerson Ephraim Bateman.
Pennsylvania.
- William Marks Isaac D. Barnard.*
Delaware.
- Louis McLane* Henry M. Ridgely.
Maryland.
- Samuel Smith Ezekiel Chambers.
Virginia.
- L. W. Tazewell John Tyler.*
North Carolina.
- John Branch Nathaniel Macon.
South Carolina.
- William Smith Robert Y. Hayne.
Georgia.
- J. McPherson Berrien Thomas W. Cobb.
Kentucky.
- Richard M. Johnson John Rowan.
Tennessee.
- John D. Eaton Hugh L. White.

Shackell, the proprietor of the John Bull newspaper, has been tried on a criminal information, for an indecent libel on a Mr. Hartshorne, and found guilty.

Emigration from the north of Ireland to America has been going on for the last fifty years to the extent of from 10,000 to 15,000 persons annually, and to that fact alone may be attributed a great deal of the peace and comfort of the peasantry of the northern counties over other parts of Ireland. If we encourage the removal of 100,000 in three years, by means of public emigration, there is hardly a doubt but that nearly an equal number would voluntarily accompany them, free of any expense to the public; and we may fairly assume, that in ten years 500,000 persons would be removed.—[*London Courier*.

Large quantities of foreign corn were shipped from the bonded warehouses in London to the adjacent ports of the continent, for the purpose of being warehoused; the expenses of rent, &c. being so much higher in England, and there being no prospect of a market for foreign grain in the United Kingdom, within any reasonable time.

The queen of Wirttemberg has just returned from her English excursion. She is sister to George IV.

A conflict has commenced between the private banking interest, and the bank of England, the former conceiving it to be the design of the latter to monopolize all the business by the establishment of branches. Deputations from many of the country banks had arrived in London for the purpose of adopting measures to resist this design.

The French government has prohibited the newspapers from publishing sir Walter Scott's answer to gen. Gouraud. The latter, however, with honorable fairness, has determined to publish it in a pamphlet, with his rejoinder.

SPAIN.

Late accounts represent the insurrections in Catalonia as having been quelled, and that there was a general disposition in the provinces to accede to the government. The junta at Manresa has made its submission. The king has banished from Madrid two superior officers of the royalist volunteers "well known for the exaggeration of their opinions." A rebellion in Spain can never bring about any important political revolution, so long as the people are fettered with ignorance, and governed by the superstitions of the priests. The struggle may entail much misery upon the people, but cannot eradicate principles only to be abolished by the light of truth.—The rebels gave as a title to a regiment, "*of the most Holy Sacrament*;" another, that "*of the Holy Ghost*," "*CHRIST*," &c. &c.

The queen of Spain composed a poem on the departure of her lord from Catalonia!

The following pithy placard has been twice stuck up at Madrid, and created some commotion there, on account of the crowds assembled to read it, before the police interfered—"The French in the Ebro—the English in the Tagus—the liberals at the devil—and down with the king."

The following were four stipulations required by the rebels, through the medium of general Ramogossa. 1. The removal of all those men, now in place, who have served in the time of the constitution. 2. The employment of all true loyalists. 3. The re-establishment of the holy inquisition; and 4. The total extinction of the police.

A letter was received from the king in his own hand writing, addressed to the intendant of Havana, directing him to negotiate a loan for thirty millions rials, (one million of dollars). The intendant, within eight days, effected the request of the king, so far as to transmit by the frigate Perla, in cash and negotiable paper, one million of dollars.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel was expected to arrive at Lisbon by way of London. The Oporto *Imparcial* was preparing the public mind to receive him peaceably: "for that such is the sovereign will of his majesty, we have every reason to think. A monarch does not proclaim a code with so much solemnity to see it contravened."

TURKEY AND GREECE.

What decision the porte will make to the propositions of the allied ministers is still a matter of conjecture, but we are induced to believe that it will be in accordance

with its original determination as officially announced. Admirals Codrington and De Rigny, commanders of the English and French ships lying off Navarin, had an interview with Ibrahim pacha on the 25th of Sept. in which they informed him that they had orders to establish an armistice, *de facto*, between the Turks and the Greeks. Ibrahim declared that he had orders, on his part, to attack Hydra, and that it was hard he should be obliged to suspend their execution, as his force was evidently too strong to be resisted by the Greeks; but that, as the case was not one provided for by the porte, he would send couriers to Constantinople and Egypt, for fresh instructions, and, till their return, gave his word that his fleet should not quit Navarin.

The united Egyptian and Barbary fleet is said to amount to upwards of 120 vessels, while the blockading fleet does not number more than 20. The Greeks availing themselves of the blockade of their enemy, have intercepted the convoys which brought provisions for Ibrahim's army, and they were preparing to land troops at Scio and in Candia, to endeavor to redeem those important isles from the Turkish yoke. No intelligence had yet been received by the allies of the arrival of the Russian fleet.

A proclamation was issued by the Greek government on the 21st of Aug. on this subject of the convention agreed upon by England, France and Russia, for the pacification of Greece. It announces the resolve of the allied powers, as "an important and decisive circumstance." "The intervention of England, France and Russia, is welcomed with satisfaction; but at the same time, the Greek people are reminded that much depends upon the manner in which they conduct themselves at this momentous period. In order that the government may discuss more deliberately the measures which it may deem proper to adopt, they decided to remove from Napoli to Egina; and a hope is expressed, or more than a hope, that the mediating powers will co-operate, for the purpose of maintaining "internal order against the enemies of their country."

A letter from Trieste, in the *Gazette de France*, after alluding to what it calls the enigmatical conduct of lord Cochrane since his arrival in Greece, in no favorable terms, states, that his lordship has now appeared on the scene of action with energy, has made himself master of Vassiliani and Anatolico, where it is said, he has taken 1,200 Turks, and that it is expected that he will take possession of Missolonghi. The fact was, that lord Cochrane could undertake no operations while the Greek chiefs were quarrelling amongst themselves. His lordship, however, did much towards reconciling those differences which the treaty of intervention has happily finally extinguished.

A letter has been received from Mr. Eynard, in which he says—"the news which I received from Greece continues to be favorable. The Greeks are in possession of all the defiles. The appearance of the combined fleets has proved to the Hellenists that they are not abandoned by the Christian powers; and in the churches, prayers are offered up to God to bestow his blessings on the interferences of the monarchs."

Count Viaro Capo d'Istria, writes under date of 29th August and 5th Sept. that "the Greeks have chased the Egyptians from Volitza, and by that means are masters of the important grape harvest of Corinth, which the queen had possessed himself of. Nicetas has surprised a convoy of a thousand horses. Gen. Church has taken the direction of Patras. The Seraskier is at Thebes; all the strong positions of continental Greece are in the power of the Greeks. Concord has been re-established at Napoli."

Letters from Adrianople, of the 31st of August, mention that a Greek population of about 1,500 individuals who inhabited the island of Imbra, situated in the vicinity of the Dardanelles, have been mostly massacred by the Turks. [For the further interesting matters relative to Greece, see page 226 and 230.]

A convention was concluded at Constantinople between count de Lowenheim, ambassador of Sweden and Norway, and the reis effendi of the Ottoman porte, for the free navigation of the Swedish and Norway merchant flag in the Black Sea, and confirmed by the exchange of notes accepting the same.

BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.

The emperor was collecting his forces, destined as was supposed for Rio Grande. The government is said to be perfectly imbecile, from the emperor down to the lowest officers—there is much distress among the people and no money in circulation except paper, and that at 40 per cent. discount. The congress was in session at last advices.

Among other instances of the success of the Buenos Ayreans, it is mentioned that a fleet of 8 or 10 sail of merchantmen had sailed from Rio under convoy of some Brazilian man of war; when three days out, they fell in with two Buenos Ayrean privateers, which captured the whole "possee" of the merchantmen, and the men of war returned to port to give an account of their mission.

The Buenos Ayreans have lately effected a loan to a large amount, which, though it may enable them to carry on the war with vigor, will, in the end, be productive of much embarrassment to the government.

COLOMBIA.

Bolivar has taken the oath as president and assumed the executive powers of the government. This event is said to have restored confidence, and to have given an impetus to commerce, which we much doubt, as it is stated that \$2,000 per annum has been or was about to be imposed upon the merchants.

The revolution in Guayaquil has been quelled by the prompt interference of the Colombian troops and general Le Mar, the president elect of Peru, who is represented as a man of great political integrity and influence.

CHILI.

Mr. Allen, the American minister to Chili, took leave of the vice president and civil authorities of that government, preparatory to his return to the United States, on the 31st of July. In his address to the vice president on that occasion, Mr. A. said that his mission had been terminated by the president of the U. S. at his own request; and that, although he regretted the claims of his fellow citizens against that government had not been satisfied, he was gratified that some progress had been made in the business. He expressed "the cordial and friendly disposition" of the government of the U. States towards that of Chili, and the unabated desire of the president that its political institutions might be speedily constructed on principles best suited to the condition of the people. The vice president, in reply, reciprocated the expressions of kindness and friendly disposition towards the United States: and expressed the earnestness of all Chilians to second every design for the furtherance of the cause of liberty and national happiness.

MEXICO.

The anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated with enthusiasm in that country on the 16th September, that being the day on which, in 1810, Hidalgo, with a few followers, gave the first cry of liberty in the then vice-royalty of New Spain. It is said that the impudence of the Spaniards, in interfering too much in politics, mainly produced the provincial decrees expelling them from different parts of Mexico. The general senate has decided that these decrees are unconstitutional; but it is doubtful whether the house will concur. Congress has been in session since the 1st of September. It has appropriated 15,000 dollars to defray the expenses of commissioners to examine and report upon the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

SUFFERINGS OF THE GREEKS.

From the New York Statesman.

The following letters have been transmitted by Preserved Fish, esq. one of the executive committee, at present in England, to whom they were addressed by Mr. Miller. They are not of the latest dates received from this gentleman, but are interesting on account of the facts they contain.

Island of Poros, June 9th, 1827.

God of mercy! what were my feelings when I saw seven women and three children, who had just escaped from the Turks, arrive at this place.

"Oh! mercy, dispel

Yon sight, that it freezes my spirit to tell."

The children were entirely naked, and the women, but a little better off; one of them had three wounds in

the arm, which she had received from an Arab, her brutal ravisher. I immediately clothed them from the charitable donations of the ladies from New Haven. Lord Cochrane has lately taken a Turkish brig of twelve guns; the Turks made no resistance, and were all treated extremely well. I wish it were in my power to give you encouragement respecting the liberty of Greece, but without foreign interference she must fall, and in such a manner as will even astonish the ears of our savages, when they hear the tale told. Perplexity, anxiety, fatigue and danger are what all are more or less exposed to in this country, under its existing circumstances.

To the executive Greek committee in New York:

Gentlemen—I wrote you under the date of the 31st of May, which letter I forwarded by the Chaucellor. Since that time I have been obliged to make a journey to Napoli di Romania, for the purpose of assisting Dr. Howe in settling some difficulty, which arose between him and the chiefs, respecting the distribution of the provisions at that place. The affair was amicably settled, however, before my arrival, by the exertions of capt. Patterson, of the U. S. navy, to whom I am under many obligations for the repeated favors that he has shown me since my arrival in this country. The distribution at Napoli is nearly finished, but as it has been managed altogether under the direction of Dr. Howe, who will give me a detailed account of all his proceedings, I shall defer the particulars of the distribution at that place until another opportunity occurs of writing. I have distributed all the ready made clothes from the boxes sent from Orange, New Jersey, to beings all but naked. Many a time, when a daughter of the mountains has presented herself for charity, modesty has prevented me from looking at her, while she, trembling like a forest leaf, gathered her rags around her in order to hide her nakedness. I have distributed ninety-five barrels of Indian meal here, and have now catalogues of more than a thousand families of widows and orphans, to whom I shall distribute flour in a few days. The largest Turkish fleet that has ever been employed against Greece is nearly ready to sail from Alexandria. My hope for her salvation rests only in the confidence I have in the God of battles. I might write a volume of my own troubles and difficulties, but they look so small in the midst of a nation on the point of being sacrificed, that I will mention none of them. Wishing you, gentlemen, health and prosperity, I remain your humble and obedient servant,

J. P. MILLER.

Agent for G. Ex. com. in N. Y.

Island of Poros, June 13, 1827.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Message of the governor to both branches of the legislature.

Columbia, Nov. 1827.

Fellow citizens of the senate and house of representatives.

I was prepared to have made my annual communication to the legislature in the beginning of last week, but having understood that it was the decision of both your bodies, that our political year was to commence on this day, I have, in conformity with this decision, retained it to this time.

The year which has but just elapsed when compared with those years recently passed, with respect to the home politics of the state, and with respect to the due administration of justice throughout our land, may be denominated a favorable year; for, notwithstanding the low prices of our staple commodities, and the existence of much debt amongst our citizens, the punctuality of our tax collectors has increased, and from a laudable forbearance of creditors, and a still more laudable and self denying economy, adopted and practised by our citizens, our judicial dockets have sensibly diminished.

The visitation of the yellow fever in our principal city, and of much other bilious fever there, and in some portions of the interior, has, indeed, proved a sore affliction; but in the major part of the state, throughout the last season, there has been a remarkable exemption from disease, so that the sufferings from sickness, has not exceeded that of other years.

Provision crops are said to be abundant, but the crops of cotton will certainly fall short of the last year's product, by at least one third. When a wroth community

Greece and the islands, and Egypt, under even the most illiberal administrations that we can anticipate, if property and the products of labor be reasonably secured, will amply supply all Europe with our great staple, cotton. Nay, the islands of Candia and Cyprus alone, immediately to be filled with French laborers out of the redundant population of France, would have a serious effect upon the market for our product. Many pages of the REGISTER will bear witness that we long ago spoke of these things, and warned our friends in the south against the over-production of cotton, and the capacity of Greece and the islands to supply a cheaper material, and of better quality generally, than that of the southern states—and for this reason it was that, years ago, we urged upon the people thereof the necessity of attending to the home market. For such proceedings, the senior editor of this paper has been personally called "the great enemy of the south." In the result suggested, or even in the liberation and pacification of Greece and the islands, we see clearly that such crops of cotton as were grown in the U. States in the last and present year, cannot be disposed of, except through the home manufacture of the article, and the competition thereby to be caused. We are very serious on the subject—and will endeavor to collect the facts on which we have founded our opinions, for the use of others more interested in the matter than we are.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE. The following extract from the London "Courier" is so very different from the usual spirit of that paper against France, that we are the more apt to suppose there is some truth in the reported coalition for the partition of Turkey—

"England and France have been too long pitted, as it were, against each other, as if some natural antipathy divided them. Eminent, alike, in warlike glory, competitors alike, in the fair fields of science—renowned, alike, in literature—and France now advancing rapidly upon England in the improvement of her political institutions—are they not marked out as associates rather than as rivals?—United, for just and honorable objects, they may command the world; divided, and in conflict, the shock of their collision must be felt in its remotest quarters. The most inattentive observer must have noticed, during the last ten years, various instances wherein simple justice has been reciprocally rendered to both countries, under circumstances which, less than half a century back, would have elicited some paltry display of national feelings—or rather of national prejudices. For ourselves, we are never better pleased, than when, as on the present occasion, we can contribute towards promoting those sentiments of mutual esteem and respect, which should subsist between two countries so closely identified in their general interests."

THE WOOLENS BILL, &c. A meeting was held at the capitol in Albany, on the 26th ult. of agriculturalists, manufacturers and others, friendly to the protection of American industry, to take into consideration the propriety of memorialising congress on the subject of further protection of wool growers, manufacturers, and other domestic productions. Mr. Benjamin Knower was called to the chair, and Mr. Gideon Hawley, appointed secretary. A committee was appointed, who reported resolutions, which were read, considered and adopted. It was also

Resolved, That it be recommended to our citizens throughout the state to convene together in their several towns or otherwise, for the purpose of memorialising congress on the subject of the encouragement of agriculture, wool growing and manufactures; and that they solicit congress to give such encouragement by the passing of a proper tariff bill, and that a committee of correspondence be appointed to further this object.

The meeting was addressed by judge Baed at great length, who communicated some valuable statistical information.

The proceedings of the Harrisburg convention were approved. The prominent persons of both political parties at Albany attended.

CANADA, both Upper and Lower, has long been agitated by the quarrels between the governors and the res-

presentatives of the people—the first are bold and despotic in exercising their prerogatives, and the latter resolute in supporting what they esteem their rights. We pretend not to a spirit of prophecy; but, if like causes produce like effects, we may calculate upon a severance of the Canadas from the empire of Great Britain, so soon as they shall feel strong enough to resist the dictations of the British government, as came to pass in respect to these United States.

The Quebec Gazette Extraordinary of the 22nd ult. gives a long account of certain proceedings had on the election of a speaker of the legislative council. Mr. Papineau was chosen—the governor disapproved of the choice, and ordered another election. It was held, but Mr. P. was re-chosen, 39 votes for and only 5 against him. Debate followed, whether the house had or had not a speaker, and many warm things were said. Finally, Mr. Papineau left the chair, and resolutions were offered through the clerk. The house broke up irregularly; but the next day re-chose Mr. P. 40 votes to 4, and that gentleman resumed his seat, and a committee was sent to the governor as usual—he refused to communicate with them because that a speaker had not been chosen, with the approbation of the crown. The following resolutions had been offered, but were not decided upon at the date of our latest accounts—

Resolved, 1. That it is necessary for the discharge of the duties imposed upon this house, viz to give its advice to his majesty, in the enactment of laws for peace, welfare and good government of the province, conformably to the act of the British parliament, under which it is constituted and assembled, that its speaker be a person of its free choice, independently of the will and pleasure of the person entrusted by his majesty, with the administration of the local government for the time being.

2. That Louis Joseph Papineau, esquire, one of the members of this house, who has served as speaker in six successive parliaments, has been duly chosen by this house to be its speaker in the present parliament.

3. That the act of the British parliament, under which this house is constituted and assembled, does not require the approval of such person so chosen as speaker, by the person administering the government of this province in the name of his majesty.

4. That the presenting of the person so elected as speaker to the king's representative for approval, is founded on usage only, and that such approval is and hath always been a matter of course.

5. That this house doth persist in its choice, and that the said Louis Joseph Papineau, esquire, ought to be and is the speaker.

THE LATE MR. GRAHAM, of New York, recently killed in a duel, the night before his death, wrote the following letter to the editor of the "Enquirer," who, however, did not receive it until after the affair was over.

Dear sir: 11 o'clock.

What may be the result of the unhappy rencontre which is to take place in the morning between Mr. Barton and myself, cannot of course, be predicted by me. In the supposition that it will be fatal, I bid you *farewell*, in the only language that is now left to me. I am perfectly indifferent as to myself, but I trust most earnestly that Mr. Barton, (towards whom I have not the faintest enmity of any kind,) may escape. I admit that I am in the wrong—that by giving him a blow, I have forced him into the condition of a challenger; and that by not doing what he has, he would have blasted his character as a gentleman, forever. In common justice, I am bound thus to absolve him from all suspicion of unbecoming conduct respecting the challenge. The provocation, though slight, was still a provocation, which I could not overlook. It is out of the question for me to explain, retract or apologise. I will not hear of any settlement short of some abject and craven submission from him.*

*The editors of the New York "Statesman" suggest it is probable that Mr. Graham intended to say—"He will not hear of any settlement short of some abject and craven submission from me," as being in accordance with the general tenor of the letter—in which suggestion we agree.

Mr. Barton is a talking man, who dwells very complacently on his own skill as a marksman; on his experience as a duellist, and on his accuracy as a person of *talent*. I pretend to none of these, and, therefore, must oppose the most inflexible obstinacy. After he is *perfectly satisfied*, I may, perhaps apologise—that is, in case I am fatally wounded. It is needless for me to say, I heartily protest and despise this absurd mode of settling disputes, and *saving* the wounds of honor. But what can a poor devil do except bow to the supremacy of custom.

God bless you,

W. G. GRAHAM.

[How weak is human reason when subjected to the tyranny of custom, and false notions of honor! A man conscious to himself that he had committed a wrong, has sacrificed his life rather than confess it, and fought a duel, though despising that absurd mode of settling disputes!]

MR. GALLATIN, our minister to England, and family, arrived at New York on Thursday, the 29th ult. in the packet ship *Sylvanus* from Liverpool. The *Sylvanus* was for seventeen days within six hours sail of New York.—Mr. Lawrence, secretary of legation, remains as charge d'affaires.

MR. CLAY. The New York "American" publishes the following letter from Mr. Clay to Dr. Goodman now a resident of New York, and professor in the Rutgers college. It is stated, that Dr. G. then a resident of Philadelphia, and friendly to Mr. C's nomination to the presidency, wrote to him concerning a report circulating of his [Mr. Clay's] intention to "unite with Mr. Crawford." Dr. Goodman, it is added, is "wholly unconnected with and abstaining from politics; yet not willing to withhold the testimony which accidentally he possessed, of the upright and manly character, sentiments and conduct of a public man."

"Island, 9th August, 1823.

"I need not contradict to you a report of a coalition between Mr. Crawford and me. I have come to no understandings, entered into no arrangements, made no promises, entangled myself with no engagements of any sort, with any candidates, nor with the friends of any candidate—and so help me God, I will not. I neither can, nor have, nor will, seek to influence or control the choice of my friends, in regard to the other candidates. I believe them incapable of being influenced by me; or I am sure I should not consider them worthy of being my friends. Faithfully, your friend,

H. CLAY.

"John D. Goodman, M. D."

☞ The following further publication from Mr. Bourne, of Ohio, should have succeeded the brief note from him inserted in our last paper, but the copy was mislaid at the moment when wanted—

Having on the 8th inst. addressed to the editor of the *Western Teller*, a brief and hasty denial of a statement, said to have been made by me respecting the last presidential election, and published in that paper of the 5th instant; I now submit to the public the following remarks, which will probably be the last I shall ever publish on that subject.

When I have occasionally engaged in political discussions, the conversation has generally turned on the political principles and practice of governments, rather than party politics. As I have never been a party man, in the strict sense of the word, and being under no particular obligations to any party, I have sometimes freely expressed my opinion of what I believe to be the errors of all parties; and this was one of the topics of the conversation which gave rise to the present controversy.

As to the last presidential election, I never did believe, and never said that I believed, that there was any bargain, purchase, sale or corrupt intrigue between the friends of Mr. Clay and the friends of Mr. Adams, and I never did in my own mind, attach the least degree of criminality to their conduct in that election. This was distinctly stated in the above mentioned conversation.

About the time of the election, I formed the opinion that there was an understanding, or an expectation, among the friends of Mr. Clay and the friends of Mr. Adams,

that if Mr. Adams was elected president, Mr. Clay would be appointed secretary of state. It is unnecessary to mention all the various circumstances and political appearances which induced me to form this opinion; suffice it to say, that I never have had any good reason to change it.

☞ I have ever said, that I received by a letter from a member of congress direct proof of an understanding, or agreement, between the friends of Mr. Clay and the friends of Mr. Adams, respecting the presidential election, then I have inadvertently stated that which is not true; for I have never received any such proof. I deem it honorable to confess my errors when convinced of them; but I shall make no concessions to the Jackson party—they have exchanged a neutral for an enemy, and they may make the most they can of the bargain.

What advantage could the friends of general Jackson expect to gain by repeating the experiment which has twice completely failed? They wanted to offer another sacrifice to their idol; and after consulting and deliberating six weeks, they concluded to drag forward and offer up—

October 13, 1827.

A. BOURNE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. The corps of engineers detached by the general government, left Baltimore on the 20th ult. in order to perform the duty assigned them, and it is with great pleasure we state that the survey following the ravine of the Patapsco, as far as Elliott's mills, 11 miles, has resulted in the ascertainment of the important fact, that, in the whole distance, the elevation is but 91 feet, being an average of but eight feet three inches per mile.

The zeal, talent and capital engaged in this Herculean enterprise, give the fullest assurance that it will be completed in the shortest period prescribed by possibility.

VIRGINIA. The legislature of this state commenced its annual session on Monday last. There was a very full meeting of both houses. We have a copy of gov. Giles' message. It is a *business-paper* that we are very glad to see. It describes, at much length and perspicuity, many local matters of great interest to the people of that commonwealth, and gives up only one column [of the "Enquirer"] to an argument against the power of the general government to make internal improvements and the tariff, both which he esteems to be unconstitutional. We intend to extract those parts that relate to general subjects, as soon as permitted by the press of national articles.

CLOSE VOTING. The Norfolk Beacon in its summary of intelligence brought by the Tally-Ho, from Liverpool, states that one of the most remarkable and protracted contests that history records, was going on in Liverpool for the office of mayor of that city. The canvass was conducted with unprecedented warmth, resting altogether upon the respective popularity of the candidates, Messrs. *Nicholas Robinson*, and *T. C. Porter*, both said to be gentlemen of fortune and the highest respectability, personal friends and of similar political opinions. The following is the state of the polls on each day:—

	Robinson.	Porter.
First day, Oct. 18th.	560	560
Second day, " 19th.	860	860
Third day, " 20th	1160	1160
Fourth day, " 22d	1440	1440
Fifth day, " 23d	1720	1720

And the election was to be continued on the 24th.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliament was prorogued to the 20th December. At the election for mayor of Liverpool the two rival candidates for five days in succession, received an equal number of votes!

At a dinner given to Mr. Hunt, at Cork, among other toasts the following was drunk with great enthusiasm:

"The United States—May their matchless democracy last forever, and its glorious achievements serve as a lesson, and an example to the oppressed."

from experience, may be expected to continue through the course of the ensuing year. In the meantime, an alleviation from the burden of the public debt will, in the three years, have been effected, to the amount of nearly sixteen millions, and the charge of annual interest will have been reduced upwards of one million. But among the maxims of political economy which the stewards of the public moneys should never suffer without urgent necessity to be transcended, is that of keeping the expenditures of the year within the limits of its receipts. The appropriations of the two last years, including the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund, have each equalled the promised revenue of the ensuing year. While we foresee with confidence that the public coffers will be replenished from the receipts, as fast as they will be drained by the expenditures, equal in amount to those of the current year, it should not be forgotten that they could ill suffer the exhaustion of larger disbursements.

The condition of the army, and of all the branches of the public service under the superintendence of the secretary of war, will be seen by the report from that officer, and the documents with which it is accompanied.

During the course of the last summer, a detachment of the army has been usefully and successfully called to perform their appropriate duties. At the moment when the commissioners appointed for carrying into execution certain provisions of the treaty of August 19th, 1825, with various tribes of the northwestern Indians, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, the unprovoked murder of several citizens, and other acts of unequivocal hostility committed by a party of the Winnebago tribe, one of those associated in the treaty, followed by indications of a menacing character, among other tribes of the same region, rendered necessary an immediate display of the defensive and protective force of the union in that quarter. It was accordingly exhibited by the immediate and concerted movements of the governors of the state of Illinois and of the territory of Michigan, and competent levies of militia, under their authority, with a corps of seven hundred men of United States troops under the command of general Atkinson, who, at the call of governor Cass, immediately repaired to the scene of danger from their station at St. Louis. Their presence dispelled the alarms of our fellow citizens on those borders, and overawed the hostile purposes of the Indians. The perpetrators of the murders were surrendered to the authority and operation of our laws; and every appearance of purposed hostility from those Indian tribes has subsided.

Although the present organization of the army, and the administration of its various branches of service, are, upon the whole, satisfactory, they are yet susceptible of much improvement in particulars, some of which have been heretofore submitted to the consideration of congress, and others are now first presented in the report of the secretary of war.

The expediency of providing for additional numbers of officers in the two corps of engineers will, in some degree, depend upon the number and extent of the objects of national importance upon which congress may think it proper that surveys should be made, conformably to the act of the 30th of April, 1824. Of the surveys which, before the last session of congress, had been made under the authority of that act, reports were made:

1. Of the board of internal improvement on the Chenapeake and Ohio canal.
2. On the continuance of the national road from Cumberland to the tide waters within the District of Columbia.
3. On the continuation of the national road from Canton to Zanesville.
4. On the location of the national road from Zanesville to Columbia.
5. On the continuation of the same road to the seat of government in Missouri.
6. On a post road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
7. Of a survey of Kenashee river, (in part.)
8. On a national road from Washington to Buffalo.
9. On the survey of Saginaw harbor and river.
10. On a canal from lake Platchemitan to the Mississippi river.
11. On surveys at Edgemoon, Newburyport, and Hyannis harbor.

12. On survey of La Plaisance Bay, in the territory of Michigan.

And reports are now prepared, and will be submitted to congress:

On surveys of the peninsula of Florida, to ascertain the practicability of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, across that peninsula; and also, of the country between the bays of Mobile and of Pensacola, with the view of connecting them together by a canal:

On surveys of a route for a canal to connect the waters of James and Great Kenhawa rivers;

On the survey of the Swash in Pamlico Sound, and that of Cape Fear, below the town of Wilmington, in North Carolina:

On the survey of the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee river, and for a route for a contemplated communication between the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers, in the state of Alabama.

Other reports of surveys, upon objects pointed out by the several acts of congress, of the last and preceding sessions, are in the progress of preparation, and most of them may be completed before the close of this session. All the officers of both corps of engineers, with several other persons duly qualified, have been constantly employed upon these services, from the passage of the act of 30th April, 1824, to this time. Were no other advantage to accrue to the country from their labors than the fund of topographical knowledge which they have collected and communicated, that alone would have been a profit to the union more than adequate to all the expenditures which have been devoted to the object; but the appropriations for the repair and continuation of the Cumberland road, for the construction of various other roads, for the removal of obstructions from the rivers and harbors, for the erection of light-houses, beacons, piers, and boys, and for the completion of canals, undertaken by individual associations, but needing the assistance of means and resources more comprehensive than individual enterprise can command, may be considered rather as treasures laid up from the contributions of the present age, for the benefit of posterity, than as unrequited applications of the accruing revenues of the nation. To such objects of permanent improvement to the condition of the country, of real addition to the wealth as well as to the comfort of the people by whose authority and resources they have been effected, from three to four millions of the annual income of the nation have, by laws enacted at the three most recent sessions of congress, been applied, without trenching upon the necessities of the treasury; without adding a dollar to the taxes or debts of the community; without suspending even the steady and regular discharge of the debts contracted in former days, which, within the same three years, have been diminished by the amount of nearly sixteen millions of dollars.

The same observations are, in a great degree, applicable to the appropriations made for fortifications upon the coasts and harbors of the United States, for the maintenance of the military academy at West Point, and for the various objects under the superintendence of the department of the navy. The report of the secretary of the navy, and those from the subordinate branches of both the military departments, exhibit to congress, in minute detail, the present condition of the public establishments dependent upon them; the execution of the acts of congress relating to them; and the views of the officers engaged in the several branches of the service, concerning the improvements which may tend to their perfection. The fortifications of the coasts, and the gradual increase and improvement of the navy, are parts of a great system of national defence, which has been upwards of ten years in progress, and which, for a series of years to come, will continue to claim the constant and persevering protection and superintendence of the legislative authority. Among the measures which have emanated from these principles, the act of the last session of congress, for the gradual improvement of the navy, holds a conspicuous place. The collection of timber for the future construction of vessels of war; the preservation and reproduction of the species of timber peculiarly adapted to that purpose; the construction of dry docks for the use of the navy; the erection of a marine railway for the repair of the public ships, and

the improvement of the navy yards for the preservation of the public property deposited in them; have all received from the executive the attention required by that act, and will continue to receive it, steadily proceeding towards the execution of all its purposes. The establishment of a naval academy, furnishing the means of theoretic instruction to the youths who devote their lives to the service of their country upon the ocean, still solicits the sanction of the legislature. Practical seamanship, and the art of navigation, may be acquired upon the cruises of the squadrons, which, from time to time, are despatched to distant seas; but a competent knowledge, even of the art of ship building, the higher mathematics and astronomy; the literature which can place our officers on a level of polished education with the officers of other maritime nations; the knowledge of the laws, municipal and national, which, in their intercourse with foreign states and their governments, are continually called into operation; and above all, that acquaintance with the principles of honour and justice, with the higher obligations of morals; and of general laws, human and divine, which constitute the great distinction between the warrior patriot, and the licensed robber and pirate; these can be systematically taught and eminently acquired only in a permanent school, stationed upon the shore, and provided with the teachers, the instruments, and the books, conversant with and adapted to the communication of the principles of these respective sciences to the youthful and inquiring mind.

The report from the postmaster general exhibits the condition of that department, as highly satisfactory for the present, and still more promising for the future. Its receipts for the year ending the first of July last, amounted to one million four hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars, and exceeded its expenditures by upwards one hundred thousand dollars. It cannot be an over sanguine estimate to predict that, in less than ten years, of which one half have elapsed, the receipts will have been more than doubled. In the mean time, a reduced expenditure upon established routes has kept pace with increased facilities of public accommodation, and additional services have been obtained and reduced rates of compensation. Within the last year the transportation of the mail in stages has been greatly augmented. The number of post offices has been increased to seven thousand; and it may be anticipated that, while the facilities of intercourse between fellow-citizens, in person or by correspondence, will soon be carried to the door of every villager in the union, a yearly surplus of revenue will accrue, which may be applied as the wisdom of congress, under the exercise of their constitutional powers, may devise for the further establishment and improvement of the public roads, or by adding still further to the facilities in the transportation of the mail. Of the indications of the prosperous condition of our country, none can be more pleasing than those presented by the multiplying relations of personal and intimate intercourse between the citizens of the union dwelling at the remotest distances from each other.

Among the subjects which have heretofore occupied the earnest solicitude and attention of congress, is the management and disposal of that portion of the property of the nation which consists of the public lands. The acquisition of them, made at the expense of the whole union, not only in treasure but in blood, marks a right of property in them equally extensive. By the report and statements from the general land office, now communicated, it appears, that, under the present government of the United States, a sum little short of thirty-three millions of dollars has been paid from the common treasury, for that portion of this property which has been purchased from France and Spain, and for the extinction of the aboriginal titles. The amount of lands acquired is near two hundred and sixty millions of acres, of which, on the first of January, 1826, about one hundred and thirty-nine millions of acres had been surveyed, and little more than nineteen millions of acres had been sold. The amount paid into the treasury by the purchasers of the lands sold is not yet equal to the sums paid for the whole, but leaves a small balance to be refunded; the proceeds of the sales of the lands have long been pledged to the creditors of the nation; a pledge from which we have reason to hope that they will in a very few years be

redeemed. The system upon which this great national interest has been managed was the result of long, anxious, and persevering deliberation; matured and modified by the progress of our population and the lessons of experience, it has been hitherto eminently successful. More than nine-tenths of the lands still remain the common property of the union, the appropriation and disposal of which are sacred trusts in the hands of congress. Of the lands sold, a considerable part were conveyed under extended credits, which, in the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the value of lands, and of their produce, became oppressively burdensome to the purchasers. It can never be the interest or the policy of the nation to wring from its own citizens the reasonable profits of their industry and enterprise, by holding them to the rigorous import of disastrous engagements. In March, 1821, a debt of twenty-two millions of dollars, due by purchasers of the public lands, had accumulated, which they were unable to pay. An act of congress, of the 2d of March, 1821, came to their relief, and has been succeeded by others; the latest being the act of the 4th of May, 1826, the indulgent provisions of which expired on the 4th of July last. The effect of these laws has been to reduce the debt from the purchasers, to a remaining balance of about four millions three hundred thousand dollars due; more than three-fifths of which are for lands within the state of Alabama. I recommend to congress the revival and continuance, for a further term, of the beneficent accommodations to the public debtors, of that statute, and submit to their consideration, in the same spirit of equity, the remission, under proper discriminations, of the forfeitures of partial payments on account of purchases of the public lands, so far as to allow of their application to other payments.

There are various other subjects, of deep interest to the whole union, which have heretofore been recommended to the consideration of congress, as well by my predecessors, as under the impression of the duties devolving upon me, by myself. Among these are the debt, rather of justice than gratitude, to the surviving warriors of the revolutionary war; the extension of the judicial administration of the federal government to those extensive and important members of the union, which, having risen into existence since the organization of the present judiciary establishment, now constitute at least one third of its territory, power, and population; the formation of a more effective and uniform system for the government of the militia; and the amelioration, in some form or modification, of the diversified and often oppressive codes relating to insolvency. Amidst the multiplicity of topics of great national concernment which may recommend themselves to the calm and patriotic deliberations of the legislature, it may suffice to say, that, on these and all other measures, which may receive their sanction, my hearty cooperation will be given, conformably to the duties enjoined upon me, and under the sense of all the obligations prescribed by the constitution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, December 4, 1827.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

Dec. 3. The hour of meeting having arrived, the *vice president* took the chair. The roll of senators having been called over by Mr. *Laurie* the secretary, it appeared that every member was in attendance, except Mr. *Webster* of Massachusetts, and Mr. *Thomas* of Illinois.

The oath of office was then administered to such members as, having been elected since the last session, now take their seats for six years from the present time.

On motion of Mr. *Macon*, the secretary was ordered to wait upon the house of representatives, and inform them that a quorum of the senate was present, and ready to proceed to business. He returned, and reported that the house had not yet elected their speaker.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, then rose to give notice that, on Wednesday next, he should ask leave to introduce a bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt." Mr. *J.* accompanied this notice with a few remarks, stating his desire that this subject might receive the early attention of the senate, so that its fate might, without farther delay, be made known to the nation. He considered it his duty to press the subject at the present session, and

governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right, to be definitively settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, recently taken place, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the governor of the state of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the secretary of state and the minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of those inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to congress.

While so many of the subjects of high interest to the friendly relations between the two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonial possessions, have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement.

At the commencement of the last session of congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British government, of access, in vessels of the United States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the officers of an act of parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior act of parliament, of 1822, opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of congress, at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient in their concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdiction. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations for the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a proclamation was issued, on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 6th section of the act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse authorized by the British act of parliament, of 24th June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been, by the subsequent acts of parliament, of 5th July, 1825, and the order of council, of 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this proclamation, by the terms of the act under which it was issued, has been that each and every provision of the act concerning navigation, of 18th April, 1818, and of the act supplementary thereto, of 15th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a proclamation of the governor of the island of St. Christopher and of the Virgin islands, inviting, for three months from the 23rd of August last the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute the export

portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favor that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is in the meantime satisfactory to know, that, apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction.

With the other maritime and commercial nations of Europe, our intercourse continues, with little variation. Since the cessation, by the convention of 24th June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing. A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew that negotiation; and in acceding to the proposal, we have expressed the wish that it might be extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relations between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of our independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it is has occasionally been since that time, it can by us never be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection, equally friendly in spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made, by the minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of the United States, to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to this consideration, to the determination of a sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honorable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, has been concluded with the Kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the senate for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a minister plenipotentiary from the Hanseatic republics of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for the negotiation of a treaty of amity and commerce between that ancient and renowned league and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the emperor Nicholas to the imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated, and have been recently testified by the appointment of a minister plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they enjoy so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessings of self-government, which by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring

forth their blood. The sympathies which the people and government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their government, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious president, a translation of which is now communicated to congress, the representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and independence has continued to prevail; and if signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been superseded by the expulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which have constantly followed the southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their independence to regulate as to them shall seem fit, we hail with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their preserving and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which are so well suited to the genius and temper of the Americans. It has been therefore with some concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the republics of the south, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe to be the interest of all. Among the results of this state of things has been that the treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this congress, while a manifestation was intended on the part of the United States, of the most friendly disposition towards the southern republics by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles, in the regulation of their international relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the congress, one of the two ministers commissioned on the part of the United States has returned to the bosom of his country, while the ministers charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remain authorized to attend at the conferences of the congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a treaty of peace, actually signed between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil, would supersede all further occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian government. At their last session, congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockade, and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussion, at Rio de Janeiro, of these wrongs sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that government itself, the charge d'affaires of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interest of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it

his duty, without waiting for instructions to terminate his official functions, to demand his passports and return to the United States. This movement dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interest of his country; motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian government however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their charge d'affaires, residing here, that a successor to the late representative of the United States near that government, the appointment of whom they desired, should be received and treated with the respect due to his character, and that indemnity should be promptly made for all injuries inflicted on citizens of the United States, or their property, contrary to the laws of nations, a temporary commission as charge d'affaires to that country has been issued, which it is hoped will entirely restore the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two governments, and the friendly relations between their respective nations.

Turning from the momentous concerns of our union, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to those of the deepest interest in the administration of our internal affairs, we find the revenues of the present year corresponding as nearly as might be expected to the anticipations of the last, and presenting an aspect still more favourable in the promise of the next. The balance in the treasury, on the first of January last, was six million three hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty six dollars and eighteen cents. The receipts from that day to the 30th of September last, as near as the returns of them yet received can show, amount to sixteen millions eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-two cents. The receipts of the present quarter, estimated at four millions five hundred and fifteen thousand, added to the above, form an aggregate of twenty-one million four hundred thousand dollars of receipts. The expenditures of the year may perhaps amount to twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars, presenting a small excess over the receipts. But, of these twenty-two millions; upwards of six have been applied to the discharge of the principal of the public debt; the whole amount of which, approaching seventy-four millions on the first of January last, will, on the first day of next year, fall short of sixty-seven millions and a half. The balance in the treasury, on the first of January next, it is expected will exceed five millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a sum exceeding that of the first of January, 1825, though falling short of that exhibited on the first of January last.

It was foreseen that the revenue of the present year would not equal that of the last, which had itself been less than that of the next preceding year. But the hope has been realized which was entertained, that these deficiencies would in nowise interrupt the steady operation of the discharge of the public debt by the annual ten millions devoted to that object by the act of 3d March, 1817.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September last, is twenty-one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand, and the probable amount of that which will be secured during the remainder of the year, is five millions seven hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars; forming a sum total of twenty seven millions. With the allowances for drawbacks and contingent deficiencies which may occur, though not specifically foreseen, we may safely estimate the receipts of the ensuing year at twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars; a revenue for the next, equal to the expenditure of the present year.

The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the union for the total discharge of the public debt, will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of congress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds. The depression upon the receipts of the revenue which had commenced with the year 1826, continued with increased severity during the two first quarters of the present year. The returning tide began to flow with the third quarter, and, so far as we can judge

Ohio.
William H. Harrison Benjamin Ruggles.
Louisiana.
Dominique Bouligny Josiah S. Johnston.
Indiana.
William Hendricks James Noble.
Mississippi.
Thomas H. Williams Powhattan Ellis.†
Illinois.
Elias K. Kane Jesse B. Thomas.
Alabama.
Henry Chambers William R. King.
Missouri.
David Barton Thomas H. Benton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine—7.
John Anderson James W. Ripley*
Samuel Butman* Peleg Sprague
Hafus McIntire Joseph F. Wingate*
Jeremiah O'Brien.
New Hampshire—6.
David Barker, Jr. Joseph Healy.
Ichabod Bartlett Jonathan Harvey
Titus Brown* Thomas Whipple, Jr.
Vermont—5.
Benjamin Swift Rollin C. Mallary
Daniel A. A. Buck† George E. Wales†
Jonathan Hunt.*

Massachusetts—13.
Samuel C. Allen Benjamin Gorham†
John Bailey — Hodges*
Isaac C. Bates* John Locke
B. W. Crowninshield John Reed
John Davis Joseph Richardson*
Henry W. Dwight John Varnum
Edward Everett.

Rhode Island—2.
Tristram Burges Dutee J. Pearce.

Connecticut—6.
John Baldwin Orange Merwin
Noyes Barber Elisha Phelps
Ralph J. Ingersoll David Plant.*

New York—34.
Daniel D. Barnard* Henry C. Martindale
George O. Belden* Dudley Marvin
Rudolph Bunner* John Magee*
C. C. Cambreleng John Maynard*
Samuel Chase Thomas J. Oakley†
John C. Clark S. Van Rensselaer
John D. Dickinson* Henry R. Storrs
Jonas Earll, Jr. James Strong
Daniel G. Garnsey John G. Stower*
Nathaniel Garrow* John W. Taylor
John I. De Graff* Phineas L. Tracy
John Hallock, jr. Gulian C. Verplanck
Solah R. Hobbie* Aaron Ward
Martin Hoffman John J. Wood*
Jerome Johnson Silas Wood
Richard Keece* David Woodcock†
Henry Markell Silas Wright, jr.

New Jersey—6.
Lewis Condict Samuel Swan
George Holcombe Hedge Thompson*
Isaac Pierson* Ebenezer Tucker.

Delaware—1.
Kensy Johns, jr.*

Pennsylvania—26.
William Adams Charles Miner
Samuel Anderson* John Mitchell
Stephen Barlow* Samuel McKean
James Buchanan Robert Orr, jr.
Richard Coulter* William Ramsay*
Chauncey Forward John Sergeant†
Joseph Frey, jr.* James S. Stephenson
Inez Green* John B. Stergert*
Samuel D. Ingham Andrew Stewart
George Kremer Joel B. Sutherland*
Adam King* Espy Van Horne
Joseph Lawrence Janca Wilson
Daniel H. Miller George Wolf.

Maryland—9.
John Barney Michael C. Sprigg*

Clement Dorsey
Levin Gale*
John Leeds Kerr
Peter Little.
G. C. Worthington
John C. Weems
Ephraim K. Wilson.

Virginia—22.
Robert Allen Nath. H. Claiborne
Mark Alexander Thomas Davenport
William S. Archer John Floyd
Wm. Armstrong Isaac Leffler*
John S. Barbour Lewis Maxwell
Phillip P. Barbour Charles F. Mercer
Burwell Bassett William M'Coy
Thomas Newton Alexander Stayth†
John Randolph† Andrew Stevenson
William C. Rives John Talliferro
John Roane James Trezvant.

North Carolina—13.
Willis Alston Gabriel Holmes
Daniel L. Barringer John Long
John H. Bryan Lemuel Sawyer
Samuel P. Carson A. H. Shepherd*
Henry W. Conner Daniel Turner*
John Culpeper† Lewis Williams.
Thomas Hall†

South Carolina—9.
John Carter Wm. D. Martin*
Warren R. Davis* Thomas R. Mitchell
William Drayton Wm. T. Nakkolls*
James Hamilton, jr. Starling Tucker.
George McDuffie.

Georgia—7.
John Floyd* Goe. E. Gilmer†
Tomlinson Fort* Wilson Lumpkin†
Charles E. Haynes Wiley Thompson.

Kentucky—12.
Richard A. Buckner Thomas Metcalfe
James Clark Robert M'Hatton
Henry Daniel* Thomas P. Moore
Joseph Lecompte Charles A. Wickliffe
Robert P. Letcher Joel Yancey
Chittenden Lyon* (One vacancy.)

Tennessee—9.
John Bell* Pryor Lea*
John Blair John H. Marable
David Crockett* James C. Michell
Robert Desha* James K. Polk
Jacob C. Isaacks

Ohio—14.
Mordecai Bartley John Sloane
Philemon Beecher Wm. Stanbery*
Wm. Creighton, jr.† Joseph Vance
John Davenport Samuel F. Vinton
James Findlay Elisha Whittlesey
William M'Lean John Woods
Wm Russell* John C. Wright

Louisiana—3.
Wm. L. Brent Edward Livingston
Henry H. Gurley.

Indiana—3.
Thomas H. Blake* Oliver H. Smith*
Jonathan Jennings.

Mississippi—1.
William Hale.

Illinois—1.
Joseph Duncan.*

Alabama—3.
Gabriel P. Moore John M'Kee
George W. Owen.

Missouri—1.
Edward Bates.*

Arkansas—vacant.
Michigan—Austin F. Wing.
Florida—Joseph M. White.

*New members—†Members of a previous congress but not of the last.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the senate and of the house of representatives: A revolution of the seasons has nearly been completed since the representatives of the people and the states of

this union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never-slumbering eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labors of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyment as large and liberal as the indulgence of Heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate, the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams, which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the union are constantly recurring to demand the attention of the federal legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two houses, after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration, from time to time, subjects in which the interests of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the government of Great Britain, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purposes of the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent convention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the proclamation issued on the nineteenth day of March last, publishing this convention, is herewith communicated to congress. The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first article of the treaty of Ghent has been duly received, and the commission instituted, conformably to the act of congress of the second of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labors. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of gratulation to ourselves, but has had the happiest effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in softening asperities upon other objects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The conventions of 3d July, 1815, and of 20th October, 1818, will expire, by their own limitation, on the 20th October, 1823. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite

period of time, after the expiration of the above mentioned conventions; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other. Treaties of commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an over-reaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations on the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and, in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such states, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two conventions, for continuing in force those above mentioned, have been concluded between the plenipotentiaries of the two governments, on the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the treaties of peace, of November, 1782, and September, 1783, between the United States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties, since that time, several questions of boundary between their respective territories have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiations of the treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definitive arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate commissions, consisting of two commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire and the other by partial agreement. The commissioners of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent have finally disagreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth convention, concluded at London by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the senate.

While these questions have been pending, incidents have occurred, of conflicting pretensions and of a dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispute between the two nations. By a common understanding between

should have done so at the last, but he had forborne in consideration of its being the short session of congress, and a crowd of other business demanding the attention of the senate.

Mr. Cobb offered the usual resolution respecting the furnishing of newspapers for the use of the senators; which was agreed to, with one dissenting voice.

A message was received from the house of representatives by their clerk, announcing that a quorum of that house had assembled; that Andrew Stevenson, of Va. had been elected their speaker, and that they were ready to proceed to business.

Soon after, a second message informed the senate that the house had passed a joint resolution, that a committee be appointed by each house, to wait on the president of the United States, and inform him that they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

The resolution was concurred in, and Messrs. Mason, and Smith of Md. were appointed a committee on the part of the senate.

The senate then adjourned.

December 4. After the message of the president of the United States was read, its printing ordered, and the hour of meeting fixed at 12 o'clock—

A motion to adjourn was made, but withdrawn: when, Mr. Eaton, after some prefatory remarks in relation to the embarrassing situation of the secretary of the senate, who was at a loss to know who was to be considered as the senate printer, offered the following preamble and resolution:

"In pursuance of a joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives, passed in 1819 regulating the subject of printing for the two houses, respectively, an election having been had by the senate during the last session, for a printer to the senate, and Duff Green having, according to the provisions of the said resolution, received the greatest number of votes: therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the senate, the said Duff Green is duly elected printer of the senate."

After a debate of some animation, in which Messrs. Eaton, Hayne, Benton, Berrien, and Woodbury, advocated, and Messrs. Macon, Harrison, Chambers, and Robbins, opposed the resolution, (ineffectual attempts having been made to lay it on the table, and to postpone its consideration until to-morrow) it was carried by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Benton, Berrien, Branch, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Hayne, Johnson, of Kentucky, Kane, King, McKinley, McLane, Ridgely, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Tazewell, Tyler, White, Williams, Woodbury—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bateman, Bell, Boulogny, Chambers, Chase, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnston, of Louisiana, Knight, Macon, Marks, Noble, Parris, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Willey—19.

The senate then adjourned.

Dec. 5. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, agreeably to leave, introduced a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; which was read the first time, and passed to a second reading.

The vice president laid before the senate a communication from the department of war, relative to proposals received for printing a system of military tactics; and also the secretary's account of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the senate for the past year. And then

The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 4, 1827. The house was called to order by M. St. Clair Clarke, clerk of the house, precisely at twelve o'clock, and the roll of the house being called over by states, it appeared that every member was present except six, viz. Mr. Oakley of New York, Mr. Holcombe of New Jersey, Mr. Bryan of North Carolina, Mr. Davis of South Carolina, and a vacancy in each of the states of Georgia and Kentucky.

Two hundred and seven members, out of two hundred and thirteen, having answered to their names, the house proceeded to ballot for a speaker.

Mr. Sprague and Mr. Haynes being named tellers, reported the following as the result of the balloting:

For Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 104
 For John W. Taylor, of New York, 94
 For P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, 4
 Scattering votes, 3

A Stevenson, of Va. having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared to be duly elected. On being conducted to the chair, the speaker addressed the house in the following terms:

Gentlemen: In accepting the distinguished honor which you have been pleased to confer upon me, I am penetrated with feelings of profound respect and the deepest gratitude, and I receive it as the most flattering testimony of your confidence and favor. The office of speaker of this house has been justly considered one of high and exalted character—arduous, in relation to the abilities necessary to its execution, and severely responsible and laborious. Its honor is to be measured by no ordinary standard of value. The individual, therefore, who shall fill this chair to his own reputation, and the advantage of the house, must be distinguished alike by knowledge, integrity and diligence; he should possess an impartiality, which secures confidence; a dignity that commands respect; and a temper and affability that disarm contention. From his general character and personal qualities, he must derive a power that will give force to his interpositions, and procure respect for his decisions. He must conciliate the esteem of the enlightened body over which he presides.

These, gentlemen, are some of the leading qualifications necessary for this arduous station. I certainly do not possess them. I know my own inability too well to believe that I shall be enabled to meet the expectations of my friends, or discharge the high trust reposed in me in a manner suitable to its dignity and importance. Bringing with me but little knowledge or experience, I shall, no doubt, often err, and stand in need of your utmost forbearance. Let me hope that, on such occasions, you will scan my conduct with candor and liberality, and extend towards me the same kind indulgence which has heretofore characterised your conduct to the chair. All that I can promise, will be a devotion of my time to your service, and an independent discharge of my duties in a plain and manly way. My gratitude for a distinction so little merited, shall stimulate me to supply, by diligence and application, what I want in knowledge and ability; and, however I may fail in other respects, I shall endeavor, at least, to entitle myself to the suffrages of zeal and impartiality.

I need not admonish you, gentlemen, of the magnitude of your trust, nor say any thing as to the manner in which it ought to be discharged. We must all be sensible, that, in the deliberations and proceedings of this house, the character and permanent interests of our common country are deeply involved. It was in the organization and purity of this branch of the national government, (endeared to their warmest affections) that our fathers believed they had provided the best security for the principles of free government, and the liberty and happiness of the people. Virtuous, enlightened, and patriotic, this house may justly be regarded as the citadel of American liberty.

Animated, then, by a virtuous and enlightened zeal, let us endeavor to realize the just expectations of our constituents; and let our proceedings be characterized by a cool and deliberate exertion of the talents, fortitude, and patriotism of the house, as the surest and best means of sustaining the honor, and promoting the welfare and happiness of our beloved country.

The oath to support the constitution of the United States was then administered by Mr. Newton, the father of the house, to the speaker, and then, by the speaker, successively, to all the members from the several states.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, of N. C. it was Resolved, unanimously, That Matthew St. Clair Clarke, clerk to the late house of representatives, be appointed clerk to this house.

On motion of Mr. Ward, of N. Y. it was Resolved, unanimously, That John Oswald Dunn be appointed sergeant at arms to this house—that Benjamin Burch be appointed principal doorkeeper, and Overton Carr assistant doorkeeper to the same.

[These gentlemen filled the same offices for the last and several preceding congresses.]

The following named gentlemen then appeared, and took seats as delegates from territories, viz:

From the territory of Michigan—Adam F. Wing.

From the territory of Florida—Joseph M. White.

A message was received from the senate, by Mr. Lowrie, their secretary, acquainting the house that a quorum had been formed, and that the senate was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, it was

Resolved, That two chaplains, of different denominations, be elected by congress, to serve during the present session, one by each house, who shall interchange weekly.

And then, on motion of the same gentleman, Friday next, at 1 o'clock, was assigned for the election on the part of this house.

On motion of Mr. Ward, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the rules and orders established by the late house of representatives, be deemed and taken to be the rules and orders of proceeding to be observed in this house, until a revision or alteration shall have taken place.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass, it was

Resolved, That the clerk of this house be instructed to cause the members thereof to be furnished with such newspapers as they may, respectively, direct: *Provided*, that the expense of each member does not exceed the price of three daily papers.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, on the part of this house, to join such committee as has been, or may be, appointed on the part of the senate, to wait on the president of the United States, and inform him that quorums of the two houses have assembled, and that congress are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mr. Everett were appointed of the committee on the part of the house.

On motion of Mr. McCoy, it was

Ordered, That the daily hour to which the house shall stand adjourned, be twelve o'clock, meridian, until otherwise ordered.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 4. Mr. Bryan, of North Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Van Rensselaer, from the committee, reported that the president would make a communication at 12 o'clock, &c.

Mr. Little moved an order that the standing committees should be appointed to-morrow; but agreed that it should lie upon the table for the present, to allow the speaker a little more time, there being above seventy new members.

Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, presented the memorial of Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, and others, surviving officers of the revolutionary army, praying payment of the arrears of pay due to them for their services in that army; which was, on motion of Mr. Condict, referred to a select committee of seven members.

The president's message was then received and read—(as inserted in preceding pages of this sheet). It was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed, &c.—and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, December 5. The following gentlemen have been appointed to compose the committee on the memorial of the revolutionary officers.

Mr. Burges, Mr. Condict, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee.

The speaker laid before the house the following communication:

Treasury department,
Comptroller's office, 5th Dec. 1827.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of the act of congress, passed the 3d March, 1809, entitled "an act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments," and of the act passed the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "an act providing for the prompt settlement of the public accounts," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the following documents, received from the 3d auditor of the treasury:

1. Statement of the names of such officers as have not rendered their accounts within the year, or have balances unaccounted for, advanced one year prior to the 30th September last.

2. Statement of the accounts which have remained unsettled, or on which balances have been due more than three years, prior to the 30th September last.

3. Abstract of moneys advanced prior to the 3d of March, 1809, on the books of the late accountant of the war department, and which remained to be accounted for on the books of the 3d auditor, on the 30th September last.

I also transmit herewith, a copy of a communication received from that officer, containing explanations in relation to the accompanying statements.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. ANDERSON, *comptroller*.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

Treasury department,

Third auditor's office, 4th Dec. 1827.

SIR: I have the honor to remark, in relation to the accompanying statement of accounts unsettled, or on which balances appear to be due more than three years, on the 30th September last, that, since the presentation of the like statement for the year 1826, the sums therein mentioned to be outstanding, of moneys advanced prior to the 3d March, 1817, and amounting

to	\$2,257,647 54
Has been decreased to	1,978,424 87

And that, of this deduction, 292,222 77 the sums refunded, and which are to be carried to the credit of the surplus fund, amount to \$27,712 36. With great respect

PETER HAGNER, *auditor*.

Hon. Joseph Anderson.

First comptroller of the treasury

The letters and documents were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. Wickliffe rose, and addressed the chair as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I have risen to propose the resolution which I hold in my hand, as a testimony of respect due to my deceased friend and colleague. It may be expected of me that I should say something in reference to the character of the man for whose memory I ask of this house an expression of their respect. To those with whom he was associated, for the last two years, as a member of congress, no commendation from me can be necessary. It was in the walks of private life I have known him longest and best, and it was there his virtues and usefulness were most conspicuous. I move you that the house come to the following resolution.

Mr. W. then presented a resolution for wearing the mourning usual on such occasions, in testimony of respect for the memory of the late William S. Young, which was unanimously agreed to, and then

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—DEC. 6.

In the senate. Mr. Noble introduced a bill to enable the legislature of Indiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that state—at the request of the legislature and for reasons assigned. It was passed to a second reading.

Monday next was assigned for appointing the standing committees, and then the senate adjourned to that day.

In the house. After some small matters had been attended to—

The house proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Little, made on the 4th instant, for the appointment of the standing committees; when the motion was agreed to; and the appointment of the committees was ordered, accordingly.

And the house then adjourned till Monday next, until which time the names of the gentlemen composing the committees will not be officially announced.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 16—VOL. IX.]

BALTIMORE, DEC 15, 1827.

[VOL. XXXIII WHOLE No. 549

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS. We have made an effort, and inserted the whole of the treasury report—those from the other departments will follow as rapidly as possible. They shew the business and affairs of the nation in a very masterly manner, and with all the frankness and simplicity of truth—which would make known every thing, conceal nothing useful to be known.

The present plan of the executive, to accompany the message of the chief magistrate with simple reports from the great departments of state and the general post-office, is admirably fitted to subscribe the public intelligence, and, of course, to promote the public interest. To each department is assigned the charge of its own proper business, and all has been apparently attended to with a degree of zeal, talent and fidelity never before surpassed—and the whole machinery of the government proceeds in beautiful harmony, to accomplish the sublime purposes of our Institutions; and, though the nation is agitated with the administration, we are not less resolutely, to give effect to the laws, to protect persons and property, and increase the means or apply the resources of our country, in its majestic march to greatness. These are subjects on which the patriot dwells with delight; and, whatever personal preferences may exist, all agree to extol and support the republican system; and with the arrangement of the nation's business, we think that all may be pleased.

The report from the secretary of state is short—the principal matters belonging to that department naturally presented themselves for notice in the president's message—but the reports from the treasury, war and navy departments are full and exceedingly interesting. Of that from the treasury, clear in its details and precise in its suggestions as to matters of finance, we feel diffident to express a particular opinion, least its triumphant vindication of principles so long entertained and faithfully supported by us, might lead into extravagant praise; but we may be allowed to offer our grateful thanks to the administration, or Mr. Rush, as its organ, for this momentous exposition of facts—which, whatever may be their effect upon the national legislature, will remain a monument of profound thought and practical talent.

BANK OF THE U. S. All the readers of this paper, and thousands of others, are aware of our opinion as to the establishment of this corporation, and of the free remarks that we made upon certain of its operations in days that have past. It exists, however, by the sanction of every tribunal which "we the people" have "ordained," and it is *dear* to support the institution while its affairs are rightfully conducted, during the limit of its charter. Then a question will arise that will be fairly before the people for discussion; but until then, the rights vested in the corporation, either express or implied, should not be violated, and persons who have vested their money in the bank, as on the faith of the nation, may not be injured.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, has proposed the sale of the stock held by the United States in this bank—see congressional proceedings. The mere suggestion will be productive of injury—abroad. It is true, it might yield some advances; but it would, unnecessarily, depress the price of the stock, and shew a fickleness, in our opinion, more injurious than the value of the whole now vested.—We are glad to believe that the proposition will "lie upon the table."

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

December 10. The annual report of the secretary of the treasury was communicated by the vice president, and 1,500 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

After several gentlemen had given notice of their intention to introduce different bills,

Vol. XXXIII—No. 16.

The senate proceeded to the election of its officers for the present congress, when the following individuals were declared to be elected, and took the oaths of their respective offices:

Walter Lovrie, secretary. *Mountjoy Bayly*, sergeant at arms and doorkeeper. *Henry Sims*, assistant doorkeeper.

This being the day appointed for the election of the standing committees, the senate proceeded to ballot for the chairman and members of each in rotation, when the following appointments were made:

Committee on foreign relations—Mr. Macon, chairman; Messrs. Sanford, Bell, Tazewell, and White.

Committee on finance—Mr. Smith, of Md. chairman; Messrs. McLane, Smith, of S. C. Parris, and Branch.

Committee on commerce—Mr. Woodbury, chairman; Messrs. Silsbee, McLane, Johnston, La. and Williams.

Committee on manufactures—Mr. Dickerson, chairman; Messrs. Knight, Ridgely, Ruggles, and Barnard.

Committee on agriculture—Mr. Branch, chairman; Messrs. Bateman, Willey, Boutigny, and Barnard.

Committee on military affairs—Mr. Harrison, chairman; Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Chandler, Barton, and Hendricks.

Committee on the militia—Mr. Chandler, chairman; Messrs. Harrison, McKinley, Marks, and Tyler.

Committee on naval affairs—Mr. Hayne, chairman; Messrs. Robbins, Tazewell, Seymour, and Woodbury.

The senate then adjourned.

December 11. Mr. *Baton* offered a resolution providing that the number of copies of any document ordered by the senate to be printed, shall be 637, except bills and amendments, the number of which shall not exceed four hundred to be distributed as heretofore.

The senate then proceeded to ballot for the committees not appointed yesterday, when the following were designated:

Committee on public lands—Messrs. Barton, King, Eaton, Ellis, Kane.

Committee on private land claims—Messrs. Smith, of S. C. Berrien, McKinley, Kane, Thomas.

Committee on Indian affairs—Messrs. Benton, Foot, King, Cobb, White.

Committee on claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Cobb, Chase, Rowan.

Committee on the judiciary—Messrs. Van Buren, Seymour, Berrien, Rowan, Hayne.

Committee on the post office and post roads—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. Silsbee, Ellis, Johnston, La. Tyler.

Committee on pensions—Messrs. Noble, Chase, Marks, Cobb, Foot.

Committee on the District of Columbia—Messrs. Eaton, Boutigny, Noble, Chambers, Ridgely.

Committee on contingent expenses—Messrs. Kane, Hendricks, Chambers.

Committee on expiring bills—Messrs. Marks, Parris, Willey.

It should have been stated that Mr. *Thomas*, of Illinois, attended in his place on Wednesday the 5th inst.

The senate adjourned.

December 12. Mr. *Harrison* introduced a bill repealing in part the duty on imported salt, which he prefaced with a few remarks.

A resolution proposed by Mr. *Robbins* directing an enquiry into the expediency of creating a custom house at Newport, R. I. was agreed to.

Mr. *Parris* introduced a bill supplementary to an act for the enrolling and licensing ships and vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and the Fisheries; and for the regulation of the same; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

A message was received from the president relative to the northern boundary line of Indiana, which was ordered

to be printed. [A copy was also transmitted to the house.]

Among the petitions presented this day was one from Susan Decatur, widow of commodore Decatur, praying compensation for the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia, in the bay of Tripoli. Referred to the committee on naval affairs. [A petition of the same tenor was presented to the house.]

Various portions of the message, communicated by the president of the U. States, at the commencement of the session, were referred to their respective committees. After other business, and an hour spent in the consideration of executive affairs, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 10. The following were announced as the standing committees of the house, appointed by the speaker, pursuant to the order of Thursday last:

Standing committees of the house of representatives, appointed by the speaker, under the rules of the house.

Of elections. Messrs. Sloane, Anderson, Alston, Tucker, of S. C. Claiborne, Phelps, Stower.

Of ways and means. Messrs. Randolph, McDuffie, Sprague, Verplanck, Dwight, Brent, Gilmer.

Of claims. Messrs. Williams, McCoy, Whittlesey, Barber, of Conn. Clark, of N. Y. McIntire, Ramsay.

Of commerce. Messrs. ~~Cambreleng, Newton, Thomson,~~ of Geo. Gorliam, Barney, Harvey, Sutherland.

Of public lands. Messrs. Isaacks, Vinton, Whipple, Jennings, Haile, Duncan, Davis.

On the post offices and post roads. Messrs. Ingham, McKean, Yancey, Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell.

On the district of Columbia. Messrs. Alexander, Ingersoll, Bryan, Weems, Kremer, Varnum, Allen, of Va.

On the judiciary. Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Livingston, Buchanan, Rives, Wickliffe, Kerr, Storrs.

On revolutionary claims. Messrs. Wolf, Hunt, Creighton, Dickinson, Tucker, of N. J. Fry, Healy.

On public expenditures. Messrs. Johnson, of N. Y. J. S. Barbour, Bailey, Martindale, Buck, Gale, Nuckolls.

On private land claims. Messrs. Buckner, Moore, of Alabama, Armstrong, Earll, Sheppard, Bates, of Missouri, Steregere.

On manufactures. Messrs. Mallary, Stevenson, of Pa. Condict, Moore, of Ky. Wright, of N. Y. Stanbery, Martin.

On Indian affairs. Messrs. McLean, McKee, Carson, Daniel, Swan, Simkin, Smith, of Indiana.

On foreign affairs. Messrs. Everett, Taylor, of N. Y. Archer, Sergeant, Drayton, Owen, Polk.

On military affairs. Messrs. Hamilton, Vance, Smyth, of Va. Desha, Floyd, of Georgia, Hobbie, Orr.

On naval affairs. Messrs. Hoffman, Bartlett, Crowninshield, Carter, Miller, Dorsey, Ripley.

On agriculture. Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Roane, Wilson, of Md. Barlow, Hallock, Merwin, Culpeper.

On the territories. Messrs. Strong, Clarke, of Ky. Sawyer, Wright, of Ohio, Bunner, Lea, Coalter.

On military pensions. Messrs. Burges, Mitchell, of Tenn. Bates, of Mass. Lawrence, Long, Lecompte, Forward.

On unfinished business. Messrs. Pearce, Reed, Wilson, of Pa.

On accounts. Messrs. Allen, of Mass. Belden, Plant.

On expenditures in the department of state. Messrs. Blair, Letcher, Trezvant.

On expenditures in the department of the treasury. Messrs. Hall, Mitchell, of Pa. Barriuger.

On expenditures in the department of war. Messrs. Haynes, Woodcock, Turner.

On expenditures in the department of the navy. Messrs. Little, Lyon, Keese.

On expenditures in the post office. Messrs. Holmes, Lefler, O'Brien.

On expenditures on public buildings. Messrs. Sprigg, John J. Wood, Switt.

Mr. Warren Davis, of South Carolina, appeared and was qualified.

The speaker communicated to the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by his annual report on the state of the finances. (See next page.) The

letter was read, and the report was referred to the committee of ways and means, and six thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed for the use of the members of the house.

After the transaction of other minor business, Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. begged to be excused from serving on the committee on naval affairs, but on the question being put the house refused to excuse him.

The house, in obedience to the order adopted on Thursday last, proceeded to ballot for a chaplain to congress, for the present session, on their part.

The rev. R. Post was nominated by Mr. Van Rensselaer.

The rev. R. W. Bailey, by Mr. Dwight.

The rev. J. Williams, by Mr. Bates of Missouri.

Upon an examination of the first ballot, it appeared that 184 votes had been taken; that

The rev. Mr. Post had	116 votes
The rev. Mr. Bailey	45
The rev. Mr. Williams	18
Scattering	5

So the rev. Reuben Post was chosen chaplain.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, the various parts of the president's message were referred to the different committees—that portion of it relative to the north eastern boundary having been referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the subject of the claims of the surviving warriors of the revolution to the same select committee to which was referred the petition of Aaron Ogden and others, of New Jersey.

Messrs. Mercer, Stewart, Woods, of Ohio, Marvin, Davis, of Mass. Gurley, and Bell, were appointed a committee on roads and canals.

Messrs. Metcalf, Floyd, of Va. Findlay, Ward, Beecher, McHatton, and Johns, were appointed a committee on the militia.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 11. Seventy petitions were presented this day, and referred to the appropriate committees. Among them we notice the following,

By Mr. Gorham. Of the wool growers, and manufacturers of woollens, of Massachusetts, for adequate protection of their respective interests.

By Mr. Drayton. Of the chamber of commerce, and of other citizens of Charleston—as also, of the agricultural society of South Carolina, against an augmentation of the duty on woollens.

These were referred to the committee on manufactures.

By Mr. Mercer. The memorial of the central committee of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal convention, and of the commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, and of those of the United States, appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the said canal—asking for aid from congress.

Referred to the committee on roads and canals.

On motion of Mr. Little,

The papers on file relative to the construction of a public road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, were referred to the committee on the post office and post roads.

Twenty three resolutions having local or general objects in view, were offered and disposed of; and as the subject matter will sufficiently appear in our future details of the proceedings, it is not necessary to notice them just now.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 12. In addition to the numerous petitions presented yesterday, sixty-five were presented to day, among others,

By Mr. Cambreleng.—Of the sugar refiners of New York, for an increase of the drawback on refined sugar exported, to six cents a pound.—Referred to the committee of ways and means.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Barney, yesterday, was taken up, read, and agreed to,

“Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this house, the examination and survey of a route for a canal from the city of Baltimore to the contemplated Chesapeake and Ohio canal, with the estimate and plan of the same.”

Resolutions were presented by Messrs. Barlett, Stevenson, of Pa. Johnson, Barnard, Smyth, of Va. Dray-

ton, Livingston, Ward, Archer, Gurley, White, Livingston, Everett, Van Rensselaer, Richardson, Wickliffe, Barney, Owen, Yancey, Blake, Wing, Livingston, Jennings, &c. referring certain matters to the consideration of the committees.

Mr. Little asked and obtained leave to introduce the following bill:

A bill fixing the ratio of representation after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and after the fifth census shall have been taken, the apportionment of the representation shall be in the ratio of one representative for every sixty thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the United States.

The bill was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the first comptroller of the treasury, relative to unsettled accounts, &c. which was laid on the table, when the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—DEC. 13.

In the senate a good deal of preparative business was transacted, but the following only requires particular notice at present.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Eaton, inquiring ~~into the expediency of~~ ~~providing and allowing~~ a drawback, at the island of Key West, on goods, wares, merchandise and articles, brought there from any other than a foreign port or place, was considered and adopted.

The following bills were read a second time, and referred:

A bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road;

A bill for the relief of the Columbian college, in the district of Columbia;

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Abraham Estis, and for other purposes;

A bill for the construction of a breakwater near the mouth of Delaware bay;

A bill to repeal, in part, the duty on imported salt; and

A bill supplementary to an act for the enrolling and licensing ships and vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries, and for the regulation of the same.

The rev. Mr. Ryland, having 26 votes, a plurality of the senate, was declared to be elected chaplain of that body.

House of representatives. Among the numerous resolutions presented this day was the following, by Mr. P. Barbour.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the sale of that portion of the stock of the bank of the United States which is held by the government of the United States, and the application of the proceeds thereof to the payment of the public debt.

In offering the above resolution, Mr. Barbour briefly advanced his opinion in favor of the measure, and adduced, among other reasons, the fact that the stock was worth in market about 23 per cent advance on its par value, and that the government would net by its sale a profit of one million and six hundred thousand dollars above the nominal amount of the stock. He further stated, that, by comparing the amount of interest paid to the bank on the stock, and the dividends received, it would be found that a small advantage would accrue to the U. S. by its sale, &c.

Mr. McDuffie, a member of the committee of ways and means, urged in reply to Mr. B. that the mere discussion of such a proposition in this house had, of itself, a tendency injuriously to disturb the pecuniary relations of the United States with its creditors and with the bank. But he rose principally for the purpose of declaring, at that time, that he differed, almost entirely, from most of the views which the gentleman had taken of the financial interests involved in the proposition. He further stated that if the plan proposed was adopted the stock, instead of selling for 137 per cent, would not bring 105, &c.

Mr. Gorham spoke against the measure and concluded by moving that the resolution be laid on the table, which was agreed to.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

Treasury department, December 8th, 1827.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit a report, prepared in obedience to the directions of the 'act supplementary to the act, entitled an act to establish the treasury department,' passed on the 10th of May, 1800.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

The hon. the speaker of the house of representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the act, making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury to "lay before congress, at the commencement of every session, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues from time to time," the secretary proceeds to the task which that duty enjoins upon him.

It is satisfactory to be able to state, in the beginning, that the revenue accruing for the current year is likely to exceed rather than fall below that of the last. This is the more satisfactory, when considered in connexion with the fact of the unusually large importations of foreign merchandise in 1825. The importations for that year having greatly exceeded their average value for many years preceding, a subsequent reduction in their value had been looked to, under analogous facts heretofore occurring in the foreign trade of the country. This has proved to be less the case than might have been anticipated. Although the importations for the year ending on the thirtieth of September last are believed to have been less than for the year ending on the same day in 1826, those for 1827, commencing on the first of January, and ending with the close of the present month, will, in all probability, be greater. It is on the year, calculated in the latter way, that the annual revenue from the customs is estimated. The importations for the third quarter of the present year have been large, owing to the quantity of woollen goods which they embraced. If this, on the one hand, has been a cause specially operating to augment the entire importations of 1827, there are circumstances connected with other branches of the foreign trade that have been specially in operation to diminish them. The opinion may reasonably be entertained, founded on these and other considerations, that the reaction, under the heavy importations of 1825, has arrived at its close.—Aside, therefore, from unforeseen events, the importations for the next year, on which the revenue so mainly depends, under the present system of finance, may be expected to prove sufficiently ample for every ordinary financial purpose. The actual receipts into the treasury, during the current year, have been less, in particulars, that will be presently stated, than the sum at which they were estimated. They have been sufficient, however, with the balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year, to meet every appropriation for the service of the year, including the sum of ten millions on account of the public debt.

As the state of the public debt, and manner in which the process of extinguishment goes on, from year to year, is a subject on which the nation desires and expects to receive accurate and full information, it will be exhibited to congress in the first instance upon the present occasion. The exposition of this subject will be given in connexion with a short retrospect.

From the first of January, 1825, to the close of the present year, there will have been applied to the principal of the public debt, the sum of \$21,297,210 93; and paid on account of interest, the sum of \$11,863,445 20; making a total of \$33,160,656 13. Of the applications on account of the principal, during these years, \$7,725,034 88 were made in 1825; \$7,064,709 21 in 1826; and \$6,507,466 84, will have been made by the close of 1827. Of the preceding sum of \$21,297,210 93, it is proper to state that a portion of it, viz: 5,000,000, was borrowed under the act of the twenty-sixth of May, 1824, at an interest of four and a half per cent., to pay off an equal portion of debt standing at an interest of six per cent. The aggregate amount of the public debt, on the first of January,

1825, was \$88,710,572 60. To this must be added the stock, amounting to five millions, at $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent., created by the above act, but which was not issued until after the commencement of 1825; and a small amount of three per cent. stock, that was subsequently issued, viz: \$16 25, making the whole of the public debt in 1825, \$88,710,588 85. The aggregate amount at which it will stand on the first of January, 1828, will be \$67,413,377 92. The whole of the \$21,297,210 93, applied to the principal of the debt in the three years mentioned, have gone towards the reduction of the six per cent. stock. Five millions of this sum, having been replaced by the stock at $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent., issued under the act of the 26th of May, aforesaid, are, of course, again to be ranked as part of the debt. It follows, that debt, in six per cent. stock, to the amount of sixteen millions two hundred and ninety seven thousand two hundred and ten dollars, ninety-three cents, will have been absolutely extinguished in the course of these three years, by the surplus moneys of the treasury, in addition to \$11,863,445 20 paid as interest. It also follows, that twenty-one millions sixty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars seventeen cents, in principal and interest, will have been applied to the public debt during the years 1826 and 1827, out of the means of the treasury, without any assistance whatever from loans. This is an amount greater than was required to be applied to it for these two years, by the obligations of the sinking fund act.

It will be satisfactory to congress to know, that during the three years in question, besides these payments, made on account of the debt, and all other payments to meet the annual expenses of government, large sums have been applied to objects wearing a character neither temporary nor annual. By these are meant, internal improvements, in the form of subscriptions to canals, and appropriations for otherwise opening and extending intercourse throughout the country; fortifications and armories; ships of war, naval docks and other establishments connected with the navy; public edifices of various descriptions, whether for purposes marine or civil; arming the militia; the purchase of lands from the Indians, and other expenses belonging to this department of the public service. On such objects, and others kindred to them, the expenditures, during these three years, have reached a sum little short of twelve millions of dollars. A nation, that, after providing for the regular support of its government, is seen to proceed in this manner in the payment of its public debt, and in additional disbursements so considerable, for which equivalents remain, that, for the most part, are of permanent value to the nation, cannot be regarded as other than prosperous in its financial condition.

That the exact situation of the whole funded debt at this time may be seen, the several parts of which it consists will be distinctly set forth, for the full information of congress.

Its total amount, on the first of October last, was, (statement No. 1.) \$68,913,541 08. This sum comprehends the old revolutionary three per cents, amounting to \$13,296,247 70, redeemable at the pleasure of the government; and the seven millions subscribed to the bank of the United States, also redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The residue of the debt was contracted after the commencement of the war of 1812, and consists of various loans and stocks, created and redeemable at periods as follows:

1. The sum of \$4,244,587 07, at six per cent. being the residue unpaid of the loan under the act of the 8th of February, 1813, and redeemable in 1826. The amount authorized to be borrowed under this act was sixteen millions. For this sum, certificates of stock issued to the amount of \$18,109,377 43, a premium having been given to the lenders. Of this amount, there remains unpaid, as above, \$4,244,587 07.

2. The sum of \$13,096,542 90, at six per cent. being the residue unpaid of loans made under the act of the 24th of March, 1814, and redeemable in 1827. The amount authorized by this act was twenty-five millions. Of this amount, there was borrowed under loans contracted in 1814, the sum of \$12,942,423 26. For this sum certificates of stock issued to the amount of \$16,108,014 43, under a premium to the lenders, as above; of which

there remain unpaid, of the loan contracted on the second of May in that year, \$3,507,866 36; of that contracted on the 22d of August, \$1,050,780 77; and of other smaller loans, contracted under the act in the course of the same year, \$537,895 77; making in the whole, \$13,096,542 90, as first above stated.

3. The sum of \$9,490,099 10, at six per cent. being the residue unpaid of the loan under the act of the 3d of March, 1815, and redeemable in 1828. This act authorized a loan of eighteen millions four hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred dollars. There was borrowed under it, the sum of \$11,099,326 63, principally by the funding of treasury notes, and certificates of stock issued to the amount of \$12,288,147 56, of which, there remain unpaid, as above, \$9,490,099 10.

4. The sum of \$769,668 08, at an interest of four and a half per cent. being one half of the six per cent. stock of 1813, exchanged under the act of congress, of the 3d of March, 1825, and redeemable in 1829.

5. The sum of \$769,668 08, at an interest of four and a half per cent. being the other half of the six per cent. stock, exchanged as above, and redeemable in 1830.

6. The sum of \$18,901 59, at five per cent. being one third part of the sum of \$56,704 77, issued in exchange for six per cent. stock of 1813, 1814, and 1815, under the act of the 20th of April, 1822, and redeemable in 1831.

7. The sum of \$18,901 59, at five per cent. being one other third part of the sum subscribed, as above stated, and redeemable in 1832.

8. The sum of \$10,900,000, at four and a half per cent. being stock created under the acts of the 24th, and 26th of May, 1824, for sums borrowed of the bank of the United States, one half to pay the Florida claims, the other half to pay off the six per cent. stock of 1812, and redeemable in 1832.

9. The sum of \$999,999 13, at five per cent. being stock created by the act of the 15th of May, 1820, and redeemable in 1832.

10. The sum of \$18,901 59, at five per cent. being the remaining third, subscribed under the act of the 20th of April, 1822, and redeemable in 1833.

11. The sum of \$2,227,363 97, at four and a half per cent. being one-half of the amount subscribed in exchange for six per cent. stock of 1813, under the act of the 26th of May, 1824, and redeemable in 1833.

12. The sum of \$2,227,363 98, at four and a half per cent. being the other half subscribed under the act last above stated, and redeemable in 1834.

13. The sum of \$4,735,296 30, at five per cent. being the amount of stock issued under the act of the 3d of March, 1821, and redeemable in 1835.

The foregoing enumeration gives the aggregate of \$68,913,541 08, stated as the amount of the debt on the first of October last.

Of this aggregate, it may not be improper here to state, that \$49,001,215 36, are owned in the United States, and \$19,912,325 72, by foreigners.

A payment being about to be made on account of the principal of the debt, at the close of the present year, in addition to one that was made in July, its total aggregate amount, on the first of January, 1828, will be, \$67,413,377 92.

To make up this aggregate, all the items exhibited in the foregoing view of the whole debt are included. But the whole together, gives the nominal, rather than the real amount of the debt. Its real amount, on the first of January, 1828, will be but a fraction above sixty millions. The sum of seven millions, subscribed by the government to the bank of the United States, is, in effect, destroyed as debt, by the United States owning an equal amount in the shares of the bank. So far is this sum from being any charge upon the treasury, that the treasury is annually receiving interest for it in the dividends upon the shares. Whenever the latter are sold, they may, at least, be expected to replace the sum that was invested in them. The old revolutionary three per cents, too, have now existed nearly forty years.

By the provisions of the sinking fund act, this stock can only be bought up and extinguished by the government, when the price shall fall to sixty-five dollars for every one hundred dollars. This in all probability, will prevent, for some time to come, the \$13,296,247 70, of which this stock consists, being any charge upon the re-

sources of the nation, so far as paying off the principal is concerned; as it would be difficult to say when the obligation to pay it off will attach under the above act, or when it could otherwise be done with full advantage to the public. It is many years since this stock has been as low as sixty five dollars for one hundred, and there is no present prospect of its falling so low. The portions of the debt, therefore, which, under the existing enactments of the law, can alone be met by an annual and ascertained process of extinguishment, unless the three per cents should be paid off at one hundred, cannot be computed at more than \$47,117,130 22. It is plain that this amount is rapidly hastening to extinguishment. If the United States continue at peace, and there is happily no present prospect of its interruption, their debt must, in a few years more, disappear. The new obligations which will devolve upon the national councils, in reference to the pecuniary resources of the country, when liberated from large annual payments on account of the debt, the wisdom of those councils will, at the proper season, know how to estimate.

It remains to make known, in conclusion, under this head, the operations had at the treasury upon the public debt, since the adjournment of the last session of congress.

In the last annual report from this department, a loan, to the amount of sixteen millions, at an interest not to exceed five per cent, was recommended. The object of such a loan was to pay off a portion of the debt, equal to sixteen millions, bearing an interest of six per cent. No law to this effect having passed, it became the duty of the department to proceed in the work of paying off the six per cents, as far as the means of the treasury would allow. Accordingly, on the first of July, the sum of \$5,007,303 68 was paid on account of the six per cent. loan created by the act of the 8th of February, 1813. By the decision of the commissioners of the sinking fund, in September, it was agreed that the further sum of \$1,500,000 should be paid on account of the same loan, at the termination of the present quarter of this year. Public notices have been issued in conformity with this decision, and are now outstanding. A small fraction over the sum is included in the notice; the terms of the loan having rendered it necessary that the certificates to be paid off should be fixed upon by lot, and the last drawn number, in this instance, as in the payment of July, having given the fractional excess. The manner of drawing the lots having been minutely described in a paper annexed to the last annual report, will not here be repeated. In decending upon the further payment of \$1,500,000 the commissioners had due reference to the 4th section of the sinking fund act, of March the 3d, 1817, which declares that, "whenever there shall be, at any time after an adjournment of congress, in any year, a surplus of money in the treasury, above the sums appropriated for the service of such year, the payment of which to the commissioners of the sinking fund will yet leave in the treasury, at the end of the year, a balance equal to two millions of dollars, then such surplus shall be and the same is hereby, appropriated to the sinking fund, to be paid at such times as the situation of the treasury will best permit." But this provision was not viewed as creating any obstacle to the decision. The construction and practice at the treasury, since the passage of the act, have invariably been not to consider the above provision as attaching, so long as any part of the ten millions remain unapplied to the debt; this sum being considered, under the very object and terms of the act, as a standing appropriation for the service of the year.

No further remarks are deemed necessary at this time in relation to the public debt. Should the laws respecting it remain unchanged, payments on account of the principal will continue to be made throughout the ensuing year, in such ways as the obligations of the laws direct, and the means of the treasury may best allow.

Public revenue and expenditure of the years 1826 and 1827.

The net revenue which accrued from duties on imports and tonnage, during the year 1826, amounted, (Statement A) to \$20,248,054 30

The actual receipts into the treasury, from all sources, during the year 1826, amounting to

VIZ:	
Customs, (Statement A)	23,341,331 77
Public lands, (Statement D)	1,393,785 09
Dividends on stock in the bank of the United States, arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, (Statement E)	500,228 90
Repayments of advances made in the war department, for services or supplies prior to the first of July, 1815,	25,088 45
Making, with the balance in the treasury on the first of Jan. 1826, of	5,201,650 43
An aggregate of	80,462,084 64
The actual expenditures of the United States, on all accounts, during the year 1826, amounted (Statement F) to	24,403,598 46

VIZ:	
Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous,	2,600,177 79
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the first of January, 1817,	6,243,256 05
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy,	4,218,902 45
Public debt, Leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first of January, 1827, of	11,041,082 10
	6,358,686 18

The actual receipts into the treasury, during the three first quarters of the year 1827, are estimated to have amounted to 17,488,810 07

VIZ:	
Customs,	15,142,892 68
Public lands, (statement G)	1,212,011 29
Dividends on stock in the bank of the United States,	420,000 00
Arrears of internal duties and direct taxes, and incidental receipts, (Statement H)	681,561 12

[This item includes the sum of 602,480 dollars, as the first moiety of a sum paid by the British government, by virtue of a convention under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, for slaves carried off by British officers in contravention of that treaty; which sum, as it is paid out to the American claimants by treasury warrants in the usual form, has a place among the actual receipts of the year, though no part of the revenue.]

Repayments of advances made in the war department, for services or supplies, prior to the first of July, 1815,

And the actual receipts into the treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, (including the other moiety of the sum explained as above) are estimated at

32,844 96

Making the total estimated receipts into the treasury, during the year 1827, 22,606,290 07
 And, with the balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1826, of 6,353,686 18

An aggregate of 98,964,976 25
 The expenditures of the three first quarters of the year 1827, are estimated to have amounted to (statement I) 17,895,390 96

viz:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 2,013,520 47

(This item includes \$294,392 23 paid to the American claimants under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, in virtue of awards duly made in their favor.)

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817, 4,750,271 15

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 3,458,575 91

Public debt, viz:

Reimbursement of principal, \$5,007,303 68

Payment of interest, 2,665,719 75

And the expenditures of the fourth quarter are estimated at 4,800,000 00

viz:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, 672,213 42

(This item includes \$92,687 67, as amount of awards under the first article of the treaty of Ghent.)

Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages prior to the first of January, 1817, 900,000 00

Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy, 875,000 00

Public debt, viz:

Reimbursement of principal, \$1,500,163 16

Payment of interest, 852,593 42

Making the total expenditure of the year 1827, 22,695,390 96

And leaving in the treasury, on the 1st January, 1828, an estimated balance of 6,269,585 29

It will be observed, from the above statements, that the receipts into the treasury, from all sources, in 1826, were \$25,260,434 21. The sum at which they were estimated, in the annual report of 1825 was \$25,500,000. From the statements and estimates applicable to 1827, it will also be observed, that the sums received, and expected to be received, from all sources, during this year, (apart from the moneys paid under the treaty of Ghent), will amount to \$21,401,330 07. The amount at which they were estimated in the annual report of 1826, was \$23,150,000. It is, therefore, expected that the entire receipts of 1827 will be \$1,748,669 93 less than the estimate for 1826.

caused by postponements in the sales of the public lands. The estimate, in 1826, of the receipts from this source, for 1827, was fixed at two millions of dollars. This was founded in part, as stated in the report, on expected sales of a considerable quantity of relinquished lands in Alabama. These sales having been postponed until 1828, the amount which it was anticipated they would yield, should, therefore, be stricken from the estimate. With this deduction, the amount produced by the sales of the public lands, in 1827, will be found to correspond very nearly, in all other particulars, with the estimate.

The remaining difference has been in the customs. This has proceeded from the uncertainties that attend all estimates of the revenue depending upon foreign commerce, itself ever uncertain. These estimates, whether given by this department, or by committees of congress, specially scrutinizing them under all the lights attainable, have often, heretofore, from causes impossible to have been foreknown, been disappointed by the result. The disappointment has sometimes been upon a larger, sometimes upon a smaller scale. Such estimates can, therefore, on no occasion, be regarded in any other light than as an approximation to that sum always desirable to be known, but rarely, if ever, in a long series of years, foretold with precision. The estimates presented for 1827 were formed upon bases which had the sanction of past experience in giving reasonable promise of a fair approach to the result. Whilst on the one side expectations of a redundant income should not be too confidently indulged, it becomes a duty on the other not to estimate the receipts below the amount which the usual probabilities seem to warrant, least the public service should be stinted in any useful particular by the restrained appropriations of congress. The importations for 1827, taking into the account the calendar year, will, it is believed, as before intimated, exceed the importations for 1826. But those for the two first quarters of 1827 have been very small. Had they borne the same proportion to those of the two last quarters that the importations of the two first quarters have borne to those of the two last, on an average of five years preceding, the actual receipts into the treasury from the customs, 1827, would have been larger. This effect would have grown out of the terms of credit allowed on duty bonds. By these terms a portion of the payments always falls due within the year on importations made during the first six months in the year. The average importations for the first six months during five years that preceded 1827, were larger than those for the last six months. For 1827 there is every probability that this ratio of importations, on the time of the whole year, will be reversed. It is so, as far as yet ascertained. We are reminded, even by the experience of recent years, of the frequent variations between the anticipations and the issue in this part of our fiscal system. In 1817, the estimated receipts from the customs were \$24,000,000, and the actual receipts \$26,283,348. In 1818, the estimated receipts were \$20,000,000, and the actual receipts 17,176,395. In 1819, 1820, and 1821, the estimates from the same source were successively given at \$21,000,000, \$19,000,000, and \$14,000,000. The sums successively received were \$20,283,608, \$15,005,612, and \$13,004,447. These disappointments sprung from supervening causes, the means of knowing which did not exist when the estimates were made. There have been, at other epochs, differences much more considerable, which need not be detailed, yet it may not be irrelevant to the purpose of setting forth the intrinsic uncertainties of this branch of revenue, to add, that, for the last of the year here indicated, after the estimate had been given in from the treasury at \$14,000,000, the proper committee of one of the branches of the legislature thinking it too low, raised it to fifteen millions. The receipts for that year, (1821), scarcely exceeded thirteen millions, as already stated. The allusion to these facts would be incomplete in its purpose, without the further remark, that the affairs of this department are well known to have been conducted with great general accuracy during the years mentioned.

The balance of \$6,269,585 29, that will probably be on the 1st of January, 1828, will be sub-

ject to the following charges: 1. The balance of unapplied appropriations which will remain to be satisfied after the 1st of January, 1828, estimated at \$3,980,000. 2. About one million of dollars in funds that cannot be considered as effective, being made up of debts due from banks in several of the states, heretofore used by the government as banks of deposit, or the notes of which were received whilst payments in specie were suspended. As was stated in a former report, the recovery of these debts, though measures to that end are in train, must, in many instances be regarded as doubtful, and will probably be slow in all. 3. The sum of \$817,830, being the amount which it is believed will remain unpaid of the monies received under the first article of the treaty of Ghent.

Estimate of the public revenue and expenditure for 1828.

The value of importations into the United States during the year ending on the thirtieth of September last, is estimated at eighty one millions of dollars. The exportations for the same period are estimated at eighty millions. When the more exact statistical returns for the year are laid before congress, as they will be in the course of the session, it will be perceived that there has been a diminution in the imports from China during the present year, as compared with the past. The diminution has been very considerable, both in teas and silks. This fact will show, in the end, the greater excess of importations from Europe during the present year, whence our foreign manufactures are principally derived. The fourth year is now in progress, since the passage of the act of congress augmenting the duties on imported merchandise. We are, therefore, at a point enabling us to speak on grounds more authentic than hitherto, of the effects of that act upon the foreign commerce of the nation. By comparing the time that has elapsed since its operation, with an equal portion of time that preceded, it appears that both the imports and exports have, in the aggregate, increased. They stand thus: total value of importations for the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, two hundred and forty-one millions of dollars; total for 1825, 1826, and 1827, two hundred and sixty-two millions: total value of exportations for the three former years, two hundred and twenty-two millions; total value for the three latter years, two hundred and fifty-seven millions. Fractions are dropped both ways. The result is not affected by the re-exportations of foreign merchandise for the same time, which bear a proportion as nearly as may be equal on the basis of importations for the two periods. It will be understood, that, in these statements of importations and exportations for a term of six years, those for 1827 are given by estimate only, for a portion of the year: but it is not believed that there will be any such change in them as to shake the general results. The articles of domestic manufacture exported in 1827, are estimated at upwards of seven millions of dollars, a sum greater than that to which they have ever before amounted in any one year.

A tariff of duties upon foreign productions, may without doubt, be so raised as to affect, injuriously, the interests of foreign commerce. To suppose that the tariff of the United States, established by the act of May, 1823, is at such a pitch, would be contrary to analogies afforded by the history of other commercial nations, and, thus far, to the experience of our own. It is believed, on the contrary, that its rates might be augmented, in important particulars, without hazarding any such consequences to foreign trade, in its ultimate course and aggregate value; and that a true national policy dictates their augmentation. The increase of our imports and exports, since the tariff of 1823, becomes the more striking, from consideration that, in 1826, there was witnessed in Europe an extraordinary depression of prices. This was followed by a proportionate stagnation in all the operations of purchase and sale. The evil assumed a magnitude productive, in that hemisphere, not only of great individual suffering, but of anxiety in governments. It was at such a moment that we began to reap the benefits of the profitable turn given to a portion of the industry of our own country by the provisions of the tariff. Had it not been for the demand of our own manufacturers for some of the agricultural staples of the country,

the presumption is authorized, that the fall of prices in Europe, at that period, would have been differently felt by our agricultural classes here. Similar occurrences abroad had, on former occasions, been followed by pecuniary losses in this country, much more extensive and formidable. The increased number of artisans within our own borders, and greater scope of their operations, evidently tended to leave the agriculturist less exclusively dependent upon foreign markets, than if the latter had been his sole reliance. Nor have the benefits of manufacturing industry ended here. The proof strengthens, that many articles have become cheaper, more abundant, and of superior quality, by the effect of competition among the home artisans, than when derived only from abroad. The opening of new objects of labor, by multiplying the occupations of men, has also increased the public prosperity. This has produced an increased ability to buy all articles of consumption, whencesoever obtained. Hence, foreign trade has not declined, of which we have the incontestable evidence just stated, whilst new domestic resources in manufacturing labor, have been unfolding themselves. As the latter are more amply brought out, it is confidently anticipated that the former will become wider and more enriching in its range. If the new fields of labor have only, as yet, been opened in particular divisions of the country, other divisions will reap a full measure of benefit. If there can be no dissent to the maxim as between independent nations, that the prosperity of one promotes that of another, it cannot be doubted that different parts of the same nation will derive reciprocal prosperity from the same cause. The United States are distinguished, in this respect, by a lot as peculiar as it is favorable. Nothing can exceed the inducements to various and subdivided traffic, that abound within their own limits. It is here that the economist may hope to see exemplified, every essential advantage of the foreign and home trade, blended in the same system, moulded by the same policy, and freed from the jealousies that have frustrated, and must ever continue to frustrate, the benevolent, but unpracticable theories of commercial intercourse as between distinct nations. It is not merely that the extent of climate and soil in the union, are adapted to all pursuits that can give activity and fruitfulness to industry under every form. These are but natural advantages. It is the exchange of the products of industry upon terms the most desirable, and the most gainful, throughout so ample an extent of home dominion, that will exalt such natural advantages to the utmost. It is here that commerce may be carried on, freed from every restriction, and probably for the first time, upon a political and geographical theatre so expanded. The appropriate industry of each portion may go into unfettered action; of Louisiana and of Massachusetts, of Georgia and of Rhode Island. A vast home trade, resembling foreign trade, as well by intervening distances as the nature of its exchanges, will be prosecuted, whether along the ocean, or the water highways of the interior, untrammelled by tolls or imposts of any kind, and without even the necessity of custom houses; or giving to such establishments uses, only formal. Such a trade can only, however, have its proper value by the extensive success of manufactures. There is nothing else can impart to labor, in the United States, the necessary variety in its objects, and the necessary regularity and fulness in the demand. There is nothing else can adequately augment and diversify the list of commodities for which the necessities and enjoyments of improved life are ever making calls. There is nothing else will raise up towns on the surface of our territory, at every commanding point, with out which, land can never be made to yield the full amount of which it is susceptible, or the farmer be sure of prices, steady and remunerating. It hardly need be added, how a course of policy that would infuse augmented vigor and breakness into a coasting trade, embracing in its range nearly one half of a continent, would tend to enlarge, in all ways, the essential foundation of naval strength.

Manufactures are recommended by every consideration that can bear upon the riches, the security, and the power of the state. The effect upon agricultural prices produced by the perpetual presence of armies in a country, will not too strongly illustrate the extent of the bene-

fit that the manufacturing class renders to the class of farmers. The parallel ends, indeed, here; and ends beneficently: for whilst the soldier does nothing but consume, the manufacturer produces as well as consumes, supplying the farmer with articles as necessary as those which he receives from him. Manufacturing industry advances the intellectual no less than the physical power of a state, by the various knowledge which its complicated pursuits put into requisition. It is the course of industry which must lay the foundation of those arts which tend to refinement in a nation, for which intellectual nations, and none more than republics, have acquired renown. The time has passed when objections might be made to manufactures from the limited amount of our population and the dearness of labor. The population throughout large portions of the union is now sufficient, both in amount and density, for any operations of manual labor; whilst science, by applying its inventions to this kind of labor, has abridged its expensiveness. Where a single state of the union has recently been seen to complete a public work, which for its great extent and skilful execution, may compare with similar works achieved in any part of the world, it will not readily be believed that the country of which that state is but a part, can be deficient in the means of prosecuting manufacturing labor, however extended the scale upon which it may be demanded. The completion of such a work, (the New York canal) is, of itself, a memorial of the highest authenticity that the nation has reached a point qualifying it for whatever undertakings its true interests point out, and to which other nations have been found equal. As little has the objection to manufactures founded upon moral causes, any place. That they lead to deterioration in portions of the people, is not to be admitted. Facts, on the contrary, teach that the freest and most enlightened, as well as most opulent and powerful countries of Europe, are those in which manufacturers bear the greatest proportion to the other productive classes. Their success begets industry, which is favorable to good habits. It begets prosperity, which supplies them with comforts, and raises up their condition. The remark rests on general results, aside from partial exceptions. It is equally borne out by facts, that countries, in which there is an undue predominance of agricultural population, are the poorest, and their inhabitants the most depressed. Sailors, considered as a class, have their lives shortened by the hardships that they undergo. Yet, when was this alleged as a reason for extirpating commerce? In like manner, that co-equal agent in lifting up the condition of nations—manufacturing industry—would be entitled to favor, even if partial evils flowed from it, as these must give way, in the scheme of society, to preponderating good. But, if authentic information justifies the conclusion that the pursuit of manufactures tends not to deterioration in a people, but the reverse, the policy inculcated acquires new force. The experience of our own country confirms the accounts from others; and we may be allowed to add the hope, that the influence of our political institutions upon individual and social life, will operate to keep up, still more, the moral tone of this portion of our population, as time multiplies its numbers.

Remarks like the preceding are believed to be justified by the success which manufacturing industry has already attained in the United States, as far as it has received adequate protection. They are conceived to be not less appropriate to the design which is entertained of recommending an increase of that protection, where it is most demanded. There is little hazard of a community ever forcing manufacturers not adapted to its soil, climate, and all its other capabilities. Still less can the hazard exist, where the powers of legislation are deposited in the hands of those who are imbued with the collective intelligence of the community. Every country possesses its physical characteristics, as those stamped by its government, its laws, and the leading wants and tastes of its population. In these lie the causes that make up its inherent capabilities for the pursuit of some branches of industry more than others. Manufactures once established to the proper limit of these, and scope enough will remain for foreign commerce in other commodities that will come into demand. The demand for others never fails to increase, as increasing wealth at home enlarges the

capacity to procure them, and superinduces the new artificial desires that crave them. Wealth at home must increase, as manufacturing labor increases. Money, as representing wealth, must increase; since each year that witnesses an increase in the amount of consumable goods, must witness a proportionate increase in the medium necessary to circulate them. These are truths too obvious to be dwelt upon, and too important to national prosperity to be disregarded in practice. Amongst the branches of home industry, deserving special care at all times, are those which conduce to subsistence, shelter, clothing, and defence. It is intended, on the present occasion, respectfully to recommend to the consideration of congress, as classing under one or other of these primary heads, the expediency of increasing the present duties—

1. Upon woollen goods, and foreign wool;
2. Upon fine cotton goods;
3. Upon bar iron;
4. Upon hemp.

The time that has passed since the tariff of 1824, has been sufficient to show, that the duties fixed by it upon these articles are not adequate to the measure of success in producing them at home, which their cardinal importance merits. A change, since 1824, in the laws of Great Britain, in regard to those first named, has also rendered almost abortive the provisions of the tariff in their favor. It belongs to the purpose of this report, which looks to the encouragement of the national industry in preference to any that is foreign, here to state, that, for a period of six successive years, ending with 1826, the value of woollen goods, and cotton goods, imported into the United States, from the country just named, exceeds one hundred millions of dollars; and the value of iron, and of articles manufactured from iron, seventeen millions. During one of these years, the woollens exported from that country to this, exceeded the amount of those exported to the whole of Europe put together. For the means of exchange against an amount of foreign manufactures so great, the United States have had three principal staples of their soil, viz. wheat-flour, tobacco, and cotton. The first of these the same country has, by her laws, positively or virtually excluded during the same period of years, from consumption within her dominions. The second she has admitted, under a duty of more than six hundred per cent. The third she has received with little scruple. She has known how to convert it into a means of wealth to her own industrious people, greater than had ever before, in her whole annals, been derived from any single commodity. This she has done, first by working it up for her home use upon the largest scale, and, next, by making it subservient to the interests of her foreign trade. She has sent it over all seas, wherever a market opened, but chiefly back again to us, to be bought under the enhancements of her own labor, at prices four and five-fold those which she paid us for it. Commerce, upon the terms attested by such facts, cannot be pronounced just, as between the parties. The conviction is deeply entertained, that the best interests of the nation point to the expediency of reviewing and correcting a species of commercial intercourse so unequal. It may be applicable to subjoin, that the woollen, cotton, and iron goods, imported from all other parts of the world, during the years indicated, are found to be but about one-sixth part of the value of those obtained from the country whose laws fall with edicts of exclusion, or with such disproportionate duties, upon the produce of the United States; not only the articles mentioned, but more that might be mentioned.

The complete establishment of American manufactures in wool, cotton, iron, and hemp, is believed to be of very high moment to the nation. All the principal raw materials for carrying them on are at hand, or could be commanded. The skill for imparting excellence to them would come at the proper time. There would be no want of labor, to which an abundant water-power, as well as artificial machinery, would every where be lending its assistance. Capital would be found for investment in them. If their establishment, by the immediate protection of the laws, should, at first, raise the cost of the articles, and, for a succession of years, keep it up, a true forecast, looking to the future, rather than adapting all its calculations to the existing hour, would not hesitate to embrace the protecting policy. Nations that would

sound schemes of solid and durable advantage, must be ready to do so at the peril of temporary privation. It is the great term of national, as of individual superiority and distinction. To buy cheap, is not the only, or always the chief good. It is for legislators, who have to deal with the practical interests of mankind, to give to abstract propositions the necessary limitations. Considerations, higher than those of present mercantile gain, have often swayed the councils of nations;—of nations whose wisdom, in this respect, we ought not lightly to impugn, any more than we can at all question their long pre-eminence in prosperity. Need it be said that England had her laws to protect her tonnage for more than a century; during all which time she might have employed the tonnage of other states, at a price much below that at which she built and used her own? Need it be added what results to her maritime and commercial sway have flowed from her resolute perseverance in those laws? Need it be said that France, conspicuous for positive as for progressive riches, and comforts, and power, still excludes from her territory fabrics that might trench upon the custom of her own workshops, in branches of labor and art, believed to be conducive to the national resources, whilst they confer, also, the means of individual thrift? Shall the many laws of these two great states, at periods when they were laying the foundations of their manufacturing industry, be recanted, all tending to foster it by inducements the most efficacious—laws to the essential principle of which they still in so many instances systematically adhere? Shall we call to recollection, especially, the ordinance of M. Caloune, which invited to France artificers from all nations, allowing them equal privileges with those they enjoyed in their native countries, and granting them an immunity from duties on the importation of the materials used in their manufactures; nay more—exempting them and their workmen from all personal or other taxes? These, with analogous illustrations, as numerous as applicable, will be forbore, as too familiar to be recapitulated. The protecting laws of our tonnage, our own coasting trade, our own fisheries, still in force, and which first raised up the prostrate navigation of the United States, may supersede other references. These show how the fathers of the republic were awake to the wisdom of other times and other nations, knowing how to make it their own. Their recorded opinions attest, that they were equally awake to the principle of encouraging manufactures, in the broadest sense. If they did not carry it farther into practice, it is because a proper discrimination saw in the circumstances of that early day, whether as regarded the state of the world from without, or our own internal condition, no sufficient motive for giving to the principle a more extended application. But if this species of industry should not be prematurely gone into, so neither ought the laws to neglect it too long. Excellence is of slow growth. Rarely is it quick or spontaneous in the material, any more than in the moral world. Time is an agent indispensable towards inducing a people into the full knowledge of the manufacturing arts. They are complex; they are difficult. They are to be learned only by stages, throughout a long course of application and efforts, as mind is evolved by education; institutions for promoting which, the laws, in the wisest countries, are careful to foment and to nurture. When, therefore, either paucity of population nor of means, any longer hold us back from cultivating these arts amongst us, and when those external circumstances have passed away which drew nearly all of our population into commerce or into husbandry, the period for permanently fixing them as an integral interest in the state, seems fully to have arrived. Whilst we repose in tranquility, the season is auspicious for entering effectually upon the work of establishing those especially recommended. Should war happen, it is not easy to state the suggested resources with which we should meet its exigencies with these manufactures flourishing in perfection, any more than to portray the inconvenience which we should know in their absence. It is, therefore, from the extension of their success with the leading interests of the state in peace or war, that the conviction is felt that it would be expedient to secure their success even at the sacrifice of cheapness to the individual purchaser.

But no such consequence is to be apprehended. If it

were a question of fostering manufactures for which the circumstances of the country yielded not the abundant facilities, as with England when she fostered by her own laws her own tonnage, then indeed could success be accomplished only by indefinite forcing, to be followed by indefinite monopoly in price. Such is manifestly not the case. Manufactures of fine cottons, of woollens of almost all descriptions, of iron articles, and of those from hemp, have already arrived at a point, in the United States, justifying the conclusion that some additional encouragement from congress is alone wanting to fix them upon lasting and profitable foundations. This additional encouragement is invoked as a proper off-set to the high degree of success which foreign industry has attained in these branches by the effect of capital and skill, long pre-existing in older nations, and long aided by their laws. These are advantages not intrinsic, but accidental: Yet they cannot be counteracted but by efficient legislative aid to our own establishments in the beginning. This afforded, and there is the strongest reason, from past experience, to feel assured that American industry and resources, stimulated into full competition, will supply, the commodities cheaper in price, as well as better in quality, than they have heretofore come to us from other countries. The competition, increasing with time, will unfold effects more and more useful. Every branch of manufacture brought into successful operation, is apt to become the parent of others. New materials are discovered, new combinations of skill struck out, new aptitudes developed; industry becomes awakened, where before it was inactive, carrying the country forward in individual wealth, in general comforts, and in financial power. For promoting the last durably, all expedients must prove fallacious, that are not based upon prosperous labor, pervading all classes at home. The consumption of the products of every kind of home labor would necessarily increase with the increasing amount of production, and, under more encouragement, given to manufactures in the branches recommended, might be expected to yield an excess that would flow into our export trade, augmenting its amount, and the amount of its returns. As regards cotton articles, such is the exuberance of the raw material in the United States, that it cannot be assuming too much to suppose that the day is not remote when they will largely supply other countries of the world with these fabrics. Already they have begun to do so to some extent with those of the coarser species. European science, applied to the manufacturing arts, has indeed returned to India, in the manufactured state, the native cotton of India; but it will be the effect of our own policy if a similar traffic be long permitted to go on between Europe and the United States. That the latter will continue, under all circumstances, to supply Europe with a full portion of raw cotton, cannot be doubted from the present and growing state of that manufacture in Europe. That they might also be enabled, by the policy recommended, to vie with any nation, in sending even to the markets of Europe, articles manufactured from this material, is an opinion which is believed to rest upon no exaggerated estimate of their manufacturing ability, however dormant it may be in reference to such a result now. That this invaluable raw material, but thirty years ago scarcely known to our own fields any more than to the British loom, is destined to draw out a far greater portion of the productive labor of this country than it has yet put into action, and mark an era in its manufacturing, as it has already done in its agricultural riches, is an anticipation which rational calculations of the future may justify. What is said of our cotton manufactures, may, it is believed, be said with scarcely less confidence, eventually, though perhaps not immediately, of those of wool. The latter, from being more complicated in their whole process, and more difficult and costly in the skill necessary to their elaboration, naturally require more time to be reared to perfection. They claim, on this account, and claim the more imperiously, the immediate and decisive success of the laws.

The opinion that these and other manufactures would come to be afforded to us better in quality when obtained at home, cannot be passed over with only the simple expression of it. It is of a nature entitling it to some further notice. Amongst the disadvantages of manufactures not being more universally established in the United States,

we are to rank that of their inhabitants being obliged to use wares of a low quality from abroad. It is known that a long list of articles is sent to us from both England and France, if not from other countries, which in those countries would be rejected by a large class of consumers.— Furthermore it is true, that an article injured in the making, in reference to the highest character of workmanship, will, notwithstanding, be sometimes shipped to this market, in the hope of finding for it bidders that could not so readily be commanded in Europe. If it be said that the wealth of this country does not at present yield a class of purchasers for European articles of the highest workmanship, the answer recurs, that, by multiplying our own workshops, we should, at the proper time, be supplied with like articles. It out ought to be supposed that the resources of our own country, and the ingenuity of our own workmen, could not, under adequate incentives, supply them, as excellent in quality and as perfect in finish, as those made elsewhere. And, although it may not now be convenient to any considerable class of consumers in this country, to make a call for articles of the highest stamp of manufactured excellence, at the foreign prices, it is fully believed that the rivalry of numerous artisans at home would raise up skill to a point that would produce such articles; whilst it would bring down the prices to limits that would put them into circulation. It has not escaped observation, that, in American manufactures that have already, by the aid of the laws, obtained a preference to the foreign, there is no inferiority as compared with the best standards of the same species of manufactures produced and consumed in the foreign country. By opening full scope to the competition and talents of our own artisans, the standard of excellence, as well as the faculty of discrimination, would be raised to a higher tone than when the one is formed and the other exercised, as is now too often the case, upon the secondary productions of other countries.

In appropriate connexion with these remarks, it may be stated as a fact, also known, that the raw cotton of the first quality and price, which is sent from the United States to Europe, is not that which is returned to the United States when manufactured. On the contrary, it is this species which is for the most part retained for consumption in Europe, whilst fabrics wrought from the inferior raw cotton, are sent off to foreign markets generally, and to those of the U. States amongst the number. Further legislative assistance to manufactures at this juncture, coming, as it would, after an interval that has left time for the judgment of the nation to pass, upon the good effects of the tariff of 1824, as far as it has proved adequate, would impair the conviction, at home and abroad, that the manufacturing system was to be incorporated with the well understood and durable policy of the nation. Besides other advantages from this conviction, we might reasonably expect to witness that of seeing a new class of emigrants come to the United States. They would consist, not merely of unemployed journeymen from foreign workshops, however useful these may be, but, in all probability, of master manufacturers, of capital and standing. How valuable emigrants of this description would prove; how they would help to quicken the progress of the country, in manufacturing skill, and general riches, is attested by the experience of all nations, the wisdom of whose laws has superadded such emigrants to their own population. The effect of their coming would not be to injure our own manufacturers. It would benefit them. It would increase their numbers. It would raise, more speedily, the whole class, by blending it, more thoroughly, with all the other interests of the state. The foreign artisans whom Britain sedulously drew to her shores, at an early day, fully-peopled as the whole of her circumscribed territory then was, in comparison with ours now, rank among the causes that first, and most prominently, elevated her condition among nations. The effects of their ingenious industry exerted a meliorating influence upon social life, by investing it with new means of accommodation and embellishment, and was soon followed by the largest additions to the rural and commercial property of the whole island. That the productiveness and perfection of English agriculture, at the present day, is owing to the size and power of her manufacturing classes is a truth not disputed. It is these classes, to whose hands the harvest of her soil are carried, whether gathered from

its surface, or extracted, in exhaustless mineral wealth from beneath it, and who become the customers of it all—the ready, constant, unflinching customers.

There is an inducement to increased legislative protection to manufactures in the actual internal condition of the United States, which is viewed with an anxiousness belonging to its peculiar character, and intrinsic weight. It is that which arises from the great extent of their unsold lands. The magnitude of the interests at stake, in this part of our public affairs, ought not to appeal us from approaching it. It should rather impel us to look at it with the more earnest desire to arrive at correct opinions on any course of legislation that may effect, primarily or remotely, an interest so full of importance. The maxim is held to be a sound one, that the ratio of capital to population should, if possible, be kept on the increase. When this takes place, the demand and compensation for labor will be proportionably increased, and the condition of the most numerous classes of the community become improved. If the ratio of capital to population be diminished, a contrary state of things will be the result. The manner in which the remote lands of the United States are selling and settling, whilst it may possibly tend to increase, more quickly, the aggregate population of the country, and the more means of subsistence, does not increase capital in the same proportion. It is a proposition, too plain to require elucidation, that the creation of capital is retarded, rather than accelerated, by the diffusion of a thin population over a great surface of soil. Any thing that may serve to hold back this tendency to diffusion from running too far, and too long, into an extreme, can scarcely prove otherwise than salutary. Moreover: The further encouragement of manufactures, by legislative means, would be but a counter-balance, and, a most, a partial one, to the encouragement to agriculture by legislative means, standing out in the very terms upon which the public lands are sold. It is not here intended to make the system of selling off the territorial domain of the union a subject of any commentary, and, still less, of any complaint. The system is interwoven, beneficially, with the highest interests and destiny of the nation. It rests upon foundations, both of principles and practice, deep and immovable: foundations not to be up-rooted or shaken. But our gravest attention may, on this account, be but the more wisely summoned to the consideration of correlative duties, which the existence of such a system in the heart of the state imposes. It cannot be overlooked, that the prices, at which fertile bodies of land may be bought of the government, under this system, operate as a perpetual allurements to their purchase. It must, therefore, be taken in the light of a bounty, indelibly written in the text of the laws themselves, in favor of agricultural pursuits. Such it is, in effect, though not in form. Perhaps no enactment of legislative bounties has ever, before, operated upon a scale so vast, throughout a series of years, and over the face of an entire nation, to turn population and labor into one particular channel, preferably to all others. The utmost extent of protection granted to manufactures or commerce by our statutes, collectively, since the first foundation of the government, has been, in its mere effect, of drawing the people of the United States into those pursuits, as nothing to it. No scale of imposts, no prohibitions or penalties, no bounties, no premiums, enforced or dispensed at the custom house, has equalled it. It has served, and still serves, to draw in an annual stream the inhabitants of a majority of the states, including amongst them, at this day, a portion, not small, of the western states, into the settlement of fresh lands, lying still farther and farther off. If the population of these states, not yet redundant in fact, though appearing to be so under this legislative incitement to emigrate, remained fixed in more instances, as it probably would by extending the motives to manufacturing labor, it is believed that the nation at large would gain in two ways:— 1. By the more rapid accumulation of capital; and next, by the gradual reduction of the excess of its agricultural population over that engaged in other vocations.— It is not imagined that it would ever be practicable, even if it were desirable, to turn this stream of emigration aside; but resources opened through the influence of the laws, in new fields of industry, to the inhabitants of the states already sufficiently peopled to enter upon them,

might operate to lessen, in some degree, and usefully lessen, its absorbing force. The eye of legislation, intent upon the whole good of the nation, will look to each part, not separately, as a part, but in conjunction with the whole. The rapidity with which, after all, a civilized population, founding new and sovereign communities, will grow up in those exuberant portions of territory, present considerations favorable to the main policy indicated. This population, carrying with it the wants and habits of society, will create a demand for manufactures, which must, at least for some time, be supplied from other sources. It will hence form the natural market of purchase and consumption for those produced in other parts of the union, rather than in foreign countries. By this intercourse we may hope to see multiplied the commercial and pecuniary ties which it is fit should grow up and be cherished throughout the whole federal family, superadding themselves to all other ties, and harmonizing and compacting the elements of a great empire. Should it still be apprehended by any, that evils will be generated in a state of society where large manufacturing classes co-exist, with a full population, to such minds the reflection must prove consolatory and re-assuring, that, in the public lands, a check to these evils will be at hand for ages to come. This immense domain, besides embodying all the ingredients, material and moral, of riches and power, throughout a long vista of the future, may therefore also be clung to, under the various springs and conjoint movements of our happy political system, as a safeguard against contingent dangers. Its very possession is conceived to furnish paramount inducements, under all views, for quickening, by fresh legislative countenance, manufacturing labor throughout other parts of the union. It is a power to be turned to the account of manifold and transcendent blessings, rather than reposed upon for aggrandizing too exclusively the interest of agriculture, fundamental as that must ever be in the state. Agriculture itself would be essentially benefited; the price of lands, in all the existing states, would soon become enhanced, as well as the produce from them, by a policy that would, in any wise, tend to render portions of their present population more stationary, by supplying new and adequate motives to their becoming so. And, as it is the laws that have largely, in effect, throughout a long course of time, superinduced disinclinations to manufacturing labor, by their overpowering calls to rural labor in the mode of selling off the public domain, the claim of further legal protection to the former kind of labor, at this day, seems to wear an aspect of justice no less than of expediency.

Finally, the great plans of internal improvements, so wisely in prosecution, or contemplated, in different portions of the country, will lose much of their object and value, if activity be not imparted to manufacturing industry. The increased facilities of conveyance, which these plans are intended to effect, presuppose, as their basis, the necessity of transferring the produce of the country from place to place. How such transfers will be increased by multiplying the products of manufacturing labor, is apparent. New resources for this kind of labor may be expected to rise up as these plans are in progress, whether by bringing to light occult treasures, or by affording, through improved transportation, the means of use to those already known. And then, as manufacturing enterprise, acting upon a greater variety and abundance of materials, shall be seen to enlarge its spheres, how much more reciprocally beneficial will not its exchanges become with the produce of the land? It is this state of things that will emphatically bind together the farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant in one indissoluble connexion. Towns and villages may be expected to rise up in good time, under such a policy, along the borders of our canals as of our natural streams. Scenes of stirring industry will strike upon the eye, flowing from various and subdivided labor, the aggregate results of all which will stand out in the advancing cultivation and embellishments of the earth, and extended prosperity and happiness of our people. This is the broad policy suited to a nation destined, by natural gifts, to reach the heights of civilization and power. Such a nation rejects, as too confined, the elements that would limit her to the walks of agriculture, of commerce, or of manufactures, singly; seeing that her resources and aptitudes of

all kinds, confer upon her the warrant of pre-eminence in each. Unless in this combination, we have beheld no state enjoy any other than an imperfect or transitory greatness.

Whilst the efficient encouragement of manufactures is earnestly dwelt upon as conducive to the fiscal strength and general prosperity of the union, the claims of foreign commerce press not less forcibly upon our attention. Each interest is alike entitled, within proper bounds, to the fostering superintendence of the legislative power. Amongst the expedients for augmenting the foreign trade of a country, otherwise than in the exports of its own productions, none are believed to be more important than the ware-housing system. It was this system that greatly contributed to the commercial riches of some of the European states of the middle ages, and that is now enlarging the commercial dominion of nations of the present day. The situation of the United States locally; the number and position of their ports along so extended a line of coast; the tonnage of which they are actually in possession, with the commercial experience of their people, point them out as peculiarly fitted to derive advantage from this system, and serve to recommend for it more liberal enactments than any of which it has yet been the subject. By our laws, as they now stand, the merchant is compelled to re-export, within a twelvemonth, the foreign commodity which he has imported, or lose the benefit of drawing back the duty he has paid upon it to the government. Hence, he loses all opportunity after this limit of time, of sending the commodity to seek foreign markets when the market at home may fail. The restrictions put upon him in this respect, ought, it is conceived, to be done away, by extending the time during which he might exercise the right of re-exportation. It is not believed that the increased quantity of foreign merchandise, which such an alteration in the laws might be the means of bringing to the country, would interfere with the interests of home manufactures, under the protection claimed for the latter, and the guards with which they might be surrounded. The result might be expected to prove otherwise. At present, whenever a redundancy of foreign goods is seen in the country, as will happen occasionally in all trading countries, from the impossibility of adapting precisely the supply to the demand, the excess, if not sent abroad within the year, is thrown upon the home market, at whatever reduction of price. This operates to the injury both of the home manufacturer and the importer. By enlarging the time of re-exportation, with privilege of drawback, such excess, whenever existing, would be more likely to seek a vent in other countries, and with improved chances of finding it profitable. More especially might the prospects of this trade in re-exportations be increased, if no transit duty existed on foreign merchandise passing through our ports: the necessary charges being also kept at the lowest possible point. This is a policy which the wisest commercial nations have observed. An increased trade in re-exportations by increasing the carrying trade of the United States, may be expected to increase their tonnage; thus giving new activity to ship building, so highly important and valuable a branch of manufactures to the country. The aspect of the times recommends to favorable consideration the alteration in the drawback system proposed. Political and commercial revolutions occurring all around us, remind us of the expediency of reviewing our own commercial laws, in points where these revolutions have affected, or may affect, the operation of them. We have seen the principal part of this continent change the relations which it held to Europe. We have seen, as the effect of this and other causes, ancient channels of trade deserted, colonial monopolies give way, and another system open. A new commercial era is begun, of which this hemisphere is to be the principal scene. We have beheld the nations of Europe watching the course of these changes, and accommodating their policy, especially the ware-housing policy, to the new commercial wants and contingencies which have grown up, or are anticipated. We have seen, above all, the leading commercial power of Europe, whose wakeful eye is abroad throughout the commercial world, extend this very policy, under new and advantageous facilities, to her insular positions in seas close to our borders. This she has done with the purpose, not concealed, of

availing herself of these changes, and of meeting, in the spirit of fair commercial competition, similar measures which she naturally supposed would go into effect on the side of the United States. No such measures have been taken by the United States. In the midst of the changes adverted to, our own commercial legislation remains, so far as any bearing upon this new commercial era is concerned, at the point where it stood more than five and twenty years ago. The single exception is in the act of the last session of congress authorising the importation of brandy in casks of smaller size than was permitted by the act of 1799, an act obviously designed to improve our export trade in this article to the new states of this continent; the merchant, like the manufacturer, and other interests of the state, requires, at proper times, the assisting hand of legislation; regulation, in one form or other being the great end of government, and useful or baffling to individual enterprise as it is wisely or imprudently exercised.

Should the wisdom of congress deem an alteration in the laws, with a view to enlarge the privilege of re-exportation, expedient, an authority to build additional warehouses in some of the principal seaport towns, would be a necessary adjunct to the alteration. The local accommodation for merchandise that must go into store, under the existing laws, is insufficient. Larger and better constructed edifices are required, even for the present wants of our commerce, and would become altogether indispensable under an extension of the ware-housing system. A commerce which yields to the national treasury a revenue of twenty millions of dollars a year, under a tariff far more moderate, even since 1824, than that which has marked the career of any great state of modern times, is entitled to adequate and liberal provisions for the machinery necessary for carrying it on. Its local establishments should have reference as well to the security of the revenue, as to the reasonable accommodation of the merchant, and the prompt despatch of business. It is probably not too much to affirm, that of the foreign merchandise which, under the present commercial code of the union, is deposited in ware-houses, more than one half is unduly exposed to deprecation, to frauds, and to fire, from the nature and insecurity of the present buildings. They are, besides, too often situated in places remote from the custom houses, and other commercial establishments, and inconvenient otherwise to the transaction of daily commercial business. Under circumstances such as these, the propriety of drawing the attention of congress to the defects of the ware-housing system, seems sufficiently justifiable.

Where interests are multifarious, as in free, populous, and opulent communities must be the case, the hand of government must be variously extended. Sometimes it is wisely applied to the effective regulation of some of these interests, and sometimes it becomes as necessary to lighten its pressure upon others. Not only is it recommended to lessen the restrictions which our laws have so long imposed upon the merchant in an extensive branch of the foreign trade, but it is also conceived that there are articles entering into the list of our imports, the duties upon which it would be expedient to reduce. Amongst these, it is thought proper to mention teas and wines, as being prominent.

The use of tea has become so general throughout the United States, as to rank almost as a necessary of life. When to this we add, that there is no rival production at home to be fostered by lessening the amount of its importation, the duty upon it may safely be regarded as too high. Upon some of the varieties of the article, it considerably exceeds one hundred per cent. and is believed to be generally above the level which a true policy points out. A moderate reduction of the duty would lead to an increased consumption of the article, to an extent that in all probability, would, in the end, benefit, rather than injure the revenue. Its tendency would be to enlarge our trade in exports to China; a trade of progressive value, as our cottons and other articles of home production, (aside from specie) are more and more entering into it. It would cause more of the trade in teas to centre in our own ports, the present rate of duty driving our tea ships not infrequently to seek their markets in Europe; not in the form of re-exports, but in the direct voyage from China. It would also serve to diminish the risk of the

United States ultimately losing any portion of a trade so valuable through the policy and regulations of other nations.

The duty upon wines is also believed to be higher than a wise commercial and national policy dictates. The experience of our own, as well as other countries, has shown that high duties upon wines do not prove beneficial to the revenue. General experience also shows, that the consumption of wine tends to diminish the use of ardent spirits. These are inducements for keeping the duties upon wines low. They are strengthened by the consideration, that, by lowering them, we shall increase, beneficially, our trade to the countries whence we obtain wines. Some of these countries are unable to take our productions, unless their wines be received as an equivalent. They are, at the same time, prepared to take them, untrammelled by positive or virtual prohibitions. It seems but just that we should take freely the productions of nations that take ours freely. But, in point of fact, the present rates of our tariff favor most, in many and essential things, the productions of nations that favor ours least. The rate of duty upon wines is not only, in many instances, very high, but very unequal, as regards the different descriptions of wines, and the countries producing them. The whole subject is thought to demand revision. Upon the superior wines of France, upon those of the Rhine, upon those, generally, of Spain, Portugal, the Italian states, and, perhaps, some other countries, the duties, it is believed, might be advantageously brought down. The manufacture of wine in the United States, does not, at this juncture, comprehend any such large interest as to interpose serious objections to the policy recommended. The opinion may also be hazarded, that, in proportion as the taste for wine comes to prevail over that for ardent spirits, under the encouragement of low duties upon those imported from abroad, will a better basis be laid for the prosecution, at a future day, of this branch of industry at home. Its prosecution might go on, hand in hand, with lower duties on foreign wines, even at the present time, a very small amount of capital being necessary to the production of wines at home.

A few remarks upon the state of the trade between the United States and the British colonies, since the interdiction put upon it by Great Britain, will close the more general observations of this report.

Sufficient time has scarcely elapsed to enable us to determine, with precision, the course that this trade will ultimately take, as regards the amount of supplies, the channels through which they will chiefly pass, and the proportions of American and British tonnage likely to be employed in their transportation. The British interdiction of July, 1825, left an interval before its actual operation, which did not commence until the first of December of that year. The interval, it is understood, was improved in accumulating in the British West India ports supplies of provisions and other necessary articles from the United States. Geographical causes, in their nature unchangeable, render it manifest that such supplies can be sent to the British islands in more abundance, and on cheaper terms from the United States, than from parts of the world more remote, or from climates less favorable to their production. Nevertheless, the British government, true to its invariable maxim of encouraging the industry of its own subjects in preference to that of foreigners, laid duties upon these supplies when coming from the United States, designed to countervail the greater cheapness with which they could be furnished over similar supplies from the British colonies of North America. It was to no purpose that Britain was urged, in protracted negotiations, to forego this discrimination in favor of her own subjects. She steadily adhered to it, affording a fresh and signal example to other nations that, to protect the agricultural as the manufacturing labor of her own people, in whatever region situated, is a point in her policy, to which that of buying cheap from strangers knows when and how to yield. As the British North American colonies were enabled, with the aid of these protecting duties, to furnish a portion of the supplies necessary to the British islands, leaving the United States to furnish the residue, whilst the direct intercourse between the latter and those islands remained open, it is not believed that the trade, under ordinary circumstances, will

be materially affected in amount by the direct intercourse being closed. The continued necessity of drawing the major part of the supplies from the United States, was seen in the fact of Quebec having been made an entrepot for their flour and other articles, at an early day after the commencement of the interdiction, and, afterwards, by an act of the British parliament, which admits, duty free, various products of the United States into Canada, whence their exportation to the islands is legalized, as of the proper products of Canada. It is by the establishments of such depots that the desire of Great Britain is also evinced to draw to herself a preponderating share of the carrying trade between her islands and the United States. It is through these circuitous channels, also, through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; through the ports and islands of intermediate powers—as St. Jago de Cuba, Carthagena, St. Bartholomews, St. Eustatius, St. Thomas—(that Jamaica and the windward islands will chiefly derive from the United States the supplies that they have had heretofore from them, and still continue to want. It is even known that biscuit has been shipped from Philadelphia for Jamaica, by way of Liverpool; and the four of the United States, under bonds in the ware-houses of Liverpool, will, also, it is thought, find its way to consumption in the larger islands of the British West Indies. The Bahamas will probably experience most inconvenience from the course of this trade being forced into these indirect channels, from their relative inability to sustain the increased expense with which it will be burdened. This, we may presume, will be shared by both parties, the transshipments and other intermediate agencies necessary to keep the trade in activity, being, to a certain extent, common to both. What will be the relative proportion of the tonnage of the two nations employed in carrying on this trade, cannot, at present, be stated with confidence. It is not probable that that of the United States will suffer, where the competition can be made equal; but it is possible that some diminution of their shipping may be eventually witnessed in favor of the flag of some third power. It is the declared policy of Britain to produce such a result rather than allow, by any arrangements which she can control, the tonnage of a nation, already as large as that of the United States, to become larger. Next to the augmentation of her own tonnage, it is the aim of the British laws to bring into employment the tonnage of the smaller maritime powers of the world. If the anticipation be correct, that the British islands will continue to receive, indirect *v.*, their supplies from the United States, without material diminution, the revenue will not suffer, since our exports, through whatever channels they reach the islands, may be expected to be followed by equivalent returns. It may be repeated, however, that further time is necessary for establishing definite conclusions upon this and the other points advanced to. It is ascertained that the imports into the United States, from the whole of the West India islands, for the first six months of the present year, fall below the average rate of those of the first six months of the three years preceding, including importations from the British islands. On the other hand our exports to the whole of the West Indies, during the first six months of 1827, have exceeded their average amount for the same period during the three years preceding, including exports to the British islands.

The estimates, in detail, of the revenue for the ensuing year, will now be given. For the general observations upon the home industry and foreign trade of the country that have been gone into, the indulgence of congress is, with the utmost deference, solicited, under the motives that have prompted them. All financial plans must ultimately be dependent upon the flourishing state in which a sagacious and comprehensive policy may aid in placing the great agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the nation; not in a spirit of partanship for either, but by weighing co-equally the claims of each, and striving to secure the enriching results of all. It is in the anxious endeavor and humble hope of exhibiting them under this salience to the correcting and controlling wisdom of congress, that this report has been prepared.

The gross amount of duties which accrued on imports and tonnage from the first of January to the thirtieth of September last, is estimated at twenty-one millions two

hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars. The gross amount that will accrue for the last quarter of the year, is estimated at five millions seven hundred and seventy four thousand; making an aggregate of twenty-seven millions for the entire year.

The debentures for drawbacks, issued during the three first quarters of the year, amounted to \$3,381,942 79; and the amount outstanding on the thirtieth of September, was \$2,516,966 45, of which \$1,245,057 17, are chargeable upon the revenue of 1828.

The amount of duty bonds in suit on the thirtieth of September last, was \$4,136,812 64, which is more, by \$123,929 88, than was in suit on the same day of the year preceding.

In estimating the probable amount of duties that will be received as compared with the gross amount secured on the importations of the year, the necessary deductions are to be made, not only for drawbacks, but for the expenses of collection, and various losses that may happen. Making what is judged to be a full allowance on all these accounts for the present occasion, the receipts from the customs in 1828, are estimated at

Those from the sales of the public lands are estimated at	1,400,000
From bank dividends	420,000
And from all other sources	107,300
	<hr/>
Making an aggregate of	\$22,500,000
The expenditure for 1828 is estimated as follows, viz.	
Civil, miscellaneous, and diplomatic	\$1,528,385 14
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary and military pensions, arming the militia, and arrears prior to the first of January, 1817,	4,332,091 05
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the navy,	3,785,649 25
Public debt,	10,000,000 00
	<hr/>

Making a total of 19,947,125 44

And leaving an excess of receipts, for the year, over its expenditures, of 2,352,874 56

The estimate of revenue from all sources, for 1828, has been made 850,000 dollars lower than that for 1827. This has been done to guard, as far as possible, against unfavorable contingencies. Nevertheless, the present estimate is formed on a larger amount of duties secured by bond on merchandise imported, than the estimate for 1827. Hence there is reason, from all present appearances, to believe, that, although the estimate for 1828 is less than that for 1827, the receipts will prove greater. All which is most respectfully submitted.

RICHARD RUSH.

Treasury department, December 8, 1827.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the department of state on the eastern boundary.

MR. CLAY TO MR. VAUGHAN.

*Department of state,
Washington, 17th Nov. 1827.*

The right hon. Charles R. Vaughan, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Great Britain:

SIR: In a note which I had the honor to address to you on the 19th September last, I informed you that I would transmit a copy of yours of the 17th, in answer to mine of the 14th of the same month, to his excellency Enoch Lincoln, governor of Maine, to obtain from him such information on the subject to which that correspondence related as he might communicate. I now transmit to you an extract from a letter of governor Lincoln, under date of the 2d instant together with copies of two affidavits, to which he refers. From one of those affidavits, (that of William Dalton), it would appear that he had resided during three years on the Arcoostic river, thirty miles

within the line of the American side; that the constables and officers of the province of New Brunswick have been in the habit, under the pretence of collecting debts, of coming to the settlement where he lived with precepts, and taking and carrying away every species of property they could find; that they generally carried it to the parish of Kent, or Frederickton, and there sold it at auction; that, in a particular instance, of which the circumstances are detailed in the affidavit, the acting British officer declared that he did not care whether he was within or without his jurisdiction, for that a higher officer would bear him out in any thing he did; that he even employed a menace of resorting to physical force, using, at the same time, opprobrious language; that the witness, in consequence of the disturbances created in the settlement by British officers, sold his possessions at a great sacrifice in their value, and removed to another part of the state of Maine; and that the inhabitants of the Aroostic settlement have been unwilling and afraid to sleep in their own houses, and have spent the night on the banks of the river, and in the woods, and kept watch, night and day, as it is customary in Indian warfare.

The affidavit of the other witness, (Jonathan Wilson), states that, at Woodstock, in the province of New Brunswick, he learnt that Mr. Baker had been arrested by the British authorities, with the agency of 45 men, sent up in barges, armed; that he was taken from his bed in the night; that the charge against him was for refusing and objecting to permit the British mail to pass over his land; that he was confined in a jail which is known to the witness to be extremely loathsome, filthy, and dangerous to health; that he has been tried, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to the payment of £150; that he lived on the Madawaska river, within the American line, and that the witness had learned from his son, who had recently been on the Aroostic, that the settlers there complained bitterly of the oppression of the officers and subjects of the British provinces; that their property was taken forcibly from them, and carried off, to the last cow.

Such is the case made out by this testimony. I shall abstain, at this time, from particular comments upon it. The proceedings which it discloses being incompatible with the rights of the United States, at variance with that forbearance and moderation which it has been understood between us were to be mutually observed, and exhibiting the exercise of rigorous acts of authority, within the disputed territory, which could only be justified by considering it as constituting an incontestible part of the British dominions, I have to request such explanations as the occasion calls for.

In the mean time, I avail myself of the opportunity to tender to you assurances of my high consideration.

H. CLAY.

[Here follows, at large, the statements referred to in the letter of Mr. Clay.]

Mr. Vaughan to Mr. Clay.

Washington, 21st. November, 1827.

The undersigned, his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a note from the secretary of state of the United States, relative to the proceedings of the magistrates, acting under the authority of his Britannic majesty, in the province of New Brunswick, against two citizens of the United States, established in British settlements, upon the rivers Aroostic and Madawaska.

The proceedings, as described in Mr. Clay's note, are supported by two depositions on oath, which have been transmitted to the government of the United States by his excellency Enoch Lincoln, the governor of the state of Maine.

The affidavit of William Dalton, residing upon the river Aroostic, relates to legal process having been instituted against him, by magistrates acting under British authority, for the recovery of debts, or for a misdemeanor. The affidavit of Jonathan Wilson, relates to the arrest of Woodstock, upon the Madawaska river, within sixty-five miles of Frederickton, of Mr. Baker, for having interrupted the passage of the mail from New Brunswick to Canada.

The rivers of Aroostic and Madawaska are to be found, on a reference to a map, made by the British com-

missioners of boundary, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, in that portion of the territory of New Brunswick, enclosed between two lines of boundary laid down, the one by the British commissioners, which runs by Mars hill, and the other by the American commissioners, which runs at the distance of about one hundred and forty-four miles from Mars hill, to the north of it.

Whatever may have induced the commissioners, on both sides, to trace the lines above mentioned, as according with the true intent of the boundary, laid down in the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and subsequently in that of Ghent, the government of Great Britain and of the United States have not yet been able to reconcile the different reports of their commissioners, and the territory in which the proceedings have occurred lately, and which form the subject of Mr. Clay's note, is still in dispute. The sovereignty and jurisdiction over that territory has consequently remained with Great Britain, having been in the occupation and possession of the crown, previously to the conclusion of the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

The undefined, or rather unsettled claim of the United States to a portion of that territory, cannot furnish any pretext for an interference with, or any interruption of, the exercise of the jurisdiction within that territory, by magistrates acting under British authority, on the part of the citizens of the United States, who may choose to reside in those ancient settlements. The undersigned, therefore, is convinced that Mr. Clay will agree with him that there cannot be any grounds for complaint of an undue and illegal exercise of jurisdiction, whatever motive there may be for remonstrance against the severity with which the laws may have been executed.

With regard to one of the affidavits transmitted by the governor of Maine, that of Jonathan Wilson, it appears that he undertakes to relate the circumstances attending the arrest of Baker, on the Madawaska, from what he had been told by Joshua Harvey, formerly of Bangor, in the state of Maine. The undersigned takes this opportunity of communicating to the secretary of state some circumstances attending that transaction, with which he has been made acquainted by his majesty's lieutenant governor of New Brunswick. In a letter, which the undersigned received on the 7th of October last, from his excellency, dated the 11th of September, he was informed that an alien, of the name of Baker, residing in a British settlement on the Madawaska, had, on the 18th of July last, interrupted the passage of the mail from New Brunswick to Canada, by the long established road through that settlement. Sir Howard Douglas transmitted to him, at the same time, copies of depositions taken on oath, respecting the conduct of Baker, and feeling that it was his duty, as lieutenant governor, not to abandon any right of practical sovereignty which had been exercised in the disputed territory, which has been held, occupied, and located, as British settlements for any period within the last century, or even later; he considered that the report which had been made to him of the conduct of Baker, was fit matter for the cognizance of the law officers of the crown, and his excellency accordingly directed the attorney general to take such measures as he might deem necessary to enforce the municipal laws of the province, and to repress and punish the disorders which had been committed.

The undersigned has not received from Sir Howard Douglas any report, yet, of the proceedings against Baker, subsequently to his arrest. He has the honor to submit to the consideration of the secretary of state the accompanying documents, namely:—

No. 1. A report made to the lieutenant governor, by Mr. Merehouse, a magistrate in the neighborhood of Madawaska.

No. 2. The deposition of Peter Sileste, relative to the stopping of the mail.

No. 3. The deposition of William Perris, relative to the flag of the United States having been hoisted by Baker.

Nos. 4 and 5. The deposition of Abraham Chamberland and Peter Markee, relative to a paper circulated in a settlement upon the Madawaska, for signature amongst the inhabitants, by which they were to bind themselves to resist the British authority.

No. 6. The opinion of the attorney and solicitor general of the province.

The secretary of state will observe, in the enclosed deposition, that Baker and others asserted that, in the measures which they took, they would be supported by the government of the United States. It is hardly necessary for the undersigned to repeat the assurances which he has received from the lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, that his excellency is convinced that the government of the United States was not, in any shape, aware of the intentions of Baker and his associates.

It is evident, from the enclosed documents, that the offensive conduct of Baker was not confined to stopping the mail, but that he had hoisted the flag of the United States, in defiance of British claims, and had sought to engage a party, in an ancient British settlement, to transfer the possession to the United States.

The undersigned has already communicated to the secretary of state sufficient proofs of the decided resolutions of his majesty's lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, to maintain the disputed territory in the same state in which his excellency received it, after the conclusion of the treaty of Ghent; and the undersigned is convinced that a mutual spirit of forbearance animates the general government of the United States. It is painful to reflect upon the collisions of authority to which both countries are so repeatedly exposed by the long delay which has taken place in finally adjusting the line of boundary on the northeast frontier of the United States. In the present state of uncertainty, the limits of the jurisdiction of each government are misapprehended and misunderstood by the class of persons becoming, from time to time, settlers in the disputed district, and too much vigilance cannot be exerted by the authorities on both sides to remove that misapprehension, and control all misconduct arising out of it.

The undersigned requests that Mr. Clay will accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

CHARLES R. VAUGHAN.

Documents from Greece.

[TRANSLATION.]

CORFOE, 15, (27) JUNE, 1827.

To his excellency the president of the United States of America.

EXCELLENCY: The president of the general national congress of my nation has just transmitted to me a letter addressed to your excellency, in which he expresses the sentiments of gratitude with which the liberal conduct of the American nation have filled the nation over which he presides.

I deem myself exceedingly happy in having been selected as the organ of this communication, and I pray God, the protector of America and Greece, to afford me, in future, other opportunities of witnessing the reciprocal sentiments of two nations, to one of whom I belong, and offer to the other the sentiments of my admiration and the homage of my gratitude.

I take great pleasure in availing myself of the honor afforded me by this opportunity of presenting to your excellency the homage of my own sentiments of profound respect.

Your excellency's most humble and devoted servant,
COUNT CAPODISTRIAS.

[Translated from a French translation of the Greek text.]

To his excellency the president of the United States of North America:

EXCELLENCY: In extending a helping hand towards the old world and in encouraging it in its march to freedom and civilization, the new world covers itself with increased glory, and does honor to humanity.

Greece, sir, has received with gratitude the signal testimonies of the philanthropic sentiments of the people of North America, as well as its generous assistance.

Commissioned to express to your excellency the sincere feelings of my nation, I esteem myself happy in being the organ of communication between free communities, which, although separated by space, are, nevertheless, drawn towards one another by the prin-

ples of morals, and by whatever is truly beneficial to human society. I am, with respect,
F. SISSING,
president of the third national assembly of Greece.

N. SPILIADY, secretary.
Trezene, 5th May, 1827 O. S.

Report of the secretary of the navy.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The secretary of the navy respectfully makes the following report:

The vessels in commission during the past year have been employed in the manner exhibited in the last annual report.

The duties assigned to the officers have been performed to the satisfaction of the department, and no occurrences on board the ships call for particular notice.

The several squadrons have been as free as usual from disease. Paper A, shows the deaths, resignations and dismissals which have taken place.

Essential service has been rendered to our commerce and our political relations, by the squadron in the Mediterranean, under the command of commodore Rogers. Although the war in the Archipelago continues, with an increasing relaxation of discipline and control over the vessels of one of the contending parties, and difficulties have existed between one or more of the Barbary states and some of the powers of Europe, yet the presence and activity of our vessels of war, under the skilful direction of the commander, have protected our numerous merchant vessels, and our growing commerce from serious interruption. The force should not be diminished, and no change is designed by the department, except in the vessels. The squadron will this year consist of the Delaware, Java, Lexington, Warren and Porpoise, and will be commanded by captain Crane.

No pirates have been committed in the West Indies. The prudent and active application of our small force, has accomplished all that was anticipated from it. Capt. Ridgely continues in command there.

The causes which induced the government to order the squadron to the coasts of Brazil and Buenos Ayres still exist. The Cyane has returned, and a relief for the Macedonian must be sent in the course of next summer; but the force will not be diminished. Some of our merchant vessels, on that coast, have been captured and otherwise interrupted, for real or pretended violations of blockades, and of the laws of the country. A part of them have been released upon the application and remonstrances of our naval officers, whose zeal, industry and skill, have been commendable. Captain Biddle continues in command there.

A number of our seamen have been found in a state of distress on that station, and some in other parts of South America; having been thrown out of the foreign employment into which they had entered. In many cases their distresses have been relieved, and the means afforded of reaching their homes. It has been the policy of the government, seconded by our officers, to treat them with kindness, and induce them cheerfully to return to this country, where their services are always useful.

In the Pacific, the squadron lately commanded by captain Hull, and at present by captain Jones, has afforded all the protection which the smallness of its force, its immense distance from this country, and the nature of the navigation on the western coasts of South America, would permit. Until within the last eighteen months, its operations have been confined, almost entirely to the neighborhood of Chili and Peru where the war then existing between those countries and Spain rendered its presence necessary. That war has terminated, but the necessity for a small force there still continues; and the wants of our commerce in other parts of the Pacific call for its increase.

In the original instructions to commodore Hull, he was directed, when his presence on the coast could be dispensed with, to visit the Sandwich Islands, to protect our interests and acquire information respecting our commerce in that quarter. Subsequent orders to the same effect were given, and particular objects recommended to his attention. His duties not permitting him to be absent, he entrusted to other officers, under his command, the execution of those orders. Lieutenant Percival, in the Dolphin, was sent to the Mulgrave Islands, in search

of the mutineers of the ship *Globe*, with instructions, after accomplishing that specific duty, to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands, and the coast of California. He was successful in discovering two of the crew of the *Globe*, who alone remained upon the island, and they were brought to the U. S. and surrendered to the civil authority, but were probably among the least criminal of the mutineers. He also visited the other places pointed out in his instructions.

At a subsequent period master commandant Jones, in the *Peacock*, passed over a part of the same route and obtained much valuable information in relation to our commerce, and made arrangements with the governments existing in some of the Society and Sandwich Islands, from which it is hoped security and advantage will result to our vessels visiting them, either for refreshment or trade. These cruises have confirmed the opinion which dictated the original instructions to commodore Hull. Our commerce in that ocean is augmenting with great rapidity. During the last year not less than five millions of American property, and two thousand seamen were in the single port of Honolulu; being drawn there for traffic, refreshment, or repair. The multiplied difficulties to which they are subjected, by the nature of their employment and the character of the people and government of the islands, demand an effort on our part to afford efficient protection to them. At least four vessels of respectable size ought to be constantly in the Pacific, and the distance from the United States renders this impossible unless six vessels in commission be devoted to that object. With this number, and by a proper arrangement in sending them out, alternately by Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope, large benefits would be secured. This number, however, cannot be so employed, unless the vessels in commission be increased.

Master commandant Jones was instructed to endeavor to relieve those islands from American seamen who had improperly deserted from whaling and other vessels, and taken refuge there to the annoyance not only of the people, but to the injury of our own citizens; to make arrangements by which such desertions might be prevented; and, if possible, to secure certain debts due to our citizens by the people and government. It is hoped that he was successful in these objects, and that many inconveniences to our whaling and other vessels will be hereafter in some degree avoided.

The sailors were removed from the islands by being induced to enter, either on board the *Peacock* or some other ship which was in want of their service.

The reports of master commandant Jones, upon the subjects confided to him, are too voluminous to be annexed to this report.

In directing the movements of our squadron in the Pacific, great difficulty is encountered from the immense distance and the impossibility of regular and speedy communication with it. It is therefore proper, again, to advert to the establishment of a regular passage and communication through the isthmus of Panama, which has heretofore been urged in more than one annual report, and on which a detailed statement was made to the naval committee, in January, 1826, in answer to a resolution of the house of representatives of 23d December preceding. It would produce a saving of money; facility in directing the operations of our force; comfort and convenience to our officers, and its effects on the commerce of the country would be salutary. Cheap as the operation might be made; simple and unostentatious as the plan is, it would go far to effect a change in our commercial transactions with the Pacific ocean and Chinese sea, and be the avenue through which a large amount of the precious metals would find their way to this country.

Lieutenant McKeever, in the schooner *Shark*, left N. York on the 24th July for a cruise among the fisheries to the north, and to look after and protect our interests in that quarter. He returned on the 6th October, having accomplished satisfactorily the objects of his cruise. His report is annexed. The benefits heretofore resulting from the annual visits of our armed vessels to these fisheries, indicate clearly the duty of continuing the practice.

Lieutenant Norris, in the schooner *Shark*, visited the agency at Mesurado in January last, to render to it such assistance as its situation should require. His report is annexed.

Occasional visits of our armed vessels to this agency while in its present state will be useful; but as one of those attached to the West India squadron can be spared for that object, no other need be commissioned, unless it should be the will of congress to devote one or more exclusively to cruise in connection with it and the suppression of the slave trade.

The state of the agency is as favorable as could have been anticipated. Buildings and improvements are very nearly completed, which will be sufficient to receive and accommodate 150 liberated Africans which is as many as will probably be re-captured at any one time. Those who have been sent previous to the present year, have ceased to be an expense to the government, and are now in a comfortable situation, capable of taking care of themselves, and acquiring property and respectability among those of their own color, and in their native land.

During the past summer, 142 were sent from Savannah to the agency. They were brought into Georgia in the year 1820, in the General Ramirez, and have been from that time to the last spring in a course of litigation, and at a great expense to the government. As soon as the department was authorized to take charge of and remove them, measures were taken for that purpose. They were received at the agency, and disposed of in such way, that they will occasion very little expense for the first six months, and none afterwards. And I believe it may now be confidently asserted, that the principal cost in the establishment of the agency has been encountered, and that whenever, in the execution of the laws, Africans shall be recaptured it will be in the power of the government to place them at the agency at a sum not exceeding \$25 each. After their arrival, the expense will be small, and will not continue longer than six, or, at most, nine months.

The object of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade has been, in this respect, accomplished, and the effects on the trade itself will be salutary. It will be perceived by the report of lieutenant Norris that it is nearly extinct in the neighborhood of Mesurado, and, if the cruisers of our own and other governments are vigilant, a check may be given to it every where, and perhaps its existence destroyed.

I annex certain papers which show the manner in which the agency has been conducted, the amount of money which has been expended upon it during the year, the present state of the appropriation, and an estimate of the funds necessary for its support.

The "act in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade," and appropriating \$100,000 was passed 3d March, 1819. Subsequent appropriations have been made for the same object, and the whole amount expended upon it is \$—.

It has been customary with the department, for two or three years past, to direct the attention of our commanding officers abroad to the propriety of adding something to the agricultural, while they were protecting the commercial interest of the nation, by procuring information respecting valuable animals, seeds and plants, and importing such as they could conveniently, without inattention to their more appropriate duties. Very few of them have returned without some valuable importations of the kind. More precise and detailed instructions have, under your directions, and in connection with the treasury department, been prepared, and will hereafter be given to each officer who commands a vessel in commission. The most beneficial results are anticipated from this course, and will certainly be produced, so far as they are practicable by the individual exertions of the officers, there being no appropriation out of which any money can be taken for this desirable object.

From this rapid review of the employments of the naval forces in commission, it will be perceived that it cannot with propriety be diminished if regard be paid to our commercial and other interest. And when to this consideration is added the necessity of active employment to our officers and men, to prepare them for the duties which a state of unfriendly relations with other powers may impose, it is presumed no objection will be made to the estimates for the year, which have been formed upon the existing state of the service and are annexed to this report.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES, No. 17—VOL. IX.]

BALTIMORE, DEC. 22, 1827.

[VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 849

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For miscellaneous articles, see page 261.

Conclusion of the report on the navy.

The amount estimated is \$3,043,679 75. Last year it was \$3,014,802 92. In the present estimates, however, there is embraced an item of \$201,350 for the completion and equipment of the ten sloops of war authorized to be built by the law of 3d March, 1825, and which will be prepared for sea in the course of this year. The sum is not properly chargeable to the current expenses of the navy, and when it is deducted, the present estimates will be found to be \$172,465 17 less than the last.

They embrace the support of the several naval establishments on shore, and preservation of the ships in ordinary—of one ship of the line, six frigates, twelve sloops, and four schooners in commission, and with a small increase of the number of officers now in service.

It is presumed that the number of naval establishments will not be diminished. Although it is manifestly the true policy, so far as economy and efficiency are concerned, to limit, as far as possible the number of our large dock yards, at which every species of labor connected with our shipping is to be performed, yet other considerations have heretofore operated, and will doubtless continue to operate, to keep up the number now in existence. They have, therefore, been embraced in the estimates. Of the vessels proposed to be kept in commission, none can, with propriety, be disposed of.

The small addition to the number of officers arises from what is supposed to be the absolute necessity of the service. It is one of absence, privation and exposure. In such a service, it must always be expected, that about one third or one fourth will be unable to attend to active duty. Sickness and other causes will always operate to that extent, and when this deduction is made, it will be found that several of our classes of officers are too small. This is especially the case in the medical branch, for with every exertion which the department could make, it has sometimes happened, during the past as in former years, that sufficient medical aid could not be afforded to all our vessels, while at sea, and to all our establishments on shore.

The form of the estimates is such as the decisions of congress require. There are one or two points in reference to them, however, which it is proper again to notice, inasmuch as they continue to operate with severity, and occasion not only inconvenience but loss of public money.

1st. The estimates and appropriations are made for the year commencing and ending on the 1st January. The appropriation laws are never passed until after that period. The department is, therefore, left, sometimes for six weeks or two months, without funds for the use of the navy. Were our ships, officers and men within the country, this circumstance, although very injurious, would be less felt; but as they are absent at great distances, it creates serious inconveniences, and sometimes loss of both credit and money. They must have funds for their support, and must, therefore, procure them, if they can, by drawing bills upon the department, and these are sometimes protested for want of the means of payment. The consequences are too palpable to require comment. The remedy is simple—in make the appropriation, in the first instance, for a year and a quarter, and let those for subsequent years commence on the 1st April. Should this plan be approved and adopted by congress, an addition of one-fourth must be made to the estimates for the quarter ending on the 1st April, 1828. All subsequent appropriations would be for a year only.

2d. Specific sums are appropriated for special objects, which is undoubtedly the best and safest mode, but the form in which it is done creates difficulty.

The estimates made by the navy commissioners with all the skill and accuracy which experience and intelligence can give, and the amount which will probably be wanted, for each object of pay, subsistence, &c. &c. is stated. But it is impossible to estimate these things, with the precision which can readily be secured where the expenditure is to be made in our own country, and under the more immediate control of the department. Hence it is found, that although the appropriation is sufficient for the general object, yet there is sometimes a surplus under one head, and a deficiency under the other.—Aware that this difficulty would occur, congress, by the laws of 3d March, 1809, and 1st May, 1820, authorized the president to make transfers under a few enumerated items. These items have been since changed in the appropriation laws, and the power of transfer rendered useless. This inconvenience is increased by the fact that a large proportion of the money is drawn for and expended by pursers and navy agents abroad, who are often unavoidably ignorant of the terms of the law under which the expenditure is to be made, and, therefore, draw and expend the money under one item, when they should do it under another. As an example, they draw under *pay of the navy* whatever is to be paid to the officers and men; although a large proportion of it is for their provisions and subsistence, and is estimated for under those heads.—The head of pay is consequently exhausted, before the end of the year, that of provisions is not. So of other items—and there is no remedy. The president cannot make a transfer, founded on the knowledge that this unavoidable error has been committed, nor can the accounting officer, from the absence of the agent, correct it in season, in the settlement of his accounts.

It is respectfully submitted, that a remedy may be found without hazarding the proper expenditures of public money, by one or two modes—

1st. Authorizing the president to make, in writing, transfers from and to certain enumerated items, so as to effect the objects which congress had in passing the laws of 3d March, 1809, and 1st May, 1820—or

2d. By requiring the estimates to be made, as they now are, for each specific item, so that their propriety can be readily tested by congress; but embracing the amount of several of them *under one head* in the appropriation bills.

The annual examination by the committee of congress into the expenditures for the navy, would still be made, with equal ease, and afford equal security.

There is another evil which duty requires should be brought to your notice. By a rigid enforcement of the law, the disbursing officers within the U. States, are compelled to make periodical settlements, and so far as they expend the public money, the accounting department can furnish statements showing whether it has been properly expended, and whether the appropriations have been sufficient for the objects. But this is not the case with the large number of disbursing officers who are out of the United States, and who are often absent two or three years, at the distance of thousands of miles. In their absence, their accounts cannot be settled, nor can it be known, whether they have expended the money properly, or the appropriations of the year are exhausted. From the same and other causes, many claims upon the department by individuals are not and cannot be presented within the year. It necessarily results, that when the accounts of a particular year are settled, there are sometimes deficiencies and sometimes a surplus, in those items which are appropriated for certain objects, "and for no other object or purpose whatever," except what arises within that year; as well as in the general items, which are not claimed, as to time. Confusion and want of accuracy, and sometimes want of money, for the payment of claims, are the consequences, creating both public and private inconvenience.

The secretary of the navy has heretofore proposed to the committee of ways and means, and now respectfully suggests two plans to obviate the inconvenience. One is, an appropriation for arrearages for the service generally, as was done last year for the navy, and has been done for many years, in the war department. To this end, an item of \$15,000 has been added in the estimates.

The other is—to incorporate into the appropriation bill a provision, that the balances of the several items, which remained at the end of the year, constitute an aggregate fund, for the payment of such arrearages in the naval service as may be due and satisfied at that time.

This provision, it is believed, would be sufficient to enable the department to meet the calls, public and private, upon the service, save great vexation to individuals, secure more precision and certainty in the settlement of accounts, and at the end of the limitation of the two years required by law, the balance would be passed, as it now is, to the surplus fund.

In the expenditure of the appropriations of the present year, so far as the department is informed, there has been no loss or defalcation. The disbursing officers have exhibited punctuality and faithfulness, and as much accuracy, as the circumstances before alluded to would permit.

Under the appropriation made in 1826 for a survey "to ascertain the practical facilities of Baltimore, Savannah, Brunswick and Beaufort, for naval purposes," that of Baltimore was completed before the last session of congress, and the result communicated, in answer to a resolution of the house of representatives. Since that time, surveys of Brunswick and Savannah have been made by lieutenant Stockton, and his report is in the department. The time necessarily occupied in them, rendered it impossible to complete Beaufort, during the spring and summer, without great hazard to the officers and men, the health of several of them having suffered before that of Savannah was ended. It is now in progress, under the superintendence of the same officer, and will be finished, without delay, when the whole will be ready to be communicated to congress. These surveys have been made by competent officers, and will furnish sufficient information, to decide, how far those places afford "practical facilities for naval purposes." They are, however, unavoidably incomplete. The time within which it was supposed desirable to make them, and the means granted by the appropriation, did not permit them to be so made as to furnish perfect surveys and charts of those harbors. Nor can such surveys be made without the aid of the means contemplated by the act of 10th Feb. 1807, to provide for surveying the coast of the United States.

The report of the United States commissioners, under the law for the gradual increase of the navy, is annexed.

Under the second section of the "act for the gradual improvement of the navy," passed at the last session, contracts, have been made for the frames of five ships of the line, five frigates and five sloops of war.

Under the authority vested in the executive, reservations of land have been made in Louisiana and Alabama, and of a tract adjoining the navy yard at Pensacola. Orders have been given to the commandant of the yard to plant live oak on the latter. An examination of the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as far south as Musquito inlet, has been made with a view to the purchase and reservation of land having timber upon it. Much less was found than had previously been hoped for. Orders have also been given, and are in a course of execution, for the examination of the west coast of Florida. It is manifest from the information already obtained, that we shall be obliged to plant extensive tracts of land with the live oaks, so that we shall not after a few years, be deprived of this most valuable timber for the uses of the navy.

The 4th section of the act referred to authorized the president "to cause to be constructed two dry-docks for the use of the navy, the one to the south, and the other to the north of the Potomac." The two sites selected are, at the navy yard at Gosport, in Virginia, and Charlestown, in Massachusetts. Loammi Baldwin esq. was appointed the engineer to superintend the construction of the docks. Contracts for a large portion of the labor and materials for both have been made, and the work at Charlestown commenced. That at Gosport

will be commenced in a short time. Attention has been paid to the direction of the law respecting the marine railway at Pensacola, but the situation of the navy yard and improvements, with other causes, have prevented a decision upon the subject.

In the early part of last summer a board of officers, composed of commodores Bainbridge, Chauncey and Morris, was directed "to examine thoroughly all the navy yards, and prepare plans for their improvement, and the preservation of the public property therein," which might be submitted to the president for his sanction. The officers have devoted to this object as large a portion of their time as could be spared from their other urgent duties, and have made some progress. The whole will be completed in the course of the winter, or early in the spring; and from what has already been done, entire confidence is felt that such plans will be prepared and sanctioned as will greatly promote the public interest, render our navy and dock yards such as the interest of the nation demands, and prevent an unnecessary and wasteful expenditure of the public money. No law which has been passed since that for the gradual increase of the navy, has had a more salutary influence upon its interests than the one of which this provision forms a part.

A report "of the expenditures under this act, and the measures taken to carry the same into effect," is subjoined.

The discipline, economy and efficiency of the service, are objects of unceasing attention, and it is believed that they are as worthy of commendation as at any former period. But in this, as in preceding years, experience has proved, that many of the evils which have been so often noticed, still exist. Some of which were within the competency of the executive have been removed, others must await legislative decision. It would be improper again to present, in detail, the views which have before been taken on the questions of rank and pay in the navy; of a want of regular organization; of a code of criminal law or regulations; and of a naval school. But the department would not discharge its obligations to the service, if it failed to express a conviction, that discipline, economy and efficiency would be promoted by judicious legal provisions on these subjects.

In no service, either of the army or navy, in any age or nation, has a force such as we now send to sea in squadrons, been commanded by captains; and perfect subordination and discipline, without which there can be neither efficiency or economy, cannot prevail, unless so large a force has commanders of proper grade. Rank is as indispensable in the navy as in the army; and equal justice to the officers calls for the establishment of a higher grade. Several of those upon our list of captains have been such for more than a quarter of a century; have commanded forces superior to those always commanded by generals on land; have borne themselves as gallantly, and done the state as much service as their military rivals on shore; yet they are still captains, and with the compensation of captains, while their patriotic competitors, with a service less protracted, and not more energetic or deserving, are rewarded, by a just and wise government, with higher rank and fuller compensation.

Promotions are made from the rank of midshipmen. The proper education of this class of officers is, therefore, the best mode which we can secure talent, information and merit in the higher grades. The greater part of them enter the service between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, when it is impossible that they should be well informed scholars.—Their situation in the service renders it equally impossible that they should there make much literary or scientific acquisition beyond the practical duties of the seamen. Their pay is incompetent to procure the means of instruction, and their employments are too steady and active to afford the time. The science and information requisite for a navy officer, is in no respect inferior to that required by army officers and engineers, and the interest as well as the honor of the country, are not less concerned in the correct performance of their duties. The reason therefore for the preference of the army over the navy, in this respect, is not perceived. All that the department can do has been done to overcome the want of a naval school, which shall unite a practical with a scientific education,

but the evils still felt urge the department again, respectfully but earnestly, to present it to your consideration.

At the last session of congress memorials were presented by many citizens of New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Virginia and Ohio, proposing "an exploring expedition to the north and south hemispheres," under the patronage of government. The memorial and papers were referred, by order of the house of representatives to this department, but no appropriation was made. It is presumed that the reference was intended to convey the disposition of the house in favor of the expedition, and was to be regarded as expressing a wish that the countenance and support of the department should be given to it. As no appropriation was made, there was no money which could, with propriety, be used to carry into execution the object of the reference. The only aid which could under these circumstances be afforded, was, to grant to those officers of the navy who choose to join an expedition which should be fitted out by private enterprise, a leave of absence for that object, and to order to it such seamen as were willing and competent to navigate the vessels. This aid would, under the sanction of the reference, have been afforded, if the expedition had been prepared. Since the adjournment of congress a large number of respectable citizens of several of the states have signed memorials of the same tenor as those referred by order of the house.

The condition of the marine corps urgently demands that it should be again presented for consideration. It was "established and organized" in 1798, and consisted of 720 men, besides officers.—The design of congress in creating it was to furnish a proper guard for the navy yards and for ships at sea. This design points out the extent and organization which it ought to possess. It should be numerous enough to afford a sufficient guard for each yard and each ship in commission. It ought also to be so far incorporated with the navy, and subject to navy regulations, as to render the government of the two consistent and uniform; in both of these respects it needs amendment.

The statement annexed shows the proper number for a guard at each yard, and for each vessel in commission, and from that statement it appears that—effective men are necessary. The corps now consist of 750 men, besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers; being thirty more than when it was first established, although the service to be performed by it is much more extensive. It is apparent that this number of men cannot furnish the required guards, and our vessels are therefore often without the requisite number, and a very insufficient protection is afforded to the public property. Watchmen have, during the past year been hired at several of the yards, to aid the marines, which unavoidably creates confusion and insecurity. It would be better to have the guard composed altogether of one description of persons, either marines or watchmen. The nature of the duties performed by this corps, both on land and on water, is such that great danger results from their being insufficiently discharged. The public interest would therefore be promoted by augmenting its numbers, or by withdrawing it altogether, either from the navy yards or from the ships, and trusting to other means for protection, which would be regarded as a hazardous experiment.

There is still greater defect in the organization, than in the numbers of the corps. By the law of 1798, it is governed "by the same rules and articles of war as are prescribed for the military establishment of the United States, and by the rules for the regulations of the navy according to the nature of the services in which they shall be employed." By the construction uniformly given to this law, the corps is subject to the naval regulations when at sea, and to the army regulations when on land. The same officers and men are at one moment under one system of rules and discipline—at the next, under another. Their compensation is governed by one law at sea, by another on land. The nature of their connection with the navy is unsettled, and subject to constant disputations. And when the laws are to be enforced in the punishment of an officer, neither the war nor the navy department, can in many cases, act without the interference of the other. It is not necessary to detail the consequences which follow. It is, perhaps, matter of

surprise that confusion, disorder and violation of duty have not existed to an extent which might jeopardize the existence of the corps.

I would respectfully suggest, as the proper remedy—
1st. That the corps be increased to the number of _____ privates, and that the number and grade of the officers correspond with those which have been established in the army, and approved by experience for that number of men.

2d. That it be placed entirely under the laws and regulations for the government of the navy.

3d. That accommodations be afforded to them out of, but adjoining the navy yards, so that details can be sent, under proper arrangements, by the officers commanding them, into the yards and while there be entirely subject to the control and orders of the commandant.

4th. That a sufficient number, for the sole purpose of guarding the property at Portsmouth, Philadelphia, Washington and Pensacola, be assigned to those places, and the remainder be divided between the stations at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, where they can be properly drilled and prepared for sea service, and from which our vessels in commission obtain the necessary guards when fitting for sea.

5th. That the commandant and staff of the corps remain at this place, as the most convenient for communication, both with the department and the corps; and for the prompt settlement of their accounts.

If these suggestions should be adopted, it is believed that the marine corps would be much more efficient and less expensive to the public. The two first of these propositions would require legal enactments; the others might be effected by regulation.

The naval hospital fund has an intimate connexion with the interests and feeling of the officers and seamen who are under the control of this department, and therefore deserves notice in this report.

Humanity, justice and policy require, that the diseased and wounded seamen, when brought into port, should have a home and the means of cure provided; and that the disabled and aged seaman, who has worthily served the country until his strength is exhausted, should have an asylum where a comfortable subsistence may be found for his last days.

This truth has been felt in all civilized and commercial nations. It was early felt in ours, and laws were passed upon the subject; but they have thus far not accomplished their object. They direct twenty cents per month to be retained out of the pay of officers, seamen, and marines, and that, from the proceeds, hospitals and an asylum should be erected. As yet not one building has been completed, although the deduction has been regularly made from the pay since the passage of the law in 1799. The reasons for the failure were stated in a report by the commissioners of the fund, at the last session of congress. A part of the fund was absorbed by and expended, during the late war, in the pay of the navy. This sum has been repaid, under regulations and by order of this department, in the course of the last three years. There is another sum, however, of \$50,000, which was declared by law to be due to the fund, on the 26th February, 1811, and was directed to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, which has not yet been paid, except \$——. This sum was by \$80,000 less than it ought to have been.—The sum which had been paid by the navy, amounted to, at least, \$130,000, as is readily shown by calculating the number employed in the service.

It is most respectfully suggested, that the whole sum of \$130,000 should be restored, with interest upon it now amounting to \$262,000. It is not the money of the government or nation. Not one cent has been paid to the fund by the nation. It has been taken out of the pay of the officers and men, and belongs to them as justly as any portion of their private estates.

It is now mentioned, in this report, because their rights and interest are necessarily the object of attention by this department, and because the money is wanted to erect the buildings for their accommodation.

Sites have been purchased for four buildings at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk, which, with a small one at Pensacola, may be made sufficiently exten-

sive to answer all the necessities of the service at any future period.

Two buildings, a hospital at Norfolk and an asylum at Philadelphia, are progressing very satisfactorily, and if the funds were put in a proper condition, the whole might be completed in two years, and form, together, a hospital establishment, at least as creditable to the country and beneficial to the service, as that belonging to any other nation. The completion of this establishment is demanded by the plainest policy. In this country the services of our seamen are voluntary; no impression or other mode of compulsion is, or ought to be applied, to force them to perform the duties of peace, or fight the battles of the country in war.

But in proportion to the voluntary character of the service, ought to be the effort to render that service pleasant, and to create every inducement to joint it. And when it is perfectly understood by all who are acquainted with the character of the seamen, that his foresight is seldom directed to any other object than a place of refuge when disease and misfortune overtake him, surely that place of refuge ought not to be wanting.

In this view, it is hoped, the payment of the debt before mentioned will be made; and if something were added to it, it would be justified by the consideration, that the nation has not yet given one dollar to so desirable an object. Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

THE ARMY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Accompanying the president's message.]

Department of war, November 26, 1827.

SIR: I submit a report of the administration of this department from the date of my last report.

I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports, made up in pursuance of my orders, marked from A. to P. They disclose, in detail, the measures which have been carried into effect, in the various branches of the public service, subject to the superintendence of this department.

The document A. is a report of major general Brown on the state of the army. I renew, with pleasure, an expression of my entire satisfaction at the condition of the army, both as to its moral and military character. As far as I am officially advised, its officers are now essentially exempt from the degrading vice of intemperance. A few examples which have been made, (though necessary, yet, reluctantly), to cleanse the army from this blot, united with a declared unalterable determination never to pardon when a sentence of guilt for this offence, on satisfactory evidence, was pronounced by a court martial, it is hoped, will restrain the very few, if any, who are disposed to forget, in this indulgence, what is due to their characters as officers of the American army. To its good discipline, generally the most ample testimony is borne, and particularly by major general Brown, who, during the present year, made a tour of inspection through three of the great sections of the union. The two schools of practice, fortress Monroe and Jefferson barracks, will be great auxiliaries in promoting its perfection. For the benefit of the former, I again renew a recommendation for the purchase of horses contained in former reports, and for the reasons therein presented. The fiscal administration of the army continues to be entitled to the highest commendation, both as to its economy and punctuality. In the spirit of the former, a retrenchment has been made in the article of officers transportation, by which no inconsiderable expense will, in future be avoided; and it will be seen with satisfaction, that in the articles of clothing and subsistence of the army, there will be a considerable saving in the ensuing year, compared with the present; and notwithstanding the increased pay and allowance so justly given at the last session to company officers, and for which no appropriation was made, and also the additional costs incurred in suppressing the threatened hostilities of the Indians, the total amount asked to meet the various demands of this department, for the year 1828, is less, by near a million of dollars, than for the year 1827, principally, however, resulting from surplusses in former appropriations. And in relation to its punctuality, no ascertained delinquency

whatever has occurred in any one of its various departments.

I beg leave to invite the attention of congress to the changes proposed in former reports by the major general in the terms of enlistment, as they are looked to with confidence as a prevention to desertion.

I beg leave also to recommend to a favourable consideration of congress, the alteration proposed by the commissary general of subsistence, in the organization of that department, presuming that the mode of supplying the army by contract, whose advantages have been so satisfactorily manifested, will be continued by a new act of legislation, the former law being about to expire.

In confirmation of this suggestion, as to the advantage of supplying the army by this system, I beg leave to state, that the price of rations has been reduced to 11 6-10 cents, at our most expensive posts, while at those least so, we procure them at 6 8-10 cents.

I recommend to the consideration of congress the erection of buildings in or near the city of New York, and in the city of New Orleans, as proposed by the quarter master general.

I presume to suggest, for the consideration of congress, the propriety of founding an army asylum. Such establishments, it is believed, enter into the policy of every other nation, and even here have obtained already in the naval branch of the service. Uniformity of system alone, in the two arms of the national defence, therefore, would seem to require it. The condition of some of the defenders of their country during the revolutionary war, excited so far the sympathy of congress as to experience its bounty. It is highly probable, in our future history, that many, both privates and officers, may be in circumstances no less distressing.—Indeed, cases are now of frequent occurrence, where the department is applied to for relief. An honorable asylum from such a condition, seems to be dictated alike by policy and gratitude. A small monthly deduction from the pay of the officers and privates, will constitute the fund for its support. It would manifest the beneficence of the nation, if means were furnished, at once, from the public treasury for the erection of the necessary buildings.

The military academy at West Point, from the report of the late visitors, is progressing with its accustomed success, and loses nothing in a comparison, according to the testimony of those whose opportunities enable them to decide, with any establishment of the kind in the world.

In making selections from the thousands of candidates, I have redeemed my pledge, made in a former report, of appointing one cadet at least from each congressional district.

In selecting visitors of inspection, I have deemed it but an act of justice to invite them from every quarter of the union. And when it suited the convenience of the immediate representatives of the people to attend, (as it is a service without reward), I have given them the preference, that they might, from their own observation, be the better able to decide on its value, and suggest and promote whatever was calculated to increase its usefulness.

The two corps of engineers have been actively engaged during the year—some in field duties, others in superintending fortifications: the former have returned to this place for the purpose of reporting upon their labors. I have had occasion, in former reports, to suggest the utter inadequacy of the existing organization of these useful officers, to the demand on the services.

The various objects upon which congress directed remissance to be made were promptly attended to.

In selecting among the objects presented for remissance by the state authorities, and respectable associations of private citizens, I have endeavored to be governed by their relative importance, and a due regard to the fair claims of all parts of the union. The result of the surveys has, in some instances, reduced the scale of the proposed objects so as to deprive them of the character of national importance; but even in these cases the labors of the corps have not been lost. By their superior science and experience, they have given valuable information to those concerned, which, from their limited resources, they would have been unable otherwise to have procured. Having finished the survey of the proposed national road from

this place to New Orleans, and made their report, which I had the honor of submitting to the 19th congress, no further step can be taken by the department till the pleasure of congress is signified by legislative enactment. Among the many important objects to which the attention of the department has been directed during the past season, may be particularly enumerated the great western national road; the proposed Ohio and Chesapeake canal; the rail road from Baltimore to the waters of the Ohio—a communication between the waters of James river and the western waters; the improvement of the navigation in the Tennessee river, and the canal through Florida. Although the rail road is proposed to be effected by individual enterprise alone, it is certainly of great national importance, and justified the department in applying its means to ascertain its practicability. Reports on all these subjects are in a course of preparation, except on the rail road, and it is hoped that most of them will be prepared in time to be laid before congress at its present session. For more particular information on these subjects, I refer to document B.

I refer to documents B and C, containing the reports of the engineer and quarter-master's department, in which may be seen the measures which have been pursued in execution of sundry special acts of congress, directing the construction of roads and the improvement of harbors, &c.

In the report of the engineer department will be seen the progress we have made in our several fortifications.

Document H is the report of the officer having direction of the ordinance department. The alterations suggested by that officer in the organization of that department, have been heretofore presented, and received the favorable consideration of congress at their last session: I beg leave again to add my recommendation of the proposed changes.

The report of the same officer on the lead mines, gives a very satisfactory view of the importance of this property to the United States—the expected annual supply is equal to 10,000,000 pounds. A tythe of which as sent received by the government, will be more than sufficient for the purposes of the army and navy.

Document I is the report of the clerk of pensions, by which it appears the number of revolutionary pensioners have been diminished by death, since the last report, four hundred and forty-three; and of invalid pensioners forty eight.

In compliance with the act of congress entitled "an act to authorize the president of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the territory of Florida from the state of Georgia," a commissioner was appointed on the part of the United States to co-operate with one appointed by the state authorities of Georgia, for the purpose of carrying the act into effect. I regret to report that the object has not been effected. The correspondence on the subject will present the causes of the failure, and are contained in document K.

The document L is the report of the clerk charged with Indian affairs, accompanied with a treaty made with the Chippeway, Menomonic, and Winnebago tribes of Indians.

Under the injunction of the treaty made with the Sioux and the Chippewa, Sac and Fox, Menomonic, Ioway, Sioux, Winnebago and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippeway, and Potawatamie tribes of Indians, made at Prairie du Chien on the 19th of August 1825, two citizens were directed to repair to Green Bay with a view to its fulfilment. Just, however, preceding their arrival, a portion of the Winnebagoes, a powerful and perverse tribe, had committed serious acts of hostility by the murder of some of our citizens, and unfavorable appearances among other tribes indicated the design, as it was apprehended, of a powerful combination threatening to disturb the peace of our borders. Governor Cass, as soon as he was advised of these circumstances, with great promptitude and equal prudence, appealed directly to Gen. Atkinson, in command at Jefferson barracks, for aid, who, with a commendable zeal, moved with about six hundred men under his command to the anticipated theatre of hostilities, where he was met by other detachments from the army, and by volunteer companies composed of patriotic citizens.

Governor Edwards, for the protection of the people of Illinois, also ordered out a small portion of her militia.

The celerity of these movements, with the imposing force gathered together, gave at once protection to our citizens. As soon as the department was advised of these movements, general Gaines was directed to proceed to the scene of operations, and to adopt the necessary measures to inflict punishment on the offenders. The Indians sued for clemency, and obtained it on the condition of giving up the murderers, eight in number, who are now in custody, to await the sentence of the law. The document M presents the details of the subject.

The excesses of the Indians may be ascribed to their thirst of blood. Their pretext is understood to rest on a supposed intrusion of the miners on their lands. To obviate any ground of complaint, and to meet the wishes of our western citizens, it is proposed to procure by purchase an enlargement of our boundaries in that quarter, so as to embrace the whole of the highly valuable lead mines said to abound in that region, and for which an appropriation will be hereafter asked.

I submit herewith reports marked 1 2 & 3 and, from col. McKenney, he having been charged with the business to which they refer; from which the disposition of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, in regard to emigration to land west of the Mississippi, may be inferred; also shewing that an agreement has been concluded with the Creek, subject to an approval in the usual form by the executive, and the sanction of a Creek council to be called for that purpose, which secures to the United States the strip of land in Georgia, not embraced in the session of the treaty of Washington of the 24th January, 1826.

If the policy, as indicated in the ascertained dispositions of the Chickasaws especially, be approved by congress, the appropriation of means corresponding thereto will be required to carry the measure into effect. There is little doubt of the identity of feeling on this subject, in at least three of the southern tribes, and of a large portion of the fourth, and that this feeling may be availed of, it is respectfully suggested that means be provided, to be applied in the discretion of the executive, to profit by its existence.

The information recently acquired of the disposition of the Indians within our limits to remove, has tended to strengthen the views which I have heretofore submitted on this subject, and I embrace this occasion, most respectfully, but earnestly, to solicit again the attention of congress to the necessity of adopting some general system which might better the condition of the Indians, and relieve the states and territories of the incumbrance of their residence—a never failing source of inquietude, and it is to be apprehended of disturbance. I have the honor to be your obedient servant. JAMES BARBOUR.

The president of the United States.

There is no period in the year that is so useful for our readers, and personally unpleasant to ourselves, as the present, when important matter is so super-abundant, from the meeting of the national and state legislatures. We rejoice that our spacious and compact pages are filled with things useful to be known—but regret the inability to grasp one half the matter which we desire to publish—and hence there is a perpetual operation of necessity against the will, and the one is continually struggling with the other. Among the articles deferred, are many upon subjects purely political; the record, however, shall be kept as perfect as it may be, for use, in these political times; and after a little, with some extra exertion, we hope to bring up arrears again and keep way with the current of events.

GRECK. We congratulate the friends of human nature on the destruction of the Turkish fleet. We sincerely rejoice at this chastisement of the barbarians, though at the risk of aggrandizing powers already of gigantic strength, and of its probable effect upon the local interests of our own country, in raising up a great rival in our chief product for exportation.

The following article was in type for the last REGISTER, but left out because of the pressure of documentary papers. Since then, an event has been made known to us that renders the subject much more deeply

interesting—to wit, the destruction of the grand Turkish fleet by the allied fleets of Great Britain, France and Russia, the official accounts of which are inserted in subsequent pages. This momentous transaction took place in the noble harbour of Navaria, the ancient Pylos, and famous for the battles between the Athenians and Spartans, and the siege and surrender of the island Sphacteria. What the result of this affair will be, we know not—but mighty events would seem to depend upon it; possibly, a change of the whole condition of the Turkish empire—possibly, in quarrels for the spoil of it—and probably, at least, in the pacification and establishment of the Greeks as a nation, more or less independent of others, but wholly liberated from the dominion of the Turks.

We shall add in our next paper, various details and particulars which the want of time and room at present forbids.

PARTITION OF TURKEY. In our paper of the 8th inst. we made a few remarks on the reported intention of Britain, France and Russia to divide Turkey in Europe and Africa between them; and stated, that its accomplishment would have “a mighty influence over the affairs of the U. States, in its effect upon our great staple, cotton”—without a lively *foreign* demand for which and a brisk *internal* trade, it will appear manifest to every one, that our present commercial relations with Europe must be dissolved. That staple deducted, the whole of our exports to *all* the world, in the last year, was valued at only 28,000,000—say 22 millions, exclusive also of manufactures; but our imports were 60 millions; and, taking cotton from the exports to Great Britain, only about \$1,500,000 worth of all other articles was received to pay for goods costing 26 millions. Without cotton, the foreign trade of the United States, as at present carried on, could not, by possibility, exist a single year: and a restriction would be imposed a thousand times more onerous than the tariff is *said* to be by the most violent declaimers against it. But it will be real, not fanciful—practical, and not in theory—at our fire-sides, not in speculation, a “*balance of trade*” not in figures, but in sheriff’s sales and depopulated districts. We are serious—the subject is one of imposing magnitude, and calls loudly upon us all to “look a-head.” How soon that which we anticipate will be accomplished, we venture not an opinion—but that it *will* be accomplished, there is every reason to believe.

The crop of cotton last year has been estimated at 250,000 bales, that of the present at 1,000,000—say 350,000,000 pounds. A mighty quantity indeed; of which about 280 millions will be for the supply of the European markets. Now it seems that a field-hand will produce 1,200 lbs. of cotton—or an entire force of 80 slaves, of all ages and conditions, 60,000, besides supplying themselves with provisions. The number of persons then, to supply the 280 millions, *after feeding themselves*, will amount only to 370,000; and Mr. Darby tells us that an acre of land will yield 250 lbs. of cotton, therefore the 280 millions would occupy no more than about 1,100,000 acres. If we allow that one acre out of ten may be planted with cotton, the whole quantity of land required for the growth of 280 millions of pounds of cotton, and the subsistence of the persons employed in its cultivation, will be no more than 11,000,000 acres, equal to 17,200 square miles. But the land actually applied to the cultivation would be only 1,100,000 acres—a district less than the small state of Delaware; and it is estimated that not less than 6,000,000 acres, favorable to the cultivation of the plant, are within the limits of Louisiana only. The entire cotton-growing *region* in the United States may be put down as follows:

	Square miles.
Parts of Virginia and North Carolina	50,000
South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana	230,000
Half Tennessee	20,000
Arkansas and Florida	180,000
	480,000

It is also grown in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana—and certain experiments have succeeded very well in Maryland.

We do not pretend to estimate the quantity of land within this vast region of country, as fitted for the *actual* production of cotton. Mr. Darby, however, tells us that of the 23,480,000 acres of land in Louisiana, (the swamps, rivers, lakes, &c. deducted from the whole contents), there are 5,900,000 acres capable of being advantageously cultivated in cotton, tobacco or indigo. Now that quantity really cultivated, and yielding 250 lbs. to the acre, would produce *four millions of bales!*

But to leave these vast amounts and descend to accepted facts or reasonable possibilities. Let us say that our whole product is 1,000,000 bales, or 350,000,000 pounds, that an acre will yield only 200 pounds, and allow 750 pounds for each person on a plantation, after supplying themselves with food, and we have—

1,750,000 acres actually employed, and requiring a gross population of less than 500,000 persons—being considerably less than one third of the slaves in the U. States.

These are sober results, unless all who have written upon the subject, (being persons who ought to understand it), are incorrect; but we apprehend that a planter with 80 slaves, old and young, would do a bad business if not raising 60,000 pounds of cotton a year; that such product would afford a small profit, indeed, for capital employed in slaves and land, after paying all incidental expenses belonging to both, and those on the crop before it would arrive at its market.

The progress of the cultivation of cotton is wonderfully rapid. Our exports shew this—

In 1806 we exported	37,000,000 lbs.
1816	81,000,000
1826	204,000,000

The crops are thus estimated—

1824-5	569,000 bales.
1825-6	720,000
1826-7	957,000

A little while ago, a brief period, indeed, and Virginia and Alabama produced no cotton for market—now they send out more than 200,000 bales; and the products of Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi have been doubled in a few years. It was unknown as an article of commerce of any importance to Egypt until 1824, when about 40 millions of pounds were exported from Alexandria, and the crop of 1825 was much larger. These things are mentioned to shew the *easy transition* that is made from other products to that of supplying cotton. It may, apparently, be rendered the chief product of agriculture for export in two or three years, wherever the climate is suited to it, and laborers are to be obtained.

The population of Egypt is about 2,500,000—and there is enough land, not subject to frost or liable to too much or too little rain. A detachment of *one-fifth* of the population of this country to the cultivation of cotton, would afford a supply equal to our whole production, after furnishing the cultivators with provisions.

The gross population of Greece and the islands was, at the commencement of the revolution, about 1,400,000. This includes but a small part of the continent, except the Morea. Candia contained 120,000, the rich island of Scio 110,000, Samos 20,000, &c. Under a reasonable government, this population would have been at least twice as large as it was, and not then very dense. Candia, Cyprus, Scio, Samos and Rhodes might easily support from 6 to 800,000; and would, if under the dominion of France. They would rally to them the Greeks scattered through Asia, and tens of thousands of Frenchmen would take up their abode in them. The Morea itself and the islands, which together contained about a million of people, according to a late estimate, might soon supply as much cotton as we in the United States have exported. The Turkish empire in Europe, independent of the parts of Greece named, is many times more extensive, and great crops of cotton may be raised in Macedonia, Epirus, Albania, &c. in which it has been cultivated for centuries. It is not very long since that 120,000 *balls*, worth 80 piastres each, were exported from the valley of Seres in Macedonia, chiefly by way of Salonica: besides, large quantities were manufactured in the city of Seres, famous for its supplies of cotton goods. Cyprus is 150 miles long and 70 broad—was once very populous, and has long been celebrated for the excellence of its cotton. And it should be recollected, that the

chief supplies of cotton were obtained from these countries, before the recently extended cultivations in the U. States and Brazil, &c.

In addition to all these considerations there is another yet more important. The average annual price of labor in Greece and Egypt, hardly exceeds the interest on capital vested in slaves in the United States, and subsistence is much cheaper.

It is no matter, and has but a small bearing upon the facts presented, whether the reported design of the three powers to partition Turkey is prematurely stated, or altogether erroneous. Every one, we think, must see that the present condition of Turkey cannot last long; and it is known that an interference is made to prevent the pacification of Greece, after the manner of the Musselmans, by *exterminating the people!* The state of things will be changed, and more security for persons and property than heretofore given, will be obtained—then will the husbandman return to his field, and one of the richest countries in the world throw out her exuberance for the common market of the world. We are protected against the influx of East India cotton by *distance* and the *uncertainty* of the price of the article. What has ruined thousands of our planters and dealers, was the cause of demand for our commodity; but Greece, is, as it were, a near neighbor of France, and advices may pass from England to the Levant in a few days. And further, the East India article is not generally so good as our's—but that of the Levant is generally better. It appears to us that these things are worthy of most serious reflection, and should lead all to an encouragement of the home market, in the establishment of *all* sorts of manufactures, so far as labor, skill and capital are ready for the supply of our wants.

We might go much more into detail. But the summary facts presented will, or ought, to set people to *thinking*. They will offend some—for some are never to be pleased except by flattering their prejudices or in deceiving them. They would rather receive an agreeable falsehood than an unpleasant truth. There is no hope for them, but through punishment of their errors—they will only be taught in the suffering school of experience.

And is it to be expected that G. Britain, refusing our *bread stuffs*, will take our cotton, when able to supply herself from her own colonies with a material of like or superior quality? Will she make one rule for the *southern* and another for the *middle* states of this union?

We cannot better, perhaps, conclude this short article than by inserting the following extract from a letter received from Alabama, on Monday last. We give it without the alteration of one word, although not written for publication, to shew that all do not regard us "the great enemy of the south," as Mr. Haile has been pleased to call us.

"I cannot lay aside my pen without congratulating you upon the success of those great principles of internal policy which you have so much assisted in bringing about. It must, it will prevail. Our greatness, as well as happiness, as a nation, will grow and increase with the means we have of living independent of other nations, for both comforts and luxuries. And I assure you, the intelligent part of my acquaintance have become strongly interested in the success of the "American System." I am a cotton planter, and expect to remain a planter during life—And I hope before that life ceases, to learn that all the cotton raised in the southern states, may find looms sufficient for its manufacture in the eastern; and that the northern and western may find an ample market for their bread stuffs, by the aid of *canals and rail ways*—that each section of our beloved country may mutually contribute to the comforts of the others; and extirpate entirely those unallied jealousies, which, at present, stalk so largely among us. I firmly believe this is the aim of your paper, and desire of your heart; and you will doubtless be rewarded by the plaudits of thousands of our best citizens, while hundreds and thousands of our *mushroom* politicians, who have grown to an enormous size in a day, will sink into their original insignificance."

Another letter received from *North Carolina*, on Tuesday, forwarding the name of a new subscriber, says—

"I hope I shall be enabled to procure several additional subscribers before spring; as the *fact* cannot be much longer concealed, that the system, so zealously and ably supported by you, is the *American* system. Self-interest is a principle too active, too inquisitive, to be forever smothered, by ——— and ——— politicians."

[We have omitted three hard words in this extract. Among our opponents, are as good and as true men as our country can boast—men whom to suspect of base motives would be to libel human nature; and our belief that they are mistaken or prejudiced, does not make them so—for thus we ourselves may unknowingly be. We pretend not to an exemption from the common lot of mortality, and only request that argument, founded upon practical results, may be preferred to personal abuse and wild speculations. That British agents have interfered to arrest the accomplishment of the "American System," and to a great extent, we believe with as much sincerity as that there are countries called Great Britain and France. We also believe that a large part of the present excitement against the tariff grows out of *time-serving politicians*—to influence the feelings and mislead the judgment; and it is this to which both our correspondents allude. Unhappily, there are men who, to obtain a favorite object, would cry "have and let slip the dogs of war," and dissolve this union rather than not rule it. These must be resisted—but truth will be victorious without violence; and, though the will of the majority may be again defeated by *management* in congress, success must attend the efforts now making to force *reciprocity* upon the old world, and so consummate the independence of the United States.

The following letter from Havre, received at New York, conveys information highly gratifying to every friend of humanity.

"Havre, November 16, 1827.

"The papers give you an account of the affair of Navarin, which I think will lead to much more than some of the parties themselves expected, or can have any wish for.

"We learn to day from Paris, that the ambassadors at Constantinople *have got off in a French frigate*. It is highly probable that the Janissaries will now regain their power and despatch the Sultan. In fact, we have every reason to expect great events."

It is very possible, because it is within the rule of action of the Musselmans, that they will commence a general slaughter of the Greeks and other "Christian dogs," as they call them, so soon as the news of the destruction of the fleet at Navarin shall have reached Constantinople, unless domestic disorder and the formidable approaches of the Russian army, &c. shall compel a close looking to their own safety. The Russians on the Danube and the Pruth are about eighty thousand strong, under marshal Wittgenstein, prepared for *instant* operation, and a still greater force is ready to support them, under marshal Saehen; the British have strong garrisons at Corfu, Malta and Gibraltar, and France is near at hand. It is not supposed that the three powers resolved to act without preparing to support their action. All the elements of destruction will be raised against the Turks—the adult male Greeks will be armed and supplied—provisions will be poured into the country—risings will be promoted every where, and at least one half of the population of European Turkey is disaffected and prepared to throw off the Ottoman yoke. The barbarians, encouraged by their priests and sustained by the dogmas of their unholy religious creed and doctrine of fate, may, rally, in immense hords, round the "standard of the prophet"—but the rabble cannot resist the force of discipline, the eraeant will be bathed in blood, and a destruction of the human race follow, unparalleled in modern times—eventful as they have been. The Turks will be beset on every side—and a retreat across the Hellespont scarcely left to save them. We have no idea, that if Great Britain, France and Russia have resolved on the expulsion of the Turks, that any will long remain in Europe, except as conquered persons. Indeed, we expect soon to hear, that the head quarters of the emperor Nicholas are in the seraglio.

THE U. S. BANK. The following remarks, facts and figures, presented themselves on considering the proposition of Mr. Barbour, of the house of representatives, to dispose of the stock of the bank now held by the United States.

We pay an interest of 5 per cent. and the average future dividends of the bank may be reasonably calculated at 6 per cent. We therefore pay \$550,000 and receive \$420,000—annual profit 70,000 dollars. The charter will expire on the 3rd day of March 1836—say eight years hence, and the aggregate difference in favor of the receipts will be 570,000. But as the difference is 70,000 dollars a year, an *equited* interest on that sum will shew an addition of 16,800 more, and a total of 576,800.

But, if it is desired to reduce the public debt, why not issue a new stock, at 5 per cent. to pay off that which bears 6 per cent. the bill for which was rejected in the senate last year, by which rejection, and in one year, we have lost almost 500,000 dollars that might have been saved—and for *what*, nobody knows. In the present state of the public credit, and in part dependent on its existing relations with the bank, a new 5 per cent. stock will sell for 108 or 110 dollars *per cent.* the payments of it not being fixed at an early day. We may create this at will, and manage it as we please—but the stock in the bank once parted with, cannot be regained. On this principle, our stock in the bank, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. is really worth, in itself, more than par to us, and the *advance* must be deducted also from the anticipated profits to be derived from the sale of it. Thus—7,000,000 at 9 per cent. advance, is 630,000 dollars, and this must be added to the difference of profits above stated, to present the operation fairly. Even the $\frac{4}{3}$ per cents are at 103, because they offer safe and convenient investments of money.

But the most material and imposing fact is—that the stock of the bank, which now sells for 123 dollars per cent. or share, would probably fall to 100 or 105, were the United States shares thrown into the market; and thus the object would be frustrated in its own operation. And it should be recollected, that the present price of the stock of this bank is not caused by *speculations* in it, but more of the superabundance of capital seeking investment, even though yielding no more than $\frac{4}{3}$ per cent. *per annum*. And that, at the termination of the charter, and on the presumption that it will not be renewed, there will be a probable surplus equal to the whole present advance, unless in case of some severe loss or bad management on the part of the directors, notwithstanding the depreciated value of the buildings erected for its accommodation—a part of which, it must be supposed, has been already liquidated out of reserved earnings.

We are not among the friends of this institution—but, while its affairs are properly conducted, will not agree to the doing of any thing which may tend to embarrass its transactions, or impair the rightly formed hopes of those who have vested their money in it, *unless it shall be openly and plainly resolved, that such a bank shall not exist longer than the 3rd of March 1836.* Then, and in that case, the people and the government would be placed on the same footing—to “save himself who can;” and the latter would not stand as in the light of a cold *speculation* on the former. These are our plain views of the subject, and we think that the good sense of the people will bear us out in expressing them. We hope that due care will always be exerted in the establishment of our public institutions; but when established, they cannot be disturbed except for reasonable cause. In the present state of affairs, any serious difficulty occurring to the bank of the United States would have an effect upon business, that would severely reach the heart and home of almost every individual in the United States, who has any thing to lose by changes in the condition of things.

THE HOME MARKET. It is stated in the October number of the London Quarterly Review, that about sixty millions of quarters of wheat, or value raised in Great Britain over and above the quantity required to feed the cultivators of the soil, are annually expended upon the manufacturers and artisans of the country. “Taking,” says the same reviewer, “the price of wheat at sixty shillings the quarter, the surplus which remains over and above the consumption of all the classes not engaged in manu-

factures and commerce, will be worth one hundred and eighty millions sterling per annum; and when it is remembered that this immense sum passes every year in the way of trade, through four, five, six or sometimes more hands, we shall form some conception of the great amount of our home commerce.” It is computed that the capital invested in the cultivation of the British soil, by the land owners and farmers, amounts to the enormous sum of two thousand millions sterling.

It is thus that Great Britain causes the people of the U. States to pay for British wheat, consumed by her manufacturers, at the rate of 165 cents per bushel, even at the comparatively moderate price stated, while she prohibits the use of one bushel of our wheat, though costing only 100 cents. And it is thus we support the throne and the priests, the nobles and the paupers, the army and the navy of that country, and contribute to the payment of the salaries of the “groom of the stole” and “his majesty’s bug-catcher.” Why buy British wheat at double the average price of our own, and when our own farmers want a market? People, it is true, must eat whether manufactures are prosperous or not—but in the latter case, they must raise food for themselves, and so diminish the demand and reduce the price of wheat, &c. See, what a market manufactures and commerce secure to Great Britain—Will not the farmers of the U. States secure a like market for themselves?

How powerfully does the extract from the Quarterly Review exhibit the momentous fact which we have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the people of this country. Here is 799 millions of dollars *paid* to the farmers for bread stuffs alone, by the other classes of society in Great Britain. Now, we calculated the whole supply of bread stuffs and meats for all the people of the United States, and the support of their horses, at less than 325 millions of dollars, the *meats* being allowed to cost more than the bread stuffs for the subsistence of man, and many thought that we were extravagant!—and yet the number of persons to be fed, (the cultivators being left out in Great Britain), are pretty nearly the same. It is true, the price in that country is greater than in this, but in the matter of grain alone, our estimated value is only about one fifth of that of the “Review,” or 162 millions.

BRITISH DISCRIMINATIONS AND MONOPOLIES. The British people pay six millions of dollars a year more for sugar consumed by them, than the West India planters may be protected, than they would pay if sugar was imported from the East Indies at the same duty as is paid upon the West India article. They pay £2,218,000, (nearly nine millions of dollars) more, on account of the East India company’s monopoly of teas, than would be paid for the same quantity and quality of them at New York or Hamburg—all imported from Canton. They pay a million a year in extra duties upon timber from the Baltic, that the import of colonial timber may be encouraged, though the former is preferred for many and most important purposes, notwithstanding its extra cost. These are specimens of what is called “free trade”—and we are gravely told that “commerce is relieved of its shackles!” And on the tobacco which they receive from us, worth one million of dollars, they raise a revenue of 9,570,000!

SOUTH CAROLINA. However erroneous persons may esteem our own *opinions*, we never will, knowingly, subject ourselves to the “suspicion” of changing the character of *public documents*, or of leaving out or adding to them, that any shall be *deceived*—if we can avoid it; notwithstanding *managements* of this sort have been common, and are acts of *forgery* so base and abominable, as even to dishonor the most vile of the villainous “herd of politicians”—those whose *morality* it is, that a wilful lie, if successful, is *justified* in the accomplishment of an object—saying “*all’s fair in politics.*” We have no patience with such creatures. A lie is a lie wherever told; and he who corrects not error when made manifest to him, should have the same condemnation as shall appear due to the maker of the falsehood.

In the “Register” of the 1st instant, page 210, we inserted a few lines in relation to the “Harrisburg Convention” as from George Taylor’s message to the legislature of South Carolina. It is incorrect, as may be seen

by reference to this paper of the 8th, wherein what we suppose is a faithful version of the message is given. The reference to that meeting, though agreeing in substance, is different in form from what we had stated it to be, in the previous sheet.

The fault is not with us. Indeed, intentional wrong does not seem to have been committed by any one. The facts appear to be these: that gov. Taylor prepared his message for delivery on the first day of the session of the legislature, and a copy of it, *somehow*, got out and was forwarded to Camden, S. C. where it was printed in the paper published at that place; but the legislature, for reasons of no importance to the present subject, did not feel ready to receive it for a few days, and the whole seems to have undergone the governor's revision—retaining the substance of the Camden copy generally, but very materially changing the phraseology. We had prepared the Camden copy for insertion, but, at a late hour, accidentally discovered that something was wrong, and were compelled to "over-run" the whole matter at a time when the sheet containing it ought to have been in the press, to our very great mortification—as all publishers feel on occasions of this sort, in the waste of time, loss of labor, and derangement of business.

We intended to have made this explanation in our last paper—but the "wreck of matter" in the effort to insert the report of the secretary of the treasury, interfered and prevented it. Still, the remarks that we made on the first version of the message, may as well apply to the revised copy. The governor thinks that "all constitutional and fair legislation" was struck at by the "self-constituted body," at Harrisburg, in favor of domestic industry, but adverted not to a like self-constituted body which assembled at Philadelphia in 1820, against domestic industry—or the late proceedings of the self-constituted body at Charleston, (the capital city of his own state), called "the chamber of commerce," on the same side of the question. We only ask, that he will measure all things by the same rule. The man that keeps one set of measures to purchase with, and another set to sell by—is not much esteemed among his fellows. Mr. Taylor is not one of those who would knowingly act thus—he would despise it: but he should recollect, that the merchants, seven years before, did the self-same thing that he blames the farmers and manufacturers for doing—and that those modest gentlemen, making up the things known as "chambers of commerce," have long attempted to dictate the policy of our government by secret meetings, to which only their own class was admitted. Their petitions to congress are as plentiful as pieces of bobbin—and not much more valued because of their superabundance and assumed authority. But the Harrisburg Convention was held in clear day-light—and a British agent was there to note the proceedings—to hear all that was said, and report to his masters all that was done. And even he, *incognito* as he thought himself, was so insignificantly treated, as hardly to be esteemed worthy of pointing out by those who happened to know his "ever-watchful" and cunning English phiz. There were no secrets to obtain; he could only report that he had seen a large body of plain business-men congregated from thirteen states of this union, who had resolved, so far as their influence might go, that British cloths, &c. should not be used in the United States while Britain prohibited the consumption of American flour, &c.—and the veriest "John Bull" that ever existed would not summon up impudence enough to pronounce this resolution wrong, unless in a denial of the independence of our country; and even for that, the pattern-card hiring would have been laughed at.

Mr. Binns, editor of the Philadelphia "Democratic Press" has long been subject to a more general suspicion or belief than he himself supposed, of having been guilty of sacrificing the life of the rev. Mr. O'Coigley to save his own—and by an act of the basest treachery to his friend, who was executed, on very slight grounds, in 1798, as being concerned in the revolution attempted by the Irish people.

Under date of the 6th of the present month, Mr. Binns has published a small pamphlet, clearly exposing and most conclusively proving—proving beyond all doubt, that the calumny was fabricated by certain leading politicians in Philadelphia in 1809, and that no shadow of

truth rests upon the accusation! To show how this vile transaction was hatched and brought forth, the whole narrative should be given—at present we cannot yield room for it, but the facts are briefly these: Certain political scoundrels, "men of principle according to their interest," of one of the factions which have vexed Pennsylvania, and personal enemies of Mr. Binns, having obtained a copy of the Mailstone trials in 1798, first gave it out, in dark hints, that there was something mysterious in them, as affecting the character of the editor of the "Press;" and having thus duly whetted the public appetite for scandal, they at last ventured upon the publication of a letter really written by O'Coigley, to which they made various additions; hinting at the baseness and treachery of "B****," all which was greedily swallowed and very generally believed—for it was hardly to be supposed that the bitterness of party could have invented a falsehood so heinous. Mr. Binns publishes the forged letter by the side of the genuine one, and the interpolations are manifest—the letter having no complaint against Mr. B. or any other of his friends. These things are presented in a form that compels a belief in their truth; and of that dark charge, Mr. Binns is triumphantly acquitted: but he adds an extract from a letter from Arthur O'Connor, dated at Paris in 1811, which speaks of him in terms of highest approbation—saying that his conduct "was full of honor and manly firmness." "Never did man behave himself better than Binns on that occasion"—referring to what happened at the arrest of O'Coigley.

The names of the parties to this foul conspiracy, except that of "L. P. Franks" who was the chief agent in it, are not given. It seems that they have passed away to "the judgment," and are no longer present to feel the indignation which such conduct merits. It is long since that we had any particular regard for Mr. Binns, or any correspondence or communication with him, except through the medium of our respective publications. It is very probable that this calumny had an insensible effect upon us, and we have very often differed with him in our private political opinions—but we rejoice at this late act of justice which has been rendered to him, touching a transaction so base as that which foul party imputed.

It may be proper to add, that Mr. Binns had several times before denied and refuted the accusation, as he thought would be satisfactory to the public—but it was not so to all persons. And while his vindication of himself is so complete, we must confess ourselves shocked at the depravity of heart which committed this forgery, to render him infamous and blast the reputation even of his children.

A COMPLIMENT. In the proceedings of congress, it will be seen that the house of representatives, (without opposition), has been pleased to receive the volumes of this work subsequent to the period at which the purchase of ten copies was ordered. This proceeding, because of certain illiberal and unjust things which had been said, is peculiarly agreeable to us—and, we think, will prove useful to the house, if we may judge by the past—from the gallery, we have had the curiosity to count the volumes of the REGISTER lying on the desks of the members, and, more than once, found them to exceed forty—once forty seven, and on almost as many different desks. This shows the extent of the references made to it—and nothing shall happen to impeach its reputation in that respect. We owe our thanks to the speaker for the prompt and polite attention he paid to our request for "instruction," whether we should, or should not, prepare those subsequent volumes. It was not wished, on the one hand, to obtrude them,—nor on the other, to be charged with neglect in not supplying them. It is a small matter to the public—and, as a pecuniary affair, unimportant—but of some personal feeling, and, on that account thus noticed.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS, requesting the further protection of wool and woolens, iron, &c. as recommended by the Harrisburg Convention, are circulated and arguing in many parts of the country, and by persons of either political party; and a full resolution in favor of the proceeding has passed the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, almost unanimously. We have not room at present to give these things in detail.

On the other side, a petition signed by 1562 inhabitants of Boston, has been presented to the senate of the United States, by Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, against any increase of duties on imposts, "and especially on the important and essential article of woollen goods." Mr. H. expressed the satisfaction he felt in "receiving this unequivocal evidence, that the cause of free trade and unrestricted industry was not lost in the east."

Let the east send codfish or oil to England, or the middle send wheat, in barter for woollens, and tell us the "free trade" result of either proceeding!

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. Speculators wanting something to amuse themselves, have *set-to*, as the pugilists say, to batter one another with the scrip of this company. The share, when fully paid up, will have a per value of \$100—as yet only one dollar on each has been paid, but the evidences of shares have been sold for 15, and 20 is now asked. We should not be surprised if thirty dollars shall soon be paid. This proceeding, we learn, is much regretted by the body of the stockholders, who entered into this business more with a resolution to make the road than to obtain a high interest on their money—but the prospect of both is, at present, encouraging, and speculation must have its day.

Among the motions made in the legislature, at Harrisburg, last week, we notice one, by Mr. Alter, that the state subscribe to the stock of the Baltimore Rail Road, one half the amount of what that portion of it shall cost, which is made in Pennsylvania, on condition that Chambersburg and Pittsburg, are made points in said road.—This was twice read and adopted in said house.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS. A battle took place between the French and Algerine squadrons on the morning of the 3d of October, in which either party sustained but little loss. The action continued for two hours and a quarter, when it ceased, and little disposition was manifested to renew it. The Algerine squadron went into the port apparently in as good order as they left it, unmolested by the French, who steered a northwesterly course; but it has since resumed the blockade.

NAVAL. The U. S. schooner Porpoise had a brush with a party of Greek pirates, and recaptured an English brig. About 40 of the pirates were killed by the fire of the boats of the Porpoise, or drowned.

The Grampus has arrived at New York from Matanzas, with the remains of the late licut. Allen, which are to be interred at Hudson.

Capt. Morgan is to command the new sloop of war *Falmouth*, fitting at Charlestown.

Our squadron in the Mediterranean is "all well."

IMPORTANT FROM GREECE.

[From the London Courier of November 10.]

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE COMBINED TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN FLEETS.

We have this day to announce another splendid triumph achieved by the British navy, which, we trust, will not be the less gratifying to the public because it has been performed in conjunction with our allies, and for the protection of the unoffending population of Greece.

Despatches were this morning received at the admiralty, announcing a brilliant victory obtained on the 20th October, in the port of Navarino, by the English, French and Russian squadrons, over the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

The battle was fought at anchor, and was, necessarily, bloody and destructive. The numerical superiority of the Ottoman force was immense, but the result has been, we are proud to say, the entire destruction of the whole Turkish fleet!!

We have received, in a private letter, the following statement of the conflicting forces, and of the result.

English force. Three sail of the line, four frigates, one corvette, three brigs.

French force. Three sail of the line, two frigates, two schooners.

Russian force. Four sail of the line, four frigates.

Total of the allies—26 sail.

Turkish force. Three sail of the line, four double frigates, nineteen frigates, fourteen brigs, twenty-four corvettes, six fire ships.

Total—70 sail.

There were besides, about forty transports and other vessels formed behind the Turkish fleet. The result is: one Turkish line of battle ship burned; two driven on shore; wrecks—one double frigate sunk; one on shore, a wreck; two burned—fifteen frigates burnt and sunk; three on shore, wrecks; one on shore, masts standing—fifteen corvettes burned and sunk; four on shore, wrecks—nine brigs burnt and sunk; one on shore, masts standing—six fire ships destroyed, and three transports.

So that it appears that of the whole seventy vessels of war, only eight of the smaller classes were afloat, which is probably to be accounted for from their small draft of water, enabling them to haul in close under the batteries ashore, and which appear to have been very formidable.

We regret to say, that the loss of the allies has been considerable, though nothing like what might have been expected from the numerical superiority of the enemy, and the obstinacy of the conflict.

We understand that the British loss has been about 70 killed and 180 wounded. The only officer of high rank killed, was captain Bathurst, of the *Genoa*. The French squadron lost about 40 killed, and 140 wounded. We have not heard the loss of the Russians.

It is stated that affairs were brought to this crisis by the bad faith and cruelty of Ibrahim Pacha, who, finding that he would not be allowed to commit naval hostilities, resolved, in defiance of the armistice, and in breach of his solemn promises, to wreak his vengeance on the whole Greek population; and this savage determination he was carrying into effect, by burning houses, destroying agriculture and trees, and even massacring women and children.

Our readers will recollect that this was the fate which Ibrahim denounced, some months since, against the Greeks. We congratulate the country, that the arms of the allies, seconding the indignation of civilized Europe, have not only, (as we hope), rescued Greece from these horrible extremities of barbarian warfare, but have inflicted a severe vengeance upon the perpetrators of such atrocities.

London Gazette Extraordinary, of Nov. 10.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, November 10, 1827.

Despatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received at this office, addressed to John Wilson Croker, esq. by vice admiral sir Edward Codrington, K. C. B. commander-in-chief of his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean:—

His majesty's ship Asia, in the port of Navarino, October 21, 1827.

SIR—I have the honor of informing his royal highness the lord high admiral, that my colleagues, count Heyden and Chevelier de Rigny, having agreed with me that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which he has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the gulph of Patras; the combined squadrons passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, the larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them, filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British and French forming the whether or starboard line, and the Russian the lee line.

The *Asia* led in, followed by the *Genoa* and *Albion*, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line, bearing the flag of *Capitana* hey, another ship of the line, and a large double banked frigate, each thus having their proper opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet.

The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of rear-admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward, in the light of the crescent, were to mark the sections of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of their line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate *Amide* was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate on the left hand entering the harbour; and the *Cambrian*, *Glasgow* and *Talbot* next

to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa and Albion; the Dartmouth and the Misquito, the Rose, the Brisk, and the Philomel were to look after the six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were first fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries to moor, as they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostilities, although there was evident preparations for it on board all the Turkish ships; but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire vessels, lieutenant G. W. H. Fitzroy and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth and La Syrene, bearing the flag of rear-admiral de Rigny. That was succeeded by a cannon shot at the rear admiral from one of the Turkish ships, which, of course, brought on a return, and thus, very shortly afterwards, the battle became general. The Asia, although placed alongside of the ship of the Capitana bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem bey, the commander of the Egyptian ships; and since his ship did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore no hostility took place between our two ships, for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of the Capitana bey.

In the mean time, however, our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Moharem my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his order I know not; but his ship soon afterwards fired into the Asia, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as his brother admiral on the starboard side, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way, the Asia became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second and third line, which carried away her mizen mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed and wounded several of the crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the other fleet. The manner in which the Genoa and Albion took their stations was beautiful: and the conduct of my brother admirals, count Heyden, and the chevalier de Rigny, throughout, was admirable and highly exemplary.

Capt. Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the able assistance of his little but brave detachment, saved the Syrene from being burnt by the fire vessels. And the Cambrin, Glasgow, and Talbot, following the fine example of Captain Higon, of the Armide, who was opposed to the leading frigate of the line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced the batteries. This bloody and destructive battle was continued, with unabated fury, for four hours, and the scene of wreck and devastation which presented itself at its termination was such as has been seldom witnessed. As each ship of our opponents became effectually disabled, such of her crew as could escape from her, endeavored to set her on fire, and it is wonderful how we avoided the effects of their successive and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able and zealous assistance which I derived from capt. Curzon throughout this long and arduous contest; nor can I say more than it deserves for the conduct of commander Baynes and the officers and crew of the Asia, for the perfection with which the fire of their guns was directed; each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was presented, became a complete wreck. His royal highness will be aware, that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, cannot be acquired but at a considerable sacrifice of life; accordingly I have to lament the loss of captain Bathurst, of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy the imitation of his survivors. Captain Bell, commanding the royal marines of the Asia, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action, in the steady performance of his duty; and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the master, admired for the zeal and ability with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities as a man. Mr. Henry S. Dyer, my secretary, having received a severe conta-

sion from a splinter, I am deprived temporarily of his valuable assistance in collecting and keeping up the general returns and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the hon. lieutenant-col. Cradlock, for his readiness, during the heat of the battle in carrying my orders and messages to the different quarters after my aides-de-camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer his royal highness for further particulars of this sort to the details of the killed and wounded, a subject which it is painful for me to dwell upon; when I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss, I console myself with the reflection, that the measure which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents:

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honor was made a sacrifice to wanton, savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure your royal highness, that I would still have avoided this disastrous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that is my intention to send them to England as soon as they shall have received the necessary repairs for the voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turko-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as his royal highness will see by the accompanying list, obtained from the secretary of the Capitana bey, which includes two out of the three ships to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my despatches to commander lord Viscount Ingestre, who besides having a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give his royal highness the lord high admiral any further particulars he may require.

I enclose, for his royal highness's further information, a letter from captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated.—a protocol of the conference which I had with my colleagues: and the plan and order for entering the port, which I gave out in consequence. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) E. CODRINGTON, vice admiral.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Paris, November 8.

We have received the following news from our squadron in the Archipelago, dated Oct. 22.

On the 20th, at noon, the wind being favourable, signals were made to prepare for action; every one took his post, the English admiral's ship, the Asia, leading, followed by the Albion and the Genoa; the Syrene frigate bearing the flag of admiral de Rigny, the Scipio, the Trident, and the Breslau; then the Russian admiral count Heiden, followed by three ships of the line and four frigates.

The Turks had formed a crescent on the contour of the bay, in a triple line, making a total of three ships of the line, a razee, sixteen frigates, twenty seven large corvettes, and as many brigs.

The principal force was assembled towards the right on entering, and composed of four large frigates, two ships of the line, a large frigate, a ship of the line, three frigates of various sizes finishing the line, and strengthened in the second line by corvettes and brigs.

Six fire-ships were placed at the extremities of the crescent, to be able to fall upon the combined squadrons, if an engagement should take place, and to the windward of which they were naturally placed.

The English frigate Dartmouth, capt. Fellowes, had been sent to Navarino, two days before, with a letter to Ibrahim from the three admirals; but this letter had been sent back without answer, under the pretence that Ibrahim was not present.

At two o'clock the Asia entered the port, and had passed the batteries at half past two; it anchored alongside the Turkish admiral, and was followed by the other English ships.

The Syrene followed, and at 25 minutes past two, captain Robert anchored at within pistol shot of the first frigate of the Turkish line; at this moment a boat belonging to the Dartmouth, came near one of the fire ships, near which that frigate had cast anchor a few minutes before, when a musket shot from this fire-ship killed the English officer who commanded the boat. The Syrene was then so near the fire-ship, that it might have smok it, if it could have been done without endangering the English boat; the Dartmouth then opened a fire of musketry at the fire-ship, in order to cover its boat. Almost at the same minute the Syrene was yard-arm and yard arm with the Egyptian double banked frigate. The Esna, admiral De Rigny, hailed it with the speaking trumpet, saying, that if it did not fire, he would not fire at it; at the same instant two cannon shots were fired from one of the vessel, which were astern of the Syrene, on board of which a man was killed; the other appeared to be directed against the Dartmouth. The battle now began.

It is to be observed, that almost at the same time that this was passing at the entrance, admiral Codrington sent a boat towards the vessel bearing the admiral's flag, and that the English pilot was killed by a musket shot on board the boat with the flag of truce.

The battle soon became general; the Russian vessels had to support the fire of the forts, which only began to fire upon the fifth vessel, which was the Trident. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the first line of the Turks was destroyed—the ships of the line and cut down frigates sunk, or burned; the remainder ran upon the coast, where the enemy themselves set fire to them.

Of this formidable armament, there remain afloat only about 20 corvettes and brigs, and even these are abandoned.

Thus has been fulfilled the threat held out to Ibrahim, that if a cannon was fired upon the allied flags, the fate of the whole fleet would be at stake.

Ibrahim was not present: for this fortnight past he has been laying waste the Morea, rooting up the olives, vines, fig-trees, &c.

In this unforeseen engagement there were of course some vessels, which, by their position, have suffered more than the others: what is certain is, that in each squadron all have rivaled each other in doing their duty.

His majesty's brig the Armide, which, at the beginning of the action was placed with the English frigate Talbot, at the left extremity of the crescent, was exposed, with its brave comrade, to the fire of five Turkish frigates, till the arrival of the Russian frigates. Capt. Hugon has received unanimous felicitations for the boldness of his manoeuvres, and the gallantry with which he fought the vessels opposed to him. The Scipio, capt. Milnes, whose bowsprit was entangled with a fire-ship that was in flames, had to extinguish the fire on board four times without ceasing to fight, firing at the same time to the right and left on the enemy's line, and on the forts.

In consequence of the position taken by capt. Maurice, of the Trident, admiral de Rigny received the most complete assistance from that vessel.

Captain la Bretonniere, of the Breslau, fought first under sail, and then at anchor, going wherever his presence might be useful. The Russian admiral has returned special thanks to admiral de Rigny for the assistance which he received from the Breslau, at the moment when the Azof suffered severely from the cross fire of the enemy.

The Meyeone and the Dapline, schooners, bravely participated in the attack upon the first fire-ships made by the English brigs and corvettes.

In a word, whatever opposed the allied vessels was speedily overcome, notwithstanding the desperate bravery shown by some Turkish vessels.

Admiral de Rigny has felt himself bound to return particular thanks to captain Fellowes, of his Britannic majesty's frigate the Dartmouth, which was appointed to watch the fire ship, for the timely succour which he afforded him when one of the fire ships, in flames, was on the point of falling on the Syrene.

Our squadron had 45 killed, and 114 wounded. Captain de la Bretonniere was slightly wounded. Our squadron has suffered great damage. Two of our ships of the line are obliged to return to Toulon to repair their masts. The Syrene in particular has sustained great injury: its main and mizen masts are shot away; the two lower yards and maintop yard are shot away, and it has six shots between wind and water.

The Trident is going to Smyrna to meet the Junon, the Pomone, and the other light vessels, to supply the wants of the moment, and to expect new directions.

The English corvette the Rose has gone to Smyrna, whence couriers will be despatched to Constantinople to announce this important event. Captain Reverseaux, of the Pomone, had instructions to protect the French subjects.

Chevalier de Rigny speaks in high terms of the cordiality and efficacious cooperations of the admirals, his colleagues.

Some days before the battle, admiral de Rigny had intimated to the French, who were employed on board Ibrahim's fleet, that the mode of warfare recently adopted by the Turks, and the violation of his word by Ibrahim, authorised him to call upon them to quit that service. Only one of them did not consider the occasion sufficiently urgent to obey this summons. It is not known whether he persevered.

Our crews have justified the confidence of the king; in each vessel, the cry of "vive le roi" spontaneously accompanied the first broadside.

This squadron had before it, for some hours, a dreadful scene. Conceive about 50 ships of war, of all rates, firing in a narrow basin, in a triple line; the burning of some, and the explosion which ensued.

When the first frigate, yard arm to yard arm with our vessels, took fire and blew up, the Syrene was so near astern, that its mizen-mast fell on that frigate, which was soon followed by the main mast.

Additional items.

The actual loss of the British, from the returns made from the several vessels, was 75 killed and 197 wounded—of the French 43 killed, 79 severely wounded and 65 slightly wounded—total 187 killed and wounded. The Russian loss is not yet reported.

The king of England, as a mark of high approval of the officers, seamen and marines at Navarin, has conferred upon vice admiral Codrington a grand cross of the order of the Bath—nominating at the same time all the captains and commanders who shared in the honor of the day, to be knights commanders of that most honorable order.

His royal highness the lord high admiral, has promoted to the rank of post captain all the commanders who were serving in the ships engaged with the Turkish fleet—the senior lieutenant of each ship to the rank of commander, and the senior mate serving on board, to the rank of lieutenant. We also understand that such of the mates and midshipmen, wounded in the action, as had served their time, have been likewise promoted.—[Sun.]

The destruction of the Turks must have been dreadful—but the returns are not fully given. The vessels were full of men. The admiral's ship lost 650 killed—another of the line 400, the loss in the others not stated. The total loss must, from the nature of the fight and its result, have amounted to several thousand—and it is evident that the Turks fought gallantly—with desperation!

The Austrian government is now represented as advising the sublime porte to submit to the demands of the allies, and hopes were entertained by many individuals in Paris, that its counsel would prevail.

Various other papers and particulars must be laid over for the next REGISTER.—The event is so important that all which belongs to it should be preserved.

Lucien Bonaparte's son is said to have been killed on board the Hellas, in attempting to unload a pistol. This is indeed a fatality. The young man had not the good fortune of his family, nor the star of his uncle Napoleon.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

December 13. In addition to the proceedings of this day already inserted, we add the following.

Mr. *Hendricks* submitted the following resolution which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire what further provision is necessary to be made by the law for bringing into market the lands lately purchased from the Indians.

The following committee of five was appointed by ballot: Messrs. *Hendricks, Marks, Bates, Thomas, and King*.

Mr. *Berrien* submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, enquiring into the expediency of providing by law for the trial and decision of claims to lands derived or alleged to be derived otherwise than from the United States, in the several states or territories thereof.

December 14. Petitions were presented by Messrs. *Smith, of Md. Hayne, Noble, Ruggles, and Kane*, and referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. *Smith, of Md.* presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the terms allowed to exporters of foreign merchandise, of the right of drawbacks, to two years; and also the expediency of repealing so much of the existing law as imposes a charge of two and a half per cent. on the drawbacks of goods, wares, and merchandise, exported from the United States.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the secretary of the treasury to cause public ware-houses to be erected in the principal cities of the United States.

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing drawbacks on any proportion of such packages as may be deposited in the public warehouses, and which are under the charge of the revenue officers.

Mr. *Smith* also presented the petition of Robert Hall, a subject of Great Britain, praying for further indemnification for the destruction of the ship *Union*; which was read, and on the question, whether it should be referred to the committee on claims?

An animated but brief debate took place. The resolution was opposed by Messrs. *Eaton, Hayne and Benton* on the ground that the senate was not the proper tribunal for the redress of the grievances of British subjects.

Mr. *Smith* in reply stated that the petition and papers had been received and referred by the other house. The vessel mentioned in the petition had been seized, and the cargo forfeited, on the day after the peace. And in awarding the indemnification at a former period, instead of obtaining the invoice of the cargo taken in at Sumatra, after leaving Calcutta, the invoice of the cargo taken in at Calcutta had been resorted to. The consequence was, that an indemnification was awarded to the petitioner for less in value than the loss which he really sustained. Congress was now asked to rectify the injury, growing entirely out of a mistake, and he hoped no obstruction would be thrown in the way of such an object.

On motion of Mr. *Macon* the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. *Harrison* moved that the secretary be ordered to cause seats to be prepared for the accommodation of the reporters of the proceedings, the late improvements rendering it impossible for persons sitting in the gallery to understand the business transacted below. [Agreed to on Monday, the location of the seats being considered to the vice president.]

After having had been granted to bring in several bills, the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. *Barton*, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, a mode in which sureties of public officers and agents may compel the United States to use due diligence in coercing their principals to timely and final settlements of their accounts; or, in default thereof, of discharging such sureties from liabilities, as in cases of private transactions.

Sundry bills, which were yesterday read the first time, now were read a second time and referred.

Mr. *King*, having obtained leave, introduced a bill to authorize those purchasers of public lands who have relinquished the same, under the provisions of the several acts for the relief of purchasers of public lands, to re-

enter the same at a fixed price; which was twice read and referred.

On motion of Mr. *Williams*, it was ordered, that when the senate adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next; The senate then went into the consideration of executive business, and after a short time spent therein—Adjourned.

December 17. Mr. *Webster* appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. *Smith* from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to repeal in part the duty on imported salt.

Mr. *Woodbury* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all discriminating duties on foreign vessels and any merchandise imported therein, when they belong to nations who have adopted or shall adopt a similar rule concerning the vessels of the United States and their cargoes.

Mr. *Dickerson* introduced a bill for a distribution of a portion of the revenue of the United States amongst the several states, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. *Johnson* of Ky. submitted a resolution authorizing the examination of certain places, as to their fitness for the establishment of armories, similar to the one at Harpers ferry and Springfield. [Agreed to next day.]

The resolutions offered by Mr. *Smith* on Friday were agreed to, the words "principal cities" being stricken out, on motion of Mr. *Chandler*.

On motion of Mr. *Smith, of Md.* the bill explanatory of an act entitled an act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, passed March 2d, 1821, was taken up and considered in the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. *Harrison*, the 2d section was stricken out, and the bill as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Hayne*, of South Carolina, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Boston and its vicinity, praying that no further duties be imposed on importations, particularly on woollens.

Mr. *Hayne*, on presenting the memorial observed that it related to the principles of free trade, in the support of which we had engaged in two wars, and on the permanence of which our national prosperity depended. It was signed by fifteen hundred citizens of Boston and its vicinity, embracing many of the most enlightened merchants, with many of the judicious manufacturers of that metropolis. They pray that congress will not increase the duties on importations, especially on woollens. The memorial was written with uncommon ability, and its facts and statements were so replete with good sense, candor and moderation, that it could not fail to command the most respectful attention from this body. He had a few days ago, the honor of presenting a similar memorial from the citizens of Charleston. He was happy to witness the movements on the part of the merchants, the agriculturists and the judicious manufacturers of the United States, and he trusted that, through their co-operation, the country would be relieved from the curse of the prohibitory system.

Mr. *Hayne* then read a letter addressed to him by a committee to Mr. *Hayne* the presentation of their memorial and the defence of its principles.

The memorial was then read, and on motion of Mr. *Hayne*, was referred to the committee on manufactures and ordered to be printed.

The senate then adjourned.

December 18. After the reception of petitions and their reference to the appropriate committees,

Mr. *Robbins* introduced a bill to provide for the decision of controversies between the several states of the union, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. *Chambers*, the memorials and petitions of individuals having suffered by French spoliations prior to the year 1800, were ordered to be referred to a select committee of seven.

The senate then hallotted for the several members of the committee, when Messrs. *Chambers, Webster, Berrien, Tazewell, Paris, Hayne, and Johnston*, of Lou. were elected.

Mr. *Ruggles* introduced a bill for the completion and repair of the Cumberland road, from Bridgeport to Zanesville, in the state of Ohio, and for the survey of the same

between Zanesville to the capital of the state of Missouri; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

A resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. *Ridgley*, for the appointment of a committee of five, to revise the rules of the senate, was considered and agreed to, when the following gentlemen were appointed by ballot to constitute the committee. Messrs. *Ridgley*, *Ruggles*, *King*, *Macon*, and *Foot*.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. *Woodbury*, to consider the expediency of abolishing all discriminating duties on the vessels of foreign powers, extending the same measure to those of this country, was considered and agreed to.

A bill providing for the appointment of Daniel Bissell as colonel of the second regiment of artillery, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to provide for the distribution of a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several states of the union, was read a second time and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. *Dickerson*, *Branch*, *Rowan*, *Smith* of Md. *Berrien*, *Tazewell*, and *Webster*.

On motion of Mr. *Abble*, the bill to authorize the state of Indiana to sell the lands heretofore appropriated to the use of schools in that state, was taken up, and, ~~the Messrs. Barton and Noble~~ had delivered their sentiments on the subject. was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to repeal, in part, the duty on salt, was then taken up for consideration, but in consequence of several members not being in their seats, it was laid on the table, when the senate adjourned.

December 19. Mr. *Silsbee* submitted a resolution enquiring into the expediency of reducing the present rate of duties on wines and teas.

Mr. *Harrison* introduced a bill for the prevention of desertions in the army and for other purposes.

A resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. *Johnson*, of Ken. relative to light houses, light vessels, &c. on the coast of Florida, was considered and agreed to.

The report from the committee of claims, on the petition of Win. D. Beall, concluding with the resolution that the prayer of petitioner ought not be granted, was taken up, and, after an ineffectual attempt by Mr. *Smith*, to induce the senate to strike out the word "not," agreed to. This petition has yearly been before congress since 1812, and uniformly rejected.

The bill to authorise the state of Indiana to sell the lands hitherto appropriated to the use of schools in the state, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt was taken up as a special order of the day. The amendments reported from the select committee, which are merely verbal, were agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was open for consideration and amendment, in the committee of the whole.

Mr. *Johnson*, in a speech of some length, eloquently advocated the objects of the bill, which was then reported, without further amendment from the committee of the whole; and, on motion of Mr. *Johnson*, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 14. Forty-five petitions and memorials were presented this day; among them the following:

By Mr. *Lumason*—Remonstrances of the agricultural societies of the parishes of St. Andrew and St John, in South Carolina, against an increase of the tariff on importations.

By Mr. *Tucker*, of S. C.—A remonstrance of the people of Fairfield district, of the same tenor and effect.

By Mr. *Speaker Stevenson*, of citizens of the city of Philadelphia, setting forth that at a general election in October, 1826, in the state of Pennsylvania, for members of congress, upon counting the votes "in the regular congressional ballot boxes," there was found to be an equal number of votes for John Sergeant and Henry Horn, upon which it was declared that no choice had been made: That, in counting the votes contained in the "coroner's," and other boxes, there was found a number of votes in favor of Henry Horn, over and above those given for John Sergeant." Under these circumstances, the memorialists submit to the consideration of the house "the proprie-

ty of instituting an investigation into the premises, and of deciding the important question, whether by design, accident, or neglect, of the inspectors or judges of an election, in misplacing, or suffering the votes of an elector to be misplaced, they may disfranchise the elector, pervert the intent and meaning of the constitution and laws of our country, and render nugatory the inestimable right of election." The memorialists "submit the opinion that no subsequent election can in any manner affect the important principle involved in the first."

This memorial was referred to the committee of elections.

It is signed by twenty-one persons, and to it is appended the following note: "If time allowed, two thousand signers could be obtained to this memorial."

The speaker also presented a memorial of Samuel Angus, of New York, renewing his application, formerly made, to be re-instated in his rank and command as a captain in the navy of the United States, of which he has been deprived by order of the executive.

Mr. *Isaacs*, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to revise, and continue in force, the several acts making provision for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by purchasers of the public lands, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a bill in addition to the act, entitled "an act to provide for the sale of lands conveyed to the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," passed the 26th day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, as to the case of Thaddens Laughlin; it was accompanied by a communication from the attorney general. The papers were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The speaker communicated to the house the following letter:

December 12, 1827.

SIR: I have received from the clerk an order of the house requiring me to serve on the committee of ways and means.

From some acquaintance with the duties of that committee, acquired during six years' experience in the chair, I am thoroughly persuaded of my inability to discharge them, (in my present very feeble state of health,) with any degree of satisfaction to myself, or advantage to the public. I, therefore, respectfully pray to be excused from serving.

I am, with high respect, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

TO ANDREW STEVENSON, ESQ.

Speaker of the house of representatives of the U. S. The letter being read, the question was put, "will the house excuse Mr. Randolph from serving on the committee of ways and means?"

And decided in the affirmative.

Mr. *McDuffe* then moved that a member be appointed of the committee, so that the same be complete; which being agreed to,

Mr. *Smyth*, of Virginia was appointed.

Several resolutions of a private nature were disposed of.

Mr. *Barnard* submitted the following resolution for consideration to-morrow:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence of this government with that of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the river Saint Lawrence. [Agreed to on Monday.]

On motion of Mr. *Ward*, it was

Resolved, That the memorials of the officers of the army in the late war with Great Britain, heretofore presented, for grants of land, together with the favorable report of a select committee thereon, be referred to the committee on the public lands, and that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the said officers to select a body of land to be surveyed as the public lands are, under the direction of the commissioners of the general land office, which said land, when so surveyed, shall be subject to be located

by warrants, to be issued to said officers, or to their legal representatives, reserving every alternate quarter section to the United States, and requiring as a condition, on which the patent shall issue and the fee be vested, that the land, so located, shall be improved within ten years from the date of the respective warrants.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Dec. 17. A desultory discussion took place on the subject of the entry on the journal of Friday, of the proceedings on the bill introduced by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, relative to the sale of lands conveyed to the United States in certain cases. The bill had been introduced with leave of the house, and was read twice and committed to the committee on the judiciary, and was so entered on the journal. This entry was alleged to be the entry of a proceeding contrary to the rules of the house, which require that bills thus introduced by the courtesy of the house, should be sent to a committee to be prepared, before they could be subjected to legislative action. It was moved by Mr. Taylor to amend the journal; but the motion was negatived by a vote of 101 to 63. A subsequent motion was made by Mr. Taylor, to rescind so much of the proceedings of Friday, as were subsequent to the asking and obtaining leave to introduce the bill referred to, and this motion being successful, that part of the proceedings was rescinded, and the motion of Mr. Wright was then referred to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions to prepare and report a bill.

Numerous resolutions and petitions were presented this day and referred. Several bills were reported by the different committees, among them for the relief of William Thompson, William Lloyd, and general Thomas Flournoy.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the post-master general, in reply to a resolution on the subject of the obstructions of the main route from Natchez to New Orleans, which was referred to the committee on the post offices and post roads.

The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 18. The following committees, which have been appointed by the house, we have not heretofore announced:

On the subject of the sale of lots in the city of Washington—Messrs. Brent, Bassett, Wales, Washington, Tracy.

On the memorials of various institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.—Messrs. Wright, of Ohio, Addams, De Graff, Marable, Davenport, Baldwin, Barnard.

Among the petitions presented this day was one from the citizens of the town of Columbia, S. C. against an increase of the tariff.

Mr. Whittlesey, from the committee on claims, made reports adverse to the claims of William Bishop, Lewis B. Willis, Madame De Piernas, and Robert Davis.

Mr. Strong, from the committee on the territories, to which was referred a memorial of the citizens of St. Augustine, reported a bill to secure to certain inhabitants in the territory of Florida, the right of voting at elections, and to alter the time of holding the sessions of the legislative council of Florida.

Mr. Strong expressed a wish that the house would consent that this bill should be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and accompanied this request by a few remarks explanatory of the nature and object of the bill; which was a copy of one reported by the same committee at the last session, but lost in the senate, for want of time to consider it. It had two objects only: one was to allow certain persons, who had been residents of Florida at the time of the cession of that territory by Spain to the United States, to vote at the elections, of which privilege they had been deprived by an act of the legislative council of the territory, which the council had thought themselves authorized and competent to pass. The committee deemed this class of inhabitants to be as much entitled to the elective franchise, as others who exercised that privilege, and he doubted not that the house would agree with the committee in opinion. The other object of the bill was to change the time of the meeting of the council, from October to December. He knew of no objections to the bill, and presumed none existed.

The bill was thereupon ordered to a third reading to-morrow, without being committed.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on the judiciary, made the following report:

By the resolution of this house, passed on the 11th instant, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to "inquire whether any further provisions by law be necessary to carry into effect the 9th article of the treaty concluded on the 22d February, 1819, between his Catholic majesty and the United States; and further to inquire into the propriety of extending the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1823, so as to embrace the losses occasioned by the invasions of Florida, in 1812 and 1814. They have performed that duty, and are of the opinion, that no further legislation is necessary to carry into effect the 9th article of said treaty; and that it is inexpedient to extend the provision of the act of the 3d March, 1823, so as to embrace the losses occasioned by the invasion of Florida in 1812 and 1814. In this opinion the committee derive great confidence from the reasoning contained in the report (made on the 16th March, 1826, No. 112) from the committee on foreign affairs, to whom this subject, by the order of the house, at the 1st session of the 19th congress, was referred, to which report they beg leave to refer. Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the said resolution, and that the persons interested have leave to draw their papers and vouchers.

The report of the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to authorize the occupation of the Oregon [Columbia] river; which was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Geo. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law to carry into full effect the fourth article of the treaty of the 8th of January, 1821, between the United States and the Creek Indians, so far as it relates to the claims of the citizens of Georgia against said Indians, for injury done prior to the year 1802.

Mr. Bartlett submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing to be paid to the commissioners of the navy hospitals, such sum as may be due to the navy hospital fund, from the treasury of the United States.

Mr. Bartlett accompanied the resolution with some explanatory statements—from which it appeared, that, in the year 1798, a fund for the erection of marine hospitals, was raised by means of a deduction from the pay of the officers and men in the naval service. In succeeding years a similar arrangement took place again—and the sums thus raised had been paid into the treasury, where they remained until 1811, when the secretaries of the navy, of war, and of the treasury, were created a board of commissioners for the navy hospital fund, and made a report to congress on that subject. From a recent report of the board, it appears that a balance of two hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars is still due from the treasury to this fund. Congress were called upon, at the last session, to avail themselves of this balance for the objects intended, but nothing had been done. In the mean while, various works had been projected and commenced, and were now in a state which required the application of a further sum for their completion. The resolution was thereupon adopted.

The speaker stated to the house, that, at the first session of the 19th congress, a resolution passed directing ten complete sets of Niles' Weekly Register to be purchased by the clerk, and placed amongst the documents of the house for the use of the members. He was informed by the clerk that this had been done. He had also received, from the editor of the Register, a communication asking instructions as to furnishing the volumes for the present year. Upon examining the resolution, the speaker did not consider it sufficiently definite to authorize him to give an order for the purchase of the additional volumes, without the assent of the house. He begged leave, therefore, to present the subject to the house, and ask its instructions.

Whereupon, Mr. Little offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the clerk of this house be directed to obtain from Hzekiah Niles, ten copies of his Register for the current year.

Mr. Bassett observed that this was a subject which seemed to require a moment's reflection; and, that it might not be passed upon precipitately, he moved to lay the resolution on the table. He withdrew the motion, however, at the request of

Mr. Ingham, who suggested a modification to make the resolution embrace only the volumes of the present year. It was a book of great use as a reference, and in the shape he suggested he would vote for it.

Mr. Little accepted the amendment, and the resolution as modified was agreed to.

The following resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Mitchell, of Ten, was taken up:

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of establishing some mode by which all the Indians east of the Mississippi river may be immediately and gradually removed beyond or west of said river, and a sufficiency of land attached to each tribe, and secured to such tribe or tribes, with the sovereignty or right of soil, in the same manner, and to the same extent, that the right of domain is secured to the respective states of the Union; and there to establish a territorial government over them, of the same kind, and regulated by the same rules, that the territories of the United States are now governed; and that, if the said committee cannot devise any plan that will be just and magnanimous, on the part of the United States, to attain that end, that they shall then inquire into the right and expediency of extending the laws and municipal regulations of the United States, and, also, of the several states wherein said Indians reside, over them."

At the request of Mr. Fort, the resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Lumpkin, on the same subject, was read: Whereupon,

Mr. Mitchell in a brief speech warmly advocated the resolution, and was replied to by Mr. Lumpkin, who thought his resolution, offered a few days since, embraced all necessary objects, and that Mr. Mitchell's looked too far ahead. A few remarks were made by Mr. Livingston upon the importance of the subject, when the question was taken and the resolution adopted. Adourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 19. After the presentation of petitions and the reception of reports from committees, the following motion, made yesterday by Mr. Bartlett, to amend the rules of the house, was taken up, and after debate laid on the table:

"Every bill shall be introduced by motion for leave, or by an order of the house, on the report of the committee; and, in either case, a committee to prepare the same shall be appointed. In cases of a general nature, one day's notice at least shall be given of the motion to bring in a bill; and every such motion may be committed." It was proposed to strike out the preceding, and to insert, "No bill shall be introduced except upon the report of a committee."

On motion of Mr. Newton, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to inquire into the expediency of refunding the tax laid by congress on domestic spirits by the act of July, 1813, to such contractors as were bound to furnish supplies of that article to the United States, by contract made prior to that date, and which supplies were to be delivered to the United States subsequently to the passage of the said act, and liable to be affected by the tax or duty above alluded to.

Mr. Storms moved to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the union, from the further consideration of the bill to fix the ratio of representation according to the census of 1830; which was agreed to, and the bill was referred to a select committee of twenty-four.

Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, offered a joint resolution proposing sundry amendments to the constitution of the U. States, relative to the election of president and vice president, which was read twice, committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed. [We shall insert it hereafter.]

Mr. McDuffie offered the following resolutions, on the same subject, which were committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the constitution of the United States be so amended as to prevent the election of president and vice president from devolving on the respective houses of congress.

Resolved, That the people of the respective states entitled to vote for the most numerous branch of the legislature, ought to be invested with the privilege of voting directly for the aforesaid officers, each state giving as many electoral votes as will equal the number of senators and representatives to which such state may be entitled in congress.

Resolved, That the constitution ought to be so amended as to provide some uniform mode by which the qualified voters aforesaid, shall give the electoral votes in the respective states.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient that the vote should be given in the respective states by a general ticket.

Resolved, That the several states ought to be divided into electoral districts for the purpose of voting for president and vice president.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draw up an amendment of the constitution in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. P. P. Barbour gave notice that he should to-morrow call up his resolution relative to the sale of bank stock.

On motion of Mr. McLean, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a general superintendency of Indian affairs at the seat of the general government, to be attached to the war department, and charged with the execution of all business connected with our Indian relations, under the head of that department.

Several resolutions were offered of minor importance, when the speaker gave notice that on to-morrow he should commence calling the orders of the day, and should limit the time for the offering of resolutions to one hour.

The house then adjourned.

Committee on the public buildings, ordered yesterday, viz: Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Everett, Garrow, Taliaferro, Fort, Pierson, King.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—DEC. 20.

The senate was chiefly occupied in considering a resolution relative to the public lands, and in discussing the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

In the house of representatives a good deal of business was attended to, and the resolution of Mr. P. P. Barbour, modified to instruct the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the sale of the bank stock, was discussed, by the mover, and Messrs. McDuffie and Drayton—the two latter against it. The house adjourned without any decision. The debate was an able one, and an appeal to the reason of the house. It may last several days.

We have not time, or room, for a further notice of the proceedings, at present.

ITEMS.

Virginia. A bill to call a convention to revise the constitution, has passed the house of delegates 114 to 89—an unlooked-for majority, and holding out the hope of better days. The bill has yet to pass the senate. Hitherto it has *ape-saved* between the two houses, as if to amuse a majority of the voters of Virginia. Mr. Giles has been re-elected governor without regular opposition—for him 142, scattering 57 votes.

Canada. The parliament of Lower Canada, refusing to elect any other speaker than Mr. Papineau, has been prorogued by the governor. A deputation from the assembly was to proceed to England, to prefer complaints against the governor. The Quebec *official Gazette*, speaking of the proceedings of the house says, they "show that there are men among them prepared to go all lengths."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES, No. 18—VOL. IX.]

BALTIMORE, DEC. 29, 1827.

[VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 850

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. The very essence of the "Virginia policy" is squeezed into a petition inserted in the *Enquirer* of the 20th inst. praying that the legislature of the state may instantly repeal the act of the last session which authorizes the survey and making of a rail road, through certain parts of Virginia to the Ohio river, &c. As usual, there is much of hair-splitting argument about the matter—but the sum and substance of the whole seems to be, that Virginia ought to retain for herself the *sovereign right* to prevent internal improvements by others, whether she herself will or will not make them! And it appears as if agreed that it will be better for the state, that its large and fertile western district should remain as it is—deprived of a market for many of its productions, than that Baltimore may become the place of their deposit—Baltimore being a *foreign port*,—without the limits of the "nation of Virginia!"

We would not be uncharitable—but are compelled to believe that the spirit of this petition is of the same character, (except more restricted and refined), as certainly prevails in the minds of many in respect to internal improvements and domestic industry, generally. We personally know that some, otherwise high-minded and liberal men, are opposed to these things, because they increase population and wealth in certain of the states. It is to them a "misery" that others should advance while they themselves are remaining still; and, if the secrets of men's hearts could be shown, it would appear that this is the real ground upon which many, we say many, of the very violent enemies of internal improvement and home manufactures have taken their stand! They would rather that the whole union should creep on at the snail-like pace of Maryland* and Virginia, than that rushes of a hardy population and active wealth should be any where made, as in New York, Ohio, &c. It is an old saying that "misery loves company"—and this love of company seems to extend so far, in the mind of some one, as to be applicable even to the drawing of geographical lines within his own state! This has the greater appearance of probability, because that if the proposed rail road shall become profitable, Virginia may participate in it as a stockholder—and that, if either of her own ports can be rendered a better and more convenient market than Baltimore, there will not be any thing to prevent a diversion of the trade to such port, by the making of a *pure Virginia* rail road to carry the produce thither. The envious man was willing to lose an eye that his neighbor, (who had but one), might become blind—the dog starved himself in the manger rather than that the ox should eat the hay. The "morals" of these fables are as applicable now as they were in the days of AEsop. However, we have no idea that the principle of these is to prevail. We have no desire to interfere with the interests of Virginia, except to wish well to them and advance them, by all the little means in our power. We wish that she would do more and talk less,—for, we have often observed, we regard it as for the benefit of the

*It is worthy of profound reflection, that the population of Maryland, except because of the increase in the manufacturing districts, would shew a decrease since 1790—and so, we presume, it is with respect to the "tide-water counties" of Virginia—or, in old Virginia. But we hope for better times in both these states. Maryland is rousing herself into action, and liberal and enlightened views prevail as to internal improvements—the last annual message of our worthy governor is admirable on that subject, and the opposition to the encouragement of domestic manufactures is giving way, in ascertaining the market which they afford the farmers. And in Virginia, eye in Virginia, the house of delegates, by a large majority, has adopted a proposition to appoint a *committee on manufactures!*

Vol. XXXIII.—No. 18.

whole union, that she should remain one of the "great states." Lately, she was first in population and wealth—but now, in physical force, or power of action, she has no more than a fifth rank; and must and will recede further and further unless her policy is changed. Her *politicians* may argue this matter as they please—they cannot shake the facts,—and while they argue, others will be acting; and the time, perhaps, is not distant, when one of the states among the smallest in its territorial limits, will be able to purchase and pay for the whole fee of the 70,000 square miles of Virginia, at the present selling prices of her lands. We are satisfied that such a state of things is not for the welfare of the republic—and have long wished that the great natural resources of Virginia were brought out, to compete with those other states, and preserve a wholesome equilibrium, and cause a more dispersed state of the *power of the nation* than exist in the success of her policy, which is—*TO EXTINGUISH ALONE!* Let the forests remain—the mines be unwrought, the water-falls unemployed—and suffer that invaluable class, her free laborers, to seek that employment, encouragement and reward elsewhere, which is denied them at home. Virginia abounds in *learned men*—some of them have laughed at "Boottian" Pennsylvania. But the most "*stupid German*" farmer of that state, would crack his sides, if he beheld four or five small horses and a couple of big negroes, employed in rolling a hoghead of tobacco through the mud to market, at the rate of 8 or 10 miles per day, knowing that, with 4 horses, he carries to market four times the weight of a hoghead of tobacco, and travels more than 20 miles per day.

We are glad to believe that this *policy* is growing out of fashion in Virginia. A just distribution of political power will speedily end it, and the rich valley, with the vigorous west, will retrieve the standing of the state—if permitted to make use of the advantages which God and nature have bestowed upon it.

PROTECTION. A late Boston paper says.—"We learn that the losses recently sustained by the insurance offices of this city, in consequence of recent Greek piracies, amount to nearly \$100,000. Ought not our squadron in the Mediterranean to be increased?"

☞ We plumply say no—unless on general principles. The cost of our squadron in the Mediterranean, in its present force, probably exceeds the whole value of *all* articles belonging to citizens of the United States sent into that sea. Many manufactories worth \$100,000, have been destroyed by fire, the acts of incendiaries—but who has asked that a portion of the army of the United States should be detached for the protection of such establishments? We wish to know the reason why American property abroad shall be sheltered at the cost of the nation, and property at home be "let alone" to individual guardianship and skill. We have lately had a flourishing petition from Boston against the protection of manufactures, perhaps, and most probably, signed by the most of those who desire national protection in *their* pursuits. It is right, that a ship of the line should be employed in convoying and defending a small craft, the proceeds of whose cargo would not pay the officers and seamen the wages while engaged in the service—but were such a bounty paid from the national treasury in favor of the iron makers of Pennsylvania, or the hemp growers of Kentucky, we should have an outcry as though the world was coming to an end. We are for protection in every honest pursuit—but the time has arrived when its principle should be understood, and equally extended to all classes of persons—or refused to all. We have yet to learn the superior claims of the merchants; if they are a *privileged* class, we desire to see their patent! Let the "chambers of commerce" exhibit it,—that the farmers may buy to it, and yield that homage which the noble

are entitled to receive from the vulgar. Let things be called by their right names; we have had enough of disgusting talk from the protected against protection. A little more modesty, on behalf of the merchants, would better reconcile us to the expenditure of two or three millions a year for the defence of their property. We tell them plainly our belief—that, if the tariff law of 1824 had not passed, appropriations for the support of the navy would have been withheld. A like feeling may be again excited, and "chambers of commerce" will repent their dictations of policy. Questions of war or peace, and touching the national revenue, are the affairs of those who have to bear the burthens—the free laboring classes; and when they shall speak as they may, their voice *must* be attended to—there is no resisting it. The merchant, as such, contributes no more to the public support than the cobbler, and the last is as much entitled to protection as the first: but how would the people laugh if a dozen *cellars of cobblers* were to petition congress, annually, on matters of great national concern? But—why not "cellars of cobblers" as well as "chambers of commerce?" The one is as *constitutional* as the other!

INDIANS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. Among the documents from the war department transmitted to congress, are some highly interesting statements by colonel McKenney, shewing the proceedings and result of his mission to the southern tribes, to effect their removal to the westward of the Mississippi. These people, long acquainted with the fidelity and devotion of the superintendent of Indian affairs, received him with great respect, and listened to him with the attention that they would have paid to a father and a friend. We expect to give the papers as soon as space shall be allowed for them—but the notice of a few particulars, with some passing remarks, may be useful at present. We have always felt a deep interest in the concerns of these poor people, and stand prepared to lend our feeble help to any reasonable project, bottomed upon the principle of establishing a *permanent* home for them—for we have been lately inclined to believe that they cannot be preserved, in a state of qualified sovereignty, when pressed upon all sides by a white population. Our wishes on this subject have nothing to do with events; and we should rather meet things as they are, than speculate upon them as we might wish that they should be.

The Chickasaws have agreed to remove—provided a favorable report is made of the lands to be assigned them, by persons appointed by themselves to examine the country. The number of this tribe is about 4,000, and somewhat increasing. The total value of their houses, mills, work shops, fences and stock, is put down at less than 300,000 dollars; and col. McKenney supposes that the whole cost of removal, paying them for their improvements, cannot exceed \$494,750.

The Choctaws decidedly declined all propositions for an exchange of lands. The chiefs who attended the council seem to have been pre-committed on that subject. They treated the colonel very kindly, and said to him, "It always gives us pain to disagree to a friend's talk." Col. McK. however, expresses an opinion that the Choctaws, as a people, are even now willing to adopt the offer made them, and thinks the way has been opened for their future acceptance of it.

With the Creeks a final and satisfactory arrangement was made, for giving up "all the lands claimed or owned by them within the chartered limits of Georgia."

The Cherokees were not visited; and we should suppose that any present attempt to effect their removal would rather retard than hasten it. They are just about to try the experiment of a regular government, and will not be diverted from it.

Col. McKenney speaks of the state of the Indians, especially the Creeks, as being very poor and wretched, indeed—being habitual drunkards, poverty and distress is visible every where. "I hold their recovery from it (drunkenness) and from its long train of miseries, while they retain their present relations to the states, to be hopeless," says the superintendent. And it is insisted upon by him, that emigration, only, beyond the limits of the present states and territories, can be productive of permanent good to this people. "Destruction lies before them;" and the colonel says that "humanity and jus-

tice unite in calling loudly upon the government as a parent, promptly to interfere and save them."

In regard to the Cherokees, the colonel declares, that "they ought not to be encouraged in forming a constitution and government *within* a state of the republic, to exist and operate independently of our laws." After considerable reflection on this proposition, we yield a rather unwilling assent to the justice of it, in the belief that conflicts would arise in which the Indians would be the sufferers, on several accounts and in various ways. We have hitherto been pleased with the progress of the Cherokees towards the formation of a government of written laws, and still most heartily wish them success in the project—but the exertion of those laws within the territory of a state, we now apprehend, would be followed by unhappy consequences—and, *as a people*, we have always thought that they could not exist in their present location—too many of their neighbors would shew but little respect to the laws of the Cherokees, though ready enough to put those of the United States in force against them.

The colonel suggests—1. the preparation of a *suitable* and *last home* for these unfortunate people; 2. the provision and means for their transportation and support—the taking of them "kindly, but *firmly*, by the hand, and telling them they *must go and enjoy it*;" 3. the forbidding all interference with their concerns—for which purpose the presence of a few troops would be necessary. He proposes, however, that reservations should be made, and the fee of the land be secured to those who might prefer to remain where they are.

These are subjects of much interest. It is a melancholy sight to behold these people continually harrassed and "driven from post to pillar"—now beset on the one side and then on the other, without security either in person or property; and, though the original proprietors of the soil, having only, as is now contended, a qualified right to enjoy it, and which we apprehend that they will be compelled to yield to force, if not given up by contract. On the whole, we fall into col. McKenney's views of their condition—reserving the right to revoke our present impressions on further reflection. But of this we are satisfied—that measures ought to be immediately taken, if not already operating, to secure for them a *permanent home* beyond the Mississippi, under the most solemn pledges possible, that they shall not be encroached upon or disturbed—it being understood that the country given to them shall be a wilderness forever, rather than *treated* for hereafter by the government of the U. States.

While upon this subject, we are reminded of an act of justice that we ought sometime since to have performed, in a notice of col. McKenney's "TOUR TO THE LAKES," published by Mr. Lucas, bookseller, of Baltimore; in the reading of which we had much pleasure and profit. No one, perhaps, in the United States is better fitted to speak of the interests of the Indians than col. McK.—and his heart is always warm in their behalf. All that have direct intercourse with our government, know that he is their friend—and this confidence, obtained by long continued and kind offices, has enabled him to understand their character and habits, with unusual niceness and accuracy. They appear to have had very few, if any, reserves with him, and we have never heard it suggested that he has abused the confidence reposed, however zealous he has been to accomplish the just purposes of the government of the United States. Because of this feeling towards him, he was selected to hold certain conferences with some of the north western tribes—the result of which were highly satisfactory; and, for a long time past, zealous to preserve specimens of manners, workmanship, &c. he kept a journal of his tour, which has been published, embellished with many interesting engravings. Our's is not the office of a reviewer; but a very distinguished gentleman, speaking of this work has certain remarks which we copy, though not written for publication, in the hope that they may excite a greater degree of attention to a book so interesting—

"It is throughout characterized by a spirit of good feeling which cannot fail to impress the reader most favorably towards the author. The kind and often repeated attentions bestowed upon the sick Indian girl on the island

at *Fond du Lac* not to mention various other incidents of a similar kind, establish a character which cannot easily be mistaken." "The information and reflections which it embodies on subjects hitherto comparatively unknown, and conveyed in a style at once easy, elegant and picturesque, are well calculated to render it deservedly popular and extensively useful. But the trait in it which I most admire is the deep veneration which it uniformly manifests for the Christian religion."

"In a political point of view, I consider it as an important acquisition to our country—I have no *where else found* so forcibly delineated the poverty, wretchedness and degradation of our red neighbors, and the political as well as moral obligations which we are under to civilize and relieve them. That this is practicable, I have no doubt, and an important step towards its accomplishment is to make their wants extensively known and to enlist the public sympathies in their favor.

"As a proof of the interesting character of the work, I will barely state that my little son, not yet eight years old, has read it through, of course with much pleasure, and repeats many of its interesting incidents with great accuracy; while I have been delighted at hearing my daughter play on the piano, Miss Charlotte Johnsons beautiful Indian song."

We are anxious that, by the public approbation of the work which he has published, col. McKenney may be encouraged to go on, and tell us all that he knows of the Indian character, habits and manners; that we ourselves may be instructed and our posterity profit by the knowledge of them. It has been said, "the proper study of mankind is man," and to the American people it must for ages to come be a matter of deep interest to understand who and what were the original possessors of the country over which the banner of their great republic waves; and it is important that the poor Indian should be described by the hand of a friend—not disposed to excuse his faults, but willing to render justice to his good qualities. We know the Indian chiefly as a savage warrior, crafty and reckless—but we desire to know him as a man, as a member of the great human family; that, when all his tribes shall disappear, (as we fear that they must in our land), a faithful history of him may remain for the use of posterity; and perchance, hand down something that will be creditable to our efforts to mete some small measure of justice to the rude and wild sons of the forest.

BANK OF THE U. S. We intend soon to publish some much of the debate in the house of representatives, on Mr. P. P. Barbour's proposition, as shall present a pretty clear view of the ground taken by that gentleman, and his opponents.

The discussion had effect to reduce the price of the stock in New York from 23½ to 21½, though no one supposed that Mr. Barbour's motion would prevail. Public and private credit are matters of greatest delicacy. We do not agree, however, with the opinion, that the decided vote of the house of representatives against the motion, 174 to 9, is conclusive in favor of a renewal of the charter of the bank. There will be time enough, six or seven years hence, to meet that question; and when it is presented, the principle of the establishment will come up for discussion. It has been intimated that politics—the transient things of the day, had something to do in Mr. Barbour's proceedings, and certain persons seemed ready enough to accept and support them as being such; but we are entirely satisfied that the mover, himself, had no sort of reference to them.

OHIO. It is mentioned as a gratifying circumstance, that two members of the present legislature of Ohio are natives of the state! There have been, in all, six such persons! No one will be surprised at this who recollects that but lately, the territory of this state, now populated by a million of free people, was possessed by the Indians.

*To all who have read the history of this case of misery and helplessness, as described by col. McKenney in his tour to the lakes, it must be gratifying to be informed that this interesting sufferer had so far recovered, last spring, as to be able to walk; and *see*.

NORTH CAROLINA. James Iredell, Esq. has been elected governor of this state, on the 3d ballot—104 for Mr. Iredell and 80 for Mr. Spraight.

Mr. John S. Haywood was elected treasurer in the place of his father—but on an examination of the accounts, an unexpected deficiency of \$70,000 appeared, and he resigned the place that the affair might be investigated. He appears to have acted in a very honorable manner; and it is stated that, if the deficit is real, there are effects enough to make it good to the state.

Resolutions had been introduced to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the growth of wool, and of the establishment of cotton and woolen manufactures. The resolutions were referred. There is a large and rapidly increasing interest in this state, favorable to manufactures; and for those of iron, wool and cotton, no other is better fitted than its middle and western parts.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Columbia, Dec. 1. The committee of the senate has just reported a strong remonstrance against the wollens bill, accompanied by the following resolutions.

1. Resolved, That the constitution of the United States is a compact between the people of the different states with each other, as separate and independent sovereignties, and that for any violation of the letter or spirit of that compact by the congress of the United States, it is not only the right of the people, but of the legislatures who represent them, to every extent not limited, to remonstrate against violations of the fundamental compact.

2. Resolved, That the acts of congress passed in 1816, 1820 and 1824, known by the name of the tariff laws, by which manufactures are encouraged under the power to lay imposts, are violations of the constitution in its spirit, and ought to be repealed.

3. Resolved, That congress has no power to construct roads and canals in the states, with or without the assent of the states, in whose limits those internal improvements are made; the authority of congress extending no further than to pass the 'necessary and proper laws' to carry into execution their enumerated powers.

4. Resolved, That congress has no right to appropriate the national funds, excepting for national purposes; and that no purpose can be deemed to be national, which cannot be referred to the specified objects in the constitution.

5. Resolved, That the American Colonization Society is not an object of national interest, and that congress has no power, in any way, to patronize, or direct appropriations for the benefit of this or any other society.

6. Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to continue to oppose every increase of the tariff, with a view to protect domestic manufactures, and all appropriations to the purpose of internal improvement of the United States, and all appropriations in favor of the colonization society, or the patronage of the same, either directly or indirectly, by the general government.

GEORGIA. The "Milledgeville Journal" says—"a memorial of an important character was laid before the legislature on Tuesday last. It came from Mr. John Schley, of Louisville, and asks the assistance of the legislature, for the purpose of establishing manufactures in this state, so as to ascertain whether slave labor can be profitably employed in the manufacture of coarse woolen and cotton goods. This is an important matter to Georgia.—In Virginia, measures have been adopted for the same purpose. And at first view it would seem that, in both states, they must be successful. For, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, it would seem that we ought to be able to manufacture these goods on better terms here, than to send the raw material to the north, have it converted into cloth there, and then pay for the transportation of it back again for our consumption." [This reasoning surely applies as well to the sending of cotton and wool across the Atlantic.]

§ "The tariff" is complained of by a "Florida Planter," in a New Orleans paper, who states that the sugar crop of the United States is 50,000 hlds. a year—say 60,000,000 lbs. on which the tariff causes the payment of a bounty of 1,800,000 dollars in the duty that would be levied upon it, if imported; a sum more than equal to the

whole amount of the duties collected on woollen goods received in 1826.

A report concerning the colonization society has been made by a joint committee of the legislature of Georgia. We shall give it *in extenso*. It concludes with a resolution denying power to congress to appropriate money to carry into effect the objects of the society, and protests against the proceeding.

We have also a copy of a report made to the senate of the same state "on the tariff and internal improvements," which we shall also publish. It takes the uncommon ground that the voice of the *states*, rather than of the *people*, should be regarded in considering this subject; and says that the powers assumed, of increasing the "tariff duties, will and ought to be RESISTED, in all and every shape that can possibly avert the crying injustice of such an unconstitutional measure." It concludes with a resolution recommending that Georgia "will insist upon the construction of that instrument [the constitution] contained in the said report, AND WILL SUBMIT TO NO OTHER."

This is strange language. We regret it exceedingly. It cannot have any other effect than to render persons who think differently more resolute in their opinions; and what is enacted by congress will be insisted upon and must be submitted to. A member in congress from that state, swore "by h—n" that Georgia would not submit to the act of 1824—yet another from Pennsylvania resisted that oath, and the law was passed. But the report is not yet adopted, and will, no doubt, be modified before it shall be accepted by the legislature of the state—under a conviction that Rhode Island has the same right to report and resolve on the other side of the question, being as independent and sovereign as Georgia—and may as well threaten congress for a sin of omission, as can the other for one of commission; and, *between the two*, the national legislature would be "in a bad way," indeed!

GREECE. The letters from Messrs. Howe, Miller and Russ, agents for distributing the charities of persons in the United States to the Greeks, describe the condition of this long-oppressed and much abused nation in most melancholy terms. To murder the husband and his children, before the eyes of a mother, then violate her, and cut off her nose or lips, and drive her out of her home nearly naked, appears to be a common affair; one about which the Turk has no compunction!—and the conflagration of their cottages and waste of their fields, denies them both shelter and food. Fearful, we apprehend, have been the ravages of Ibrahim since the destruction of his fleet—the hope, however, may be cherished that that ravenous and foul barbarian will only have power to do harm for a season; and that a severe retaliation awaits him and the agents of his crimes.

In subsequent pages will be found many interesting particulars relative to the battle in the bay of Navarino—which we regard as the most important occurrence that has happened for several years.

BUENOS AYRES. The currency is in a very bad state—doubloons being worth from 62 to 65 dollars, and a Spanish dollar selling at two dollars and a half—on the 25th August last. Yet a new loan was about being negotiated.

"THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE," a spirited paper, published at York, Upper Canada, has re-appeared, as bold and venturous as ever. It is about a year since that the office was destroyed in open day, by officers of the government, in the presence of some of the superior of their police, a history of which is given at full length. There is a spirit in Canada that, if not mastered, will become the master before long. The present state of ferment cannot last. The royal party, however, commands the "purse and the sword," and the people seem too weak to afford another instance of "successful rebellion," unaided.

DR. JACOB JAMISON, of Buffalo, N. Y. a native of the Seneca tribe, has been appointed a surgeon's mate in the navy of the United States—perhaps, the first of his race thus distinguished. He was regularly educated at Dartmouth college, and obtained his degree in the medical college of Fairfield.

THE CREEKS. From the *Tuscumbia Patriot*. For the last four or five days, our town has been thronged with *Indians*. About 739 Creeks, a part of the *McIntosh party*, arrived in Tuscumbia, on the 25th November, on their way to Arkansas, under the superintendance of col. Brearley. General *McIntosh*, a son of the famous chief of that name, and who is now the principal warrior of the tribe, is in company. The following statement we publish at his request:—

On our way to our location, west of Mighty river, we stopped and stationed ourselves at Harpersville in the state of Alabama, and tarried there many weeks for some of the emigrants to come up, who were then behind. We received no hospitality from the citizens of that place, but were harassed with attachments upon our property, and thrown into confusion with false accounts. After we had taken up our line of march from Harpersville, at a late hour of the night, for our long journey, we were still disturbed by persons laying claim to property in our possession, which had been obtained by us properly:— Hoping to march our people along peaceably, we were troubled with constables every five miles, with false papers and we did not enjoy any peace until we came down the mountain; then we marched along with peace and harmony—passed through many villages, and arrived at Tuscumbia, where we encamped for a few days, intending to take boats down the waters of the Tennessee, and so on to Mighty river. Here we have remained several days, and have received all kind of hospitality and good treatment. The citizens of Tuscumbia have treated us like brothers, and our old helpless women were furnished by the good women of the town with clothing. On Tuesday the 29th of November, the law of our Great Father above was explained to us; and our people were glad to hear it. As long as our nation remains upon the earth, we will recollect *Tuscumbia*.

CHILLEY MCINTOSH.

Tuscumbia, Alabama, November 30, 1827.

INDIAN SCHOOLS. One of the documents accompanying the president's message contains a detailed statement of the number and expence of the schools maintained by the government of the United States amongst the Indian tribes and elsewhere, for the education of Indian children, the number of teachers, of pupils, &c. by which we perceive that there are forty schools, having 1291 pupils, the whole expence of which, for the year, has been \$7000. The teachers are furnished exclusively by the missionary and other humane societies, and the number is about 120.

THE DELAWARE, ship of the line, is nearly fitted out at Norfolk, and will soon proceed for the Mediterranean under the command of captain Downes. The Norfolk papers say that she is decidedly the finest as well as the largest ship in the American navy. It is reported that she will come up to Annapolis and remain a few days, for the inspection of members of congress and others disposed to visit her.

OUR SQUADRON in the Mediterranean, it is stated, in anticipation of a rupture between the allies and the Turks, had taken a station at Smyrna, to afford shelter to the Christians of that city, in case of violence offered to them.

CANADA. The London Morning Chronicle, adverting to the political disputes in Canada, expresses itself thus: "Lord Dalhousie's great object has been to obtain from the Canadian parliament a permanent vote of supply—that is, to obtain from them a surrender of their own power. It is observed in private life, that few wives had ever made over their property to their husbands, or fathers given all up to their children, without having cause to repent their confidence. The Canadian parliament, were it, instead of voting the supplies annually, to vote them permanently, would soon probably have equal cause to repent its confidence. That lord Dalhousie should have allowed himself to be persuaded that a body of men, identified with their constituents, and impregnated with Yankee notions, would be so much enamored of him, as to sacrifice themselves to do him pleasure, argues in that nobleman the possession of more self-sufficiency than discernment

THE AFRICAN COLONY. The brig *Nautilus* lately sailed from Norfolk with one hundred and sixty-four emigrants for Liberia. They are chiefly persons who had been under care of the society of Friends, or Quakers, in North Carolina—and the whole were well fitted out and supplied.

Some of the most intelligent and respectable of our free people of color begin to emigrate. Such are exceedingly wanted in the colony; and all who are industrious and conduct themselves properly, appear to be doing well.

GEN. SUMPTER. The legislature of South Carolina has recently performed an act, in regard to one of its revolutionary worthies, characteristic of the generous feelings of the south. The veteran general SUMPTER being largely indebted to the bank of the state, application was made to the legislature by his friends, on his behalf, for some relief. The joint committee of the two houses, to which the application was referred, recommended that the state should assume the debt, and take his whole property at a valuation to be made by commissioners; but it was ultimately determined that the directors should be instructed to indulge general *Sumpter* until his death, *not requiring him to pay interest*, but retaining all the securities as they are.

SHEEP. The Frankfort, Ky. Commentator says—Numerous droves of sheep, containing altogether, as many as five or six thousand head, have been driven through this town, westwardly, this fall. The whole number sold in this state may be computed at 20,000. The prices which they have brought have been only from thirty seven and a half to seventy five cents, averaging about fifty cents a head! though a considerable portion were much improved by the merino cross.

KENTUCKY. There was close voting to elect a speaker of the house of representatives. Messrs. Blackburn and Ward had each 47 votes—and then again 48 votes. Seven or eight ballotings were had with the same result. Mr. Ward was then withdrawn and Mr. John Speed Smith named—and the ballot stood 48 to 48. An additional member having arrived, decided the choice in favor of Mr. Smith, who is a friend of gen. Jackson. The "Spirit of '76," says that this election, was "not altogether a party struggle."

Messrs. Calhoun and Chilton, have both resigned their claims to a seat in congress, and agreed to try the result of another election.

THE COMMITTEES. Of the standing committees in congress, the *Washington Telegraph* says—"It will be seen that the senate and the speaker, in the organization of the committees of both houses, have acted on the responsibility imposed upon them, and met the just expectations of the people. It is said that the responsibility of legislation is now placed on the opposition. Let it be so."

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. The pressure of other matter has kept back our usual notices of events under this head, until most of the items have become stale. The following are as briefly inserted as possible, to keep up the chain of information.

The convention of the "friends of the administration" in Louisiana, held at Baton Rouge, adopted the electoral ticket heretofore published, and issued an address to the people.

The contest for congress, in Kentucky, between Messrs. Chilton and Calhoun, to supply a vacancy, does not yet seem clearly stated—both have retired, and requested an "appeal to the people."

The accounts of the state of things in New York, as made out by the different parties, are incomprehensible. The *politics* of this great commonwealth have long been "past finding out." The "Argus" claims 30,602 votes for the "regular nomination" senatorial tickets—the "Advocate" says the "Jackson majority" was only 3,608. Many meetings of the "friends of the administration" have taken place in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana—and some in Illinois and Missouri. The line between parties is every where drawing close. The friends of "general

Jackson" are in the minority in both branches of the legislature of Ohio.

The Albany "Argus" decidedly rejects the idea of any change in the electoral law of New York.

We have published the "Clarkite" "Jackson ticket," for Georgia. The "Troupites" have also put forth one. It is intimated that one for Mr. Adams may be offered.

Gov. Shulze has declined a nomination for the vice presidency, and it is thought that the "friends of the administration" will agree upon Mr. Pleasant, late governor of Virginia, and long a member of congress from that state.

A legislative caucus has been held in Richmond, as to the election of president, preparatory to the convention, on the opposite side, to be held on the 8th of January. Be the result in this state what it may—it appears to us that the electors never before were so much agitated and divided as they are now. A very large majority of the present legislature, however, is opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams. The caucus adjourned to meet again on the 14th January.

Much stir has seemingly been made in North Carolina—and a convention of delegates from the different counties has been held at Raleigh, which nominated an electoral ticket favorable to the present administration, and published an address, &c. Mr. Gaston, "anti Jackson," has been elected to congress in the place of Mr. Stanley, resigned because of bad health. And Mr. Scott, a "friend of the administration," has been elected solicitor general by the legislature. The vote was for Mr. Scott 107, Mr. Morehead 45, gen. Saunders 37. A majority of the legislature, however, is against the re-election of Mr. Adams.

Some movements, of an indefinite character as yet, have taken place in the legislature of Alabama, as to the presidential election.

We have in another place noticed the contest for speaker in the house of representatives of Kentucky. There is a great ferment in this state.

The legislature of Maryland meets on Monday next. It is supposed that the elections to be made by the assembly, will hinge upon the presidential question.

LATEST NEWS. From *London papers of the 19th November.* There is no further official intelligence from the Mediterranean—the following is a brief abstract of some of the things stated—

Advices from Constantinople of the 27th Oct. mention that the news of the destruction of the fleet had created great confusion and dismay, but no excesses had yet taken place. The Reis Effendi had been disgraced and confined, probably to lose his head. The Egyptian troops were in a state of mutiny and starvation, wandering through the country, and being destroyed in detail by the desperate Greeks. An extraordinary divan had assembled, and it is suggested that the sultan will submit to the dictation of the allied powers—which, however, we do not believe that he will be permitted to do, if so disposed. The ambassadors had not left Constantinople, but a part of the allied fleet had repaired to the Dardanelles to protect or avenge them. Arrangements had been made to shelter the Christians at Smyrna. Of the 26 "severely wounded" on board the French admiral's ship, 23 amputations were deemed necessary. The Russians were dreadfully mangled by the fire from the batteries, and suffered much—the details not yet published. It is supposed that the Turks lost 5,000 men in the engagement.

A civil war still prevails in Catalonia—but many of the "rebels" had been killed, and others subdued. Don Miguel has not yet arrived in Portugal—and would not until some preliminary matters were settled.

The British consuls, on the 19th November, from 86-1-8 fluctuated to 85 5-8, in consequence of the report of a general massacre at Smyrna, which was not traced to any creditable source.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH FLEET, &c.

In our last paper we gave all the leading articles pertaining to this important event, and now add other particulars, which, because of the great events that will probably succeed it, possess an unusual degree of interest.

The following are the papers referred to in the letter from admiral Codrington.

No. I.—(Translation.)

The admirals commanding the squadrons of the three powers which signed the treaty of London, having met before Navarino, for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said treaty, viz: an armistice de facto between the Turks and the Greeks, have set forth in the present protocol the result of their conference.

Considering that after the provisional suspension of hostilities, to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 25th of September last, with the English and French admirals, acting likewise in the name of the Russian admiral, the said pacha did, the very next day, violate his engagement by causing his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another point in the Morea:

Considering that since the return of that fleet to the Navarino, in consequence of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by admiral Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of this pacha have not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning the habitations, tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country:

Considering that, with a view of putting a stop to the atrocities which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish chiefs, and the advice given to Mehemet Ali and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might, with one word, have suspended the course of so many barbarities:

Considering that there only remains to the commanders of the allied squadrons the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective courts, namely:—

1st. That continuing, throughout the whole of the winter, a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm may disperse the squadrons, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea and the islands.

2dly. The uniting the allied squadron in Navarino itself, and securing by this permanent presence, the inaction of the Ottoman fleets; but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the porte persists in not changing its system.

3dly. The proceeding to take a position with the squadrons in Navarino, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions which, entering into the spirit of the treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the porte itself.

After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed that this third mode may, without effusion of blood and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the third object.

We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present potocol. October 13, 1827.

(Signed)

EDWARD CODRINGTON,

Vice admiral and commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

LOUIS, COUNT DE HEIDEN,

Rear admiral of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias.

Rear admiral H. DE RIGNY,

Commanding the squadron of his most Christian majesty.

No. II.

Extract of a letter from captain Hamilton, of his majesty's ship Cambrian, to vice-admiral sir Edward Codrington, dated Kitries, the 18th October, 1827.

I have the honor of informing you that I arrived here yesterday morning, in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the gulph we observed, by clouds of fire and smoke, that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the pass of Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself and the Russian captain was despatched to the Turkish commander, a copy of which I inclose; the Russian and English officers, the bearers of it, were not allowed to proceed to head quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon, we, the two captains, went on shore, to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain, is

shocking!—women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass! I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge.

It is supposed that if Ibrahim remains in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants will die of absolute starvation.

No. III.

Statement made by the secretary to the capitana Bey, in the port of Navarino, October 21st, 1827.

3 Turkish line of battle ships; 1 Turkish admiral—84 guns, 850 men, 650 killed; 1 ditto, 84 guns, 850 men; 1 ditto, 76 guns, 850 men, 400 killed.

4 Egyptian double banked frigates—64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men.

15 Turkish frigates—48 guns, from 450 to 500 men.

18 Turkish corvettes, 8 Egyptian ditto—from 18 to 24 guns, 200 men.

4 Turkish brigs, 8 Egyptian ditto—19 guns, from 130 to 150 men.

5 Egyptian fire vessels.

35,000 Egyptian troops in the Morea, 4,000 of whom came with the above ships.

No. IV.—(Translation.)

As the squadrons of the allied powers did not enter Navarino with a hostile intention, but only to renew to the commanders of the Turkish fleet propositions which were to the advantage of the Grand Seigneur himself, it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman navy may yet remain, now that so signal a vengeance has been taken for the first cannon which has been ventured to be fired on the allied flags.

We send, therefore, one of the Turkish captains, fallen into our hands as prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim pacha, Mouharem bey, Tahir pacha and capitana Bey, as well as to all the other Turkish chiefs, that if one single musket or cannon shot be again fired on a ship or boat of the allied powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels as well as the forts of Navarino, and that we shall consider such new act of hostility as a formal declaration of the porte against the three allied powers, and which the grand seignor and his pachas must suffer the terrible consequences.

But if the Turkish chiefs, acknowledging the aggression they have committed by commencing the firing, abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good understanding which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all the forts before the end of this day. We demand a categorical answer, without evasion, before sunset.

Signed by the English, French and Russian admirals.

No. V.

His Britannic majesty's ship Asia, Navarino, 23d October, 1827.

Monsieur L'Admiral, When your excellency did me the honor of voluntarily placing yourself and the Russian squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge of your conduct in that situation by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your special direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my life. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD CODRINGTON.

To his excellency rear-admiral count Heiden, &c.

N. B. The answer of the rear-admiral count Heiden, does not appear to have been received.

His Britannic majesty's ship Asia, Navarino, October 23, 1827.

Monsieur L'Admiral. When your excellency did me the honor of voluntarily placing yourself and the French squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge of that situation, by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th, with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your special direction, and that my having had you

under my orders in that bloody and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my whole professional line. Although it was my wish to avoid entering into any particular detail, the general expressions of the captains of the British ships, who were near the *Armide*, calls upon me to say, that the conduct of captain Hugon entitles him to the marked consideration of your excellency. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-admiral.

*Son excellence Monsieur la contre-amiral,
Chevalier de Rigny, &c. &c. &c.
No. VII.—(Translation.)*

Syrene, at Navarino, October 23, 1827.

SIR—I consider your approbation, and the letter which you have addressed to me, as a testimony most honorable to myself and to the officers under my orders; and I shall preserve the letter as a valuable record of your esteem, and I also hope of your friendship.

In the action of the 20th, you set us the example; we could not do better than to follow it.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration your excellency's most faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY, rear-admiral.

To his excellency vice admiral Codrington.

No. VIII.—(Translation.)

Syrene, at Navarino, October 23, 1827.

SIR—I hasten to do myself the honor to inform your excellency, from a detailed report made by captain Hugon, of the *Armide*, that the excellent manœuvre of captain Davies, when the *Rose* came and resolutely cast her anchor within pistol shot of two Turkish corvettes, relieved the *Armide* in a few minutes from her unfavorable position; and it is my duty, and at the same time a great pleasure to me, to assure your excellency, that on this occasion captain Davies did every thing that could be expected from a brave and experienced officer.

Allow me also to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to capt. Fellowes, for the assistance which the *Syrene* received from the boats of the *Dartmouth*, when, with much skill and bravery, they attacked and turned off the fire-ships ready to come upon us.

I am, with the highest consideration, your very faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY, rear-admiral.

*His excellency vice admiral sir Edward Codrington,
commanding his Britannic majesty's squadron.*

[From the Journal des Debats.]

Ancona, November 3. Letters from Zante, of 25th October, state that Ibrahim pacha, upon being informed of the occurrences of the 20th, (the naval defeat), fell back upon Coron, and put to the sword or torture all the Greek prisoners, men, women and children, that for fifteen months he had had in his power. According to custom, the priests were either crucified, or roasted by slow fires. The details given in relation to these enormities make us shudder, but every thing indicates that the last hour of this Egyptian tiger is come.

The French, English and Russian standards floated on the 24th upon the ramparts of Navarino. Modon, doubtless, is now in the possession of the tripple Christian alliance.

There is in the London papers latest received some intelligence of the affairs of Greece, communicated by private correspondents, which, though not of a very recent date, is yet of much interest, as it supplies the knowledge of a fact of importance not before known.

It appears admiral Codrington did compel the Greeks to refrain from hostilities, as well as the Turks. General Church and lord Cochrane meditated, it appears, an expedition to Albania. Lord Ingestrie arrived in their camp at Vostilza, and communicated to them that the British admiral desired the expedition might not be undertaken. It was accordingly abandoned.

Count Capo d'Istria is expected in Greece with anxiety. Money appears to have been remitted, in some considerable sums, from Russia to the Greeks.

The letter of count Capo d'Istria, addressed from London to the Greek nation, accepting the station of president, is now published.

Corfu dates of Oct. 19th give an extract from a letter written by a Greek, as follows: The threat made by the

port on receipt of the treaty of the 6th July, that every armed interference in the affairs of Greece would fall in its object, and lead to a greater effusion of blood, appears to be really carrying into effect. After the failure of his attempt to leave the port of Navarino, Ibrahim pacha marched against Maina, and committed on the way the most frightful devastations. Fifteen thousand (!) infantry and 800 cavalry scour the peninsula with cries of "down with the infidels;" and immediately execute the threat implied in this cry whenever the unhappy victim falls into their hands: instant submission alone can avert death. I know not whether the promised mediation of the Christian powers, or the overpowering force of the barbarians, is the most fatal to the Greeks; we only see that ever since the announcement of the armed mediation, the distress of our unhappy nation has been increasing. All interference in favor of the Greek cause is in vain, unless an end be put to the effusion of blood; and who can now save the Greeks from destruction, when Ibrahim, with a large force, traverses and lays waste the whole country without opposition?

A letter from Paris, of Nov. 9, states that the news of this terrible rencontre had the effect to lower the funds; 'and they would have fallen to a much greater extent, had not extraordinary efforts been made by the minister and his partizans to keep them up. The opinions among the merchants with respect to this event are, of course, various; but many of the great capitalists entertain considerable apprehensions lest these *coups de canons* should ultimately lead to some misunderstanding among those who are now singing victory. Some think that Ibrahim, now driven to despair, will listen to no proposals made to him by the admirals. "Destroy, if you please, the few vessels that remain in the port of Navarino, I will carry fire and sword through the whole of Greece!" This threat, it is much feared, he will be able to carry into effect: he has a powerful army at his disposal, and the allies are incapable of affording any immediate assistance to the unfortunate Greeks, unless, indeed, the Russian army cross the Pruth; and should this event take place, England and France will not view the circumstance with any degree of satisfaction. Austria has always been averse to the interference, and will not be pleased at the result of the naval fight. Every one seems to anticipate dreadful consequences from what has occurred. A possible misunderstanding between the powers—the total extermination of the Greek population, and a massacre of the Frank inhabitants residing in the Turkish dominions."

Six Turkish vessels had been destroyed in the harbor of Lepanto by the Greeks.

The following is a synopsis of the forces of the respective parties.

Line.	Frigates.	Corvettes.	Sloops, &c.	Total.
English	3	4	0	4
French	3	2	0	2
Russia	4	4	0	0
—	—	—	—	—
Allies	10	10	0	6
Turks	3	19	26	13
				66

Four of the frigates, were, in fact, sixty-four gun-ships, and there were forty transports moored behind the line of battle. The allied fleets carried 1,260, and the Turkish 1,715 guns—the former, however, had an advantage in weight of metal, and the latter had the assistance of the batteries on shore.

The *Constitutionnel* says, "the destruction of this fleet by the allied powers must be so serious that the shrewdest and most penetrating mind cannot calculate on its consequences. There can be no temerity in anticipating a real war against Turkey, and the destruction of that barbarous empire, which has been so long wished for by the sincere and enlightened friends of humanity, who wish for the independence and dignity of individuals and nations." "The news," says the same paper, in another place, "must fall like a thunderbolt on the divan—and particularly on the grand seignor; and have we no reason to fear that, in the first moments of his fury, he may not set bounds to his vengeance and cruelty? Precautions, it is said, are taken in favor of those Europeans who are in the capital of the Ottoman empire; but what precautions can resist the wrath of a despot, by whose nod,

thousands of heads leap from their shoulders? Or has he the power to stop the arm of his slaves? If he had, he would have yielded to the powers, whom he knows he cannot withstand; and that he has not done so is because he dreaded the fate of his predecessors, who have tried in vain to tame the fanaticism of the Turks. Heaven grant that the Europeans of Pera may be able to escape the massacre, for which this news will be the signal!"

From the Gazette de France.

Navarino, Sept. 27.—The following is the letter which the admirals of the two European squadrons wrote on the 22d to Ibrahim pacha, before entering the port to open negotiations.

Navarino Roads, Sept. 29.

"As your highness appears to have some doubts respecting the agreement concluded between the three confederate powers, I must declare to you that after admiral Codrington had communicated to me the letter which he had the honor to write to your highness, while I was detained by a calm at some distance from this place, we have thought it advisable to send you a duplicate, in the French language, signed by us both.

"We have the honor to inform your highness that in consequence of a treaty, signed at London, between England, France and Russia, the allied powers have agreed to unite their forces to hinder the conveyance of troops, arms, or ammunition, to any part of the Greek continent, and the islands.

"This measure had been resolved upon, as well for the interest of the sultan himself, as for that of the nations trading in the Archipelago, and the contracting powers have had the humane foresight to send a considerable force to weaken all opposition from the Ottoman commanders, whose resistance would lead not only to their own destruction, but to consequences fatal to the interests of the sultan.

"It would be extremely painful for us as well as for our sovereigns, whose chief object is to prevent the effusion of blood, to be obliged on this occasion to employ force. We, therefore, urgently invite you not to oppose a resolution, the execution of which it would be impossible to hinder, for it is our duty not to let you doubt, that though our desire is to terminate this cruel war, we have orders such that we must come to extremities rather than give up the object for which our sovereigns have united together.

"In consequence, if on this occasion, a single cannon shot should be fired at our flags, it would lead to the ruin of the Ottoman flag. The undersigned have the honor to assure his highness of their respect.

Signed, E. CODRINGTON,

Vice admiral and commander in chief of the naval forces of Great Britain in the Mediterranean.

H. DE RIGNY, rear admiral,

and commander in chief of the squadron of his most Christian majesty."

A letter from Zante, dated Oct. 22, and published in the *Journal des Debats*, says—

"The policy of M. de Metternich, which has caused floods of Christian blood to be shed, has failed. The glorious flag of Austria, which is as yet only known by the aid it has afforded the infidels, has been included in the catastrophe of Navarino with the Ottoman fleet, of which no more remains than wrecks and ashes. The Ottoman fleet of more than a hundred sail, was stationed *en echelon*, to defend the entrance of the port, which could scarcely admit two vessels abreast; behind it there were six ships of the line, and twelve frigates, at anchor, close to the shore on the right side near the fountain. These two first lines were covered by the castle of Navarino, and by some batteries erected on the island of Sphaacteria. The whole of this mass of sea and land artillery was commanded—on the one side, by the renegade Selves—and on the other, by a man named Letillier, a deserter from the French navy."

Information was received in London on the evening of November 14, through the French papers, in which it was said that Ibrahim hoisted the white flag, [see No IV of the official despatches], before sun set, the time prescribed by the admirals; and if he did so, it would appear that he was inclined to submit, at least for a moment. This news, if true, is likewise important, but though it is not impossible, it is nevertheless very doubt-

ful. The most authentic [unofficial] accounts state, that Ibrahim was not at Navarino at the time of the battle, having been engaged for a fortnight in the interior of the Morea, pursuing the Christians in the mountains of Messenia, attending the execution of some priests, whom he had crucified on some olive trees, making holocausts of poor peasantry, or packages of young girls and infants, to send into Egypt, and laying the country waste by fire and sword, rooting up the olives, vines, fig-trees, &c. &c.

There are many frightful accounts of the barbarities of Ibrahim—perhaps, just now a little exaggerated, though that he is a monster there is no doubt. His amusement seem to be the burning of persons with a slow fire.

Additional ships and troops were preparing to leave England and France.

The Turkish and Egyptian squadrons were, in part, officered and manned by subjects of the Christian countries. Their best vessels were built at Marseilles. The skill with which they were ranged and managed is accounted for by the presence of previous counsel of so many renegades. It is stated that the whole Turkish force on board the fleet was about 18,000 men, the destruction of whom must have been great.

In some of the greatest sea-fights ever fought by the British, their loss was not much greater than at Navarino. In that of St. Vincent's 1797, only 296 killed and wounded—at Navarino 272.

There is some difference of opinion as to the whole number of Turco-Egyptian vessels at Navarino. The following is given as possibly correct—4 ships of the line 4 frigates of 60 guns, 14 ditto of 40 guns, 29 corvettes, 37 fire ships and 126 transports—total 214.

The following is a detailed account of the battle between the French and the Algerines—

"The Algerines had been for some time preparing for the avowed object of attacking the French force; and, on the night of the 3d, (being the eve of the festival of Mahomet's nativity), their squadron, consisting of the following ships, put to sea—

"A frigate of 50 guns—a corvette (the admiral's ship), 36 guns—another corvette, 24 guns—another, 20 guns—2 three masted schooners, 22 guns each—2 schooners, 16 guns each—2 ditto, 12 guns each—and a brig, 18 guns.

"Early the following morning, they were seen steering to the northwest, whilst the French squadron, consisting of a *rase*, the admiral's ship, 60 guns—another of the same class, 60—a brig of 20 guns—another of 16 guns—and a schooner of 14 guns, appeared at a considerable distance in the offing, bearing down, with a northerly wind, upon the enemy. On their approach to each other, both squadrons manœuvred for some time to get the weather gage, which the superior skill of the French at last obtained and kept. At one o'clock, P. M. the action commenced, and was continued courageously on both sides for two hours and a quarter. The intention of the Algerines evidently appeared to be, to board, rather than fight at a distance; but their object was frustrated by the windward position of the French ships. The French admiral bore the brunt of the action, and for some time sustained the united attacks of the Algerine admiral's ship, two corvettes and a schooner. At a quarter after 3 o'clock, the action ceased, without either party shewing a disposition to renew it, and, as far as could be observed, without having caused much injury to either combatants; for, at four o'clock, all the Algerine ships were seen steering for the port, apparently in as good order, and with as much regularity, as when they left it, not pursued, or in any way molested; by the French.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

Though we have not mentioned the subjects to which two of the following articles refer, we suppose that politicians will expect a record of them, and act accordingly, though, perhaps subjecting ourselves to the necessity of publishing articles on the matters to which they relate.

[From the *Richmond Enquirer*, Dec. 8.]

COMMODORE DECATUR and GEN. JACKSON.

Nashville, Nov. 15, 1827.

Dear Sir: On this day I received a letter from a friend of mine in Richmond, (Va.) requesting me to ascertain

from you, whether there is any foundation in truth, in certain statements circulated in that section of the country, respecting a conversation alleged to have taken place between com. Decatur and yourself, in the anti-chamber of the senate, in the year 1819. I understand the charge as made against you, is—that on the last night of the session, you, accompanied by your two aids-de-camp, went to the anti-chamber of the senate, and while there, com. Decatur came up to you and inquired, whether you came there for the purpose of chastising Mr. Eppes, &c. To which you replied affirmatively, and after some further remarks, you declared your determination to chastise Mr. Eppes in the senate chamber, where he had slandered you—and com. Decatur stated that you should not enter the senate door *unless over his dead body*. In a short time you agreed to desist from your purpose, &c.

Be so obliging as to furnish an answer as early as convenient. Yours respectfully,
Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Nashville Inn, Nov. 15, 1827.

Dear Sir: Your letter of this day has been received, and I hasten to answer it. The statement to which you allude is wholly destitute of truth. I was not in the senate chamber, or anti-chamber, in the year 1819. My aids-de-camp were gen. Call and capt. Easter. The former is still living, and will satisfy any person who will inquire of him, that the statement is untrue. As to com. Decatur and myself having such conversation as stated to have taken place in the anti-chamber of the senate, we never had such a conversation there or elsewhere. Com. Decatur and myself were friendly at all times, and no harsh or unkind expressions ever passed from one to the other. So far from my visiting the senate chamber, I was invited to do so by several of the members of that body. I declined doing so, and assigned my reasons for my conduct.

I am very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The hon. F. Grundy,

[From the Illinois Intelligencer.]
Edwardsville, Nov. 20, 1827.

Governor Coles:

Sir—We have seen in the public journals, opinions said to have been entertained and expressed by Mr. Jefferson of general Jackson, one set of which was said to have been communicated to you by that illustrious man a short time previous to his death, and to the expression of which the general's extraordinary rise at the last presidential election is said to have given rise.

The U. S. Telegraph of the 24th of October last, asserts in an editorial article, that you have denied ever making the statements on that subject which have been imputed to you, and other papers as confidently assert that you have made them. We have long observed the prudence and delicacy manifested by you when the subject has been the topic of conversation in your presence, and have felt its propriety; but we now think it due to yourself and the people that a frank and explicit declaration of the facts should be made public. We therefore ask you to state, with that view, the last conversation you had with Mr. Jefferson in relation to general Jackson, and his fitness for the presidency—the time at which it was had, and the exact words, as nearly as you can recollect them, used by Mr. Jefferson when speaking to you on that subject.

We venerate the memory of Mr. Jefferson, and profoundly respect his opinions, and wish that those he really did entertain and express in relation to general Jackson, may be given to the world.

Very respectfully, we are, sir, your ob^l. servants,
George Forquer, Sidney Breese,
Thomas Ford, David Prickett,
Wm. P. McKee, Thos. Lippincott,
Alexander Miller, John Todd.

Madison county, Illinois, November 23, 1827.

Gentlemen—I have seen with regret, that a remark made by Mr. Jefferson to me, in the freedom of social

and friendly intercourse, and which I repeated in the same spirit to a friend last winter, should have found its way into the newspapers. My reluctance to appearing before the public, and giving publicity to an expression used in conversation, has restrained me from noticing the many unjustifiable versions and animadversions which its publication has given rise to; or yielding to the frequent applications made to me by many of my friends and acquaintances, to make known Mr. Jefferson's opinions of general Jackson's qualifications and fitness for the presidency. Nor should I now be induced to depart from my purpose of remaining silent, but for the extraordinary efforts, which have been made, and the peculiar character of some of the parties concerned, to disprove the correctness of the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, as expressed to, and repeated by me. After what has past, I do not feel myself at liberty any longer to decline making explanations, which have become the more necessary from the erroneous assertions recently attributed to me, and the improper use made of my name in the public journals. I shall therefore, so far yield to the call contained in your letter of the 20th instant, as to make in reply to it, the following statement; under the conviction, that it has become not less due to me and to the occasion, than to the opinion of so respectable a portion of my fellow-citizens; and with the full persuasion, that if there be any thing objectionable in my conduct, an excuse will be found in the fact of my name having been brought before the public, without my consent, the improper liberties taken with it, and the unjustifiable attempts made in disparagement, not merely of my memory, but of my character.

On the 11th of August 1825, while on a visit to Mr. Jefferson, at Monticello, I had a very long and highly interesting conversation with him in relation to the last presidential election; in which he spoke very freely and fully of men and of things, and dwelt at considerable length on the character, principles, and conduct, of the gentlemen who had been candidates. He expatiated dispassionately, and without reserve; drew comparisons, made discriminations, and described, in his usual forcible language, the good and bad traits in the character of each. He gave the decided preference to Mr. Crawford, and said it was greatly to be regretted that he should have lost his health, and with it his election. Having failed to elect him, he expressed gratification that the choice had fallen on Mr. Adams; to whom, he said, he had objections, several of which he explained; but conceived him to be more safe and fit, and, by his acquirements and habits of life, by far better qualified than general Jackson to discharge the duties of the presidency. In a word, he spoke of Mr. Adams as an enlightened and experienced statesman; of general Jackson as a valiant and successful soldier—with no other pretension to the chief magistracy than that derived from his military services. While conversing about gen. Jackson, I took occasion to say, that the great zeal which had been displayed to elect the general, and the extraordinary vote he had received, had made him doubt of the durability of our free institutions. Mr. Jefferson braced himself in his seat, looked steadfastly at me, and in the most emphatic manner, said "sir, it has caused me to doubt more than any thing which has occurred since the revolution." This part of the conversation I repeated to Mr. Williams, and which I regret has found its way into the newspapers, and subjected me to the necessity of making this communication.

The conversation I held with Mr. Jefferson was not a confidential one. Believing, however, the language to have been more free and full than he would have held with every one, I have thought it due to that confidence and discretion, which is tacitly reposed in friends, and usual in the freedom of social intercourse, not to speak of it indiscriminately; much less to give it publicity in the newspapers. But I have felt myself at liberty, using, as I conceived, a proper discretion, to repeat, both before and since his death, many of his remarks to particular persons; some of whom were his neighbors, and others his intimate and confidential friends, in the same manner, as I supposed, he himself would have done, or as I would repeat the free remarks of any other friend made to me under similar circumstances. And in one instance, I communicated the substance of those he had made in

relation to gen. Jackson in a letter to a mutual friend in Richmond, Va. Though in some respects it might be desirable, in consequence of what has past, to give more in detail the remarks of Mr. Jefferson, there are other and obvious reasons which induce me to prefer transcribing the brief statement contained in that letter, as it was written by me near two months before I heard of the death or even illness of Mr. Jefferson, to one who had been in favor of the election of Mr. Crawford, was in opposition to the federal administration, and an intimate friend of Mr. Jefferson, residing not remote from him; and who, if he thought I had in any respect misconceived Mr. Jefferson's opinions, or expressed them in language too strong, would, I presumed, have had frequent personal opportunities of ascertaining their accuracy from the great man himself. In the letter above alluded to, written from this place, and dated May 29, 1826, are the following remarks.

"If the Crawford men determine to support Jackson, I for one cannot go with them. And I am happy to know I shall have the company of Messrs. Jefferson"—
 "The former" (Mr. Jefferson) "told me last summer that the zeal which had been displayed in favor of making Jackson president, had made him doubt of the duration of the republic—that he did not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, the physical qualifications for the office—that he had been in various civil offices and had made a figure in none—and that he had completely failed to show himself incompetent to an executive trust in Florida—in a word, said the venerable old patriarch, there are one hundred men in Albemarle county better qualified for the presidency."

These were the opinions expressed by Mr. Jefferson to me in August 1825, and were greatly amplified and illustrated by references to, and statements of, the official and personal conduct of general Jackson. Whether Mr. Jefferson changed afterwards his opinions, and thought better of Jackson or worse of Adams, I know not; for soon after holding this conversation with him I returned to Illinois, and did not again visit Virginia until last winter. When, I must here be permitted to add, among his numerous friends and acquaintances, with whom I conversed, I do not recollect to have met with a single individual who did not seem to be perfectly aware of the low estimation in which he held the civil talents and qualifications of gen. Jackson. Many of these persons I could refer to, and repeat expressions they informed me they had heard Mr. Jefferson use, did the occasion require it, or justify my bringing their names before the public. I feel myself however at liberty, from the manner I have received the information, to say, that Garret Minor has a letter from his brother, the late Peter Minor, the neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. Jefferson, detailing opinions expressed by Mr. Jefferson, which, I am informed, are very similar to those he expressed to me. I understand Mr. Minor's conversation with Mr. Jefferson to have been subsequent to mine.

From my knowledge of Mr. Jefferson, I was convinced he would not be pleased with some parts of the executive message of December 1825; nor with some of the principles avowed, and measures advocated by the present administration and its friends in congress. I felt persuaded that these things would render him less satisfied with the present executive, and should not have been surprised to have heard that he was desirous of seeing the government administered by another. But with a strong recollection of the opinions expressed by him, and under the influence of the deep impression made by them, I was not prepared to hear that that other was general Jackson; especially when I called to mind expressions in which he had inadvertently with severity on the repeated instances in which general Jackson had manifested an arbitrary and ungovernable disposition, in disregarding orders, laws and the constitution, and substituting his own will whenever he thought by so doing he could effect a favorite object, or promote the service in which he was engaged—a propensity which Mr. Jefferson said was highly objectionable and dangerous in an officer, however, honest and patriotic he may be. In short, the impression left on my mind was such, that it was impossible for me to conceive, under any circumstances, that Mr. Jefferson could look with complacency, much less be anxious for the election of general Jackson to the presidency.

In the month of May last, just as I was setting out from Albemarle in Virginia, to return to Illinois, I perceived, greatly to my surprise and regret, that my name had been introduced into the electioneering harangues, and newspaper paragraphs of the day; and that some prejudiced partisans were disposed to call in question the correctness of the statement, said to have been made by me, and to traduce my character. Fearing from the temper displayed that I should be further attacked and finally driven in self defence to make a public statement in relation to Mr. Jefferson's opinions of general Jackson; and recollecting a conversation I had last winter with Thomas W. Gilmer, a gentleman of talents and of high respectability, at Charlottesville, and learning that he had repeated the same remarks to many others, I took the liberty to address him a note, his answer to which is herewith enclosed. The statement of Mr. Gilmer, who was a near neighbor of Mr. Jefferson, you will find is full confirmatory of mine as to the unfavorable light in which the sage of Monticello viewed general Jackson as a statesman, and of my impression that this unfavorable opinion "was notorious among those who possessed any share of his confidence;" and if it be not as much in detail, it more than sustains my statement, of the total unfitness of general Jackson, in the estimation of Mr. Jefferson, for the presidency, in the expression which Mr. Gilmer says he heard Mr. Jefferson utter with a tone of sportive, almost of contemptuous derision," that "one might as well make a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a president of Andrew Jackson." I am very respectfully,

EDWARD COLES.

To Messrs. Forquer, Brees, Ford, Prickett, McKee, Lippincott, Miller and Todd.

Copy of a letter from T. W. Gilmer, esq. to gov. Coles.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, MAY 27, 1827.

Dear sir: Yours of the 22d was handed me this moment. I am truly mortified at the harsh and indecorous use which has been made of your name in connection with what seems to have been a private conversation.—The truth is, if it must be told, that Mr. Jefferson made no secret of his opinions of general Jackson. As a soldier and patriot, the general was regarded by Mr. Jefferson, as by the American people, with admiration and gratitude. I speak more from information derived from others, than of what I know myself, when I say, that Mr. Jefferson's opinion of general Jackson as a statesman was less favorable. I believe his opinion on this subject was notorious among those who possessed any share of his confidence. I remember to have heard Mr. Jefferson, on one occasion, use an expression which struck me, not so much by the sentiment it contained (which, indeed, was then a very common one in Virginia) as the style in which it was made. Speaking of the several candidates for the presidency, before the last election, he remarked that "one might as well make a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a president of Andrew Jackson." These words made an indelible impression on my memory. They were uttered with a tone of sportive, almost of contemptuous derision.—Mr. Jefferson was descending at the time when this remark was elicited, on the proneness of the multitude to give a man who possessed one virtue, credit for others which he did not possess, or of the want of discrimination in the public mind, where any thing like enthusiasm and favoritism was mingled with a subject. It is due perhaps to justice and truth, to add, that Mr. Jefferson, so far as I know, entertained opinions equally unfavorable of the fitness of John Q. Adams, as a statesman. I think in the conversation just alluded to, he spoke of him as having been always one thing in politics, and having undergone no actual change since the days of his pupilage in the school of the elder Adams.

I have detailed, as you requested, what I remember of the conversation of which we spoke last winter when together. I have repeatedly heard others speak of Mr. Jefferson's sentiments on this subject. I do not recollect to have heard Mr. Jefferson say anything in relation to general Jackson after the late election, and it is not for me to surmise what might have been his opinion at this time, were he alive. I must say, in conclusion, that I am grieved to find that the press has stooped so far below

its proper dignity as to use such unbecoming means, to instruct or convince the public. Yours, with very great respect,
 THOMAS W. GLMER.

Edward Coles, esq.
 [From the Geneva (N. Y.) Chronicle.]

It gives us great pleasure to lay before our readers, the following letter from gen. *Geo. McClure*, to the hon. *Robert S. Rose*, on a subject of much interest to the people of the United States. We regard the extract which it contains, of a letter from Henry Clay, dated December 28, 1824, as a triumphant refutation of the charges of corruption preferred against him by gen. Jackson, in relation to the vote which he gave in the presidential election:

Bath, 1st November, 1827.

Hon. Robert S. Rose.

Sir: Your letter of the 29th ult was duly received. You request that I will transmit to you, a copy, or extract of a certain letter which I received from Mr. *Clay*, in December, 1824, on the subject of the presidential contest.—Nothing but a regard for the character of Mr. *Clay* could induce me to comply with your request, believing, as I do, that the charges exhibited against him by *George Krummer & Co.* are false, and cannot be supported.

After the electors of president and vice president were chosen in 1824, it was ascertained that the election would come before the house of representatives, and that Mr. *Clay* would not be amongst the number returned. Not knowing his sentiments in relation to the candidates, I addressed a letter to him, stating, that, in all probability, the contest would be confined to Mr. *Adams* and gen. *Jackson*; and, in that case, wished to know which of them he would prefer. Mr. *Clay* answered me promptly, by letter, bearing date 28th December, 1824, of which the following is an extract:

"I have no hesitation in saying, that I have long since decided in favor of Mr. *Adams*, in case the contest should be between him and general *Jackson*. What, I would ask, should be the distinguishing characteristic of an American statesman? Should it not be a devotion to civil liberty? Is it then compatible with that principle, to elect a man whose sole recommendation rests on military pretensions? I therefore say to you unequivocally that I cannot, consistent with my own principles, support a military man."

Yours, respectfully,
 GEO. M'CLURE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Gentlemen: The revolution of another year has given birth to no sensible variation in our political institutions. Under their unimpaired and continued usefulness, you have again assembled together. The general health of our state, during this period, and the abundant character of our productions, are blessings flowing from the author of "every good and perfect gift," which merit our grateful and unfeigned thanks.

This general aspect of prosperity is gloomily chequered with the pecuniary embarrassment so prevalent in our country. The facility of borrowing money since the establishment of the banks, an uncontrollable thirst of speculation, (which may be regarded as its natural consequence,) and the depressed state of our staple commodities, are assigned by some, as the causes of this effect. The peculiar situation of our commerce, which enables the adjoining states to become either the temporary or permanent receptacles of our circulating medium, attended with the vexations and losses concomitant of its being under the marketable value, and the more recent, though perhaps not less burthensome subject of the tariff, are causes assigned by others. The want of individual industry and economy have doubtless had an extensive influence.—How far any or all of these causes come within legislative control, and what remedy, if any, should be applied, can be decided by you alone. The alteration of the tariff, contemplated by the "woolens bill," would, from late circumstances, seem to invite peculiar and prompt attention. In opposition to the proposed alteration, a highly respectable portion of the talent, learning and experience of an adjoining state has been exerted. So completely identified are our interests, situation and productions, that what is so interesting to them cannot surely be matter of indifference to us. And the dignity and interest of the

state alike require that North Carolina should not be silent.

To create and sustain within our own state, one or more commercial depots, which, through lines of easy, direct and cheap inter-communication, should connect the extremities of the country together, serving to keep the circulating medium, the very life blood of commerce, in a continued and healthy flow throughout our own body politic, thereby destroying that injurious and unfortunate dependence upon our sister states, (one of the principal causes alluded to above), has been the ardent wish and anxious desire of every enlightened friend of the state. In the prosecution of this subject, much has been attempted, much has been expended, and but little has hitherto been done. In the conflict between the prejudices naturally flowing from sectional feelings and the correct reason of the case, the energies of the state have been almost palsied and her attempts rendered comparatively abortive. The want of systematic arrangement, and the failure to select one or more points, combining the greatest variety of interests, upon which the accumulated energies of the state might have been thrown with irresistible effect, has been the source of almost total ruin to our system of internal improvements. With the information gained by an experience somewhat dearly purchased, and which must go far to destroy many of the theories previously adopted, we will be more enabled to progress more steadily and successfully. So very familiar has this subject become to your honorable body and the public at large, and so frequent has been its discussion, that little remains to be said upon it, in a general view. In another communication, the details of the progress made during the past year, will be presented to you.

Connected with this system, is a subject in which it is expected every sincere friend of his country will take a deep interest. I refer to the draining and reclaiming of our swamp and marsh lands. This work has already been commenced in a manner highly creditable to your predecessors. They authorised the board of internal improvements to employ surveyors to make the necessary examination of certain swamps, whose locality was specified, preparatory to the commencement of this important work. Two gentlemen, Mr. *Nash*, highly recommended by gov. *Clinton* for science and skill in his profession, and Mr. *Brazier*, whose qualifications as a surveyor are well known, have been engaged during the greater part of last summer and fall, in making surveys, drafting plats, and collecting the information required; all of which will be communicated to you more at large. It is sincerely desired that the result of the investigation which you may bestow upon the labors of these gentlemen, may be such as to induce you zealously to prosecute this work. Could these lands generally be reclaimed, the advantages resulting to the farming interest of the state, from the addition of such an immense body of arable lands, would be incalculable. To the benevolent and philanthropic, no undertaking could be presented so acceptable as one proposing to diminish the quantum of human misery, by removing a fruitful source of disease, and converting a curse into a blessing. To the legislator it must be consoling to know, that while he, in this way, prevents the partial depopulation of his state, he is at the same time creating the most ample and permanent provision for the education of the poor of the rising generation. Did the subject hold out no other advantage, this of itself would entitle it to deep attention and untiring exertion. For upon the education of the generation now growing up, and those who will come after, depends in a great measure, the continuance, in their purity, of our happy forms of government. It is at once the source of public and private respectability; the spring of social and individual happiness. Yet, with all the advantages which must incontestibly flow from reclaiming the swamp lands and a system of free schools, they are both in danger of failing, from the failure of the provision upon which both were measurably based: In their aid, the last legislature authorised the board of internal improvements, and the president and directors of the literary fund, respectively, to raise by way of lottery, 50,000 dollars, and allow them to sell the privilege. After a fair experiment it has been found impossible to procure a purchaser. With you it remains to make such other and further provision,

as shall seem best calculated to attain objects so desirable. Whether the practice of some states of granting exclusive privileges to the purchasers of lotteries sold by such states, by totally prohibiting the sale of tickets in any other lottery, would render the privilege offered for sale by this state more valuable, or whether any other can be resorted to, are subjects which may deservedly claim your attention.

In reference to our judiciary, I hope to be excused in again calling the attention of the legislature to the present mode of compensating prosecuting officers. The public interest and the due and impartial administration of justice alike require that the most efficient talents should be secured. This can only be done by offering such compensation as will amply reward the toils and exertions of the officer. To destroy any undue bias, and render the administration of justice in our courts completely impartial, this compensation should be fixed and certain, and not dependent upon the issue of the trial. It is a subject of great importance, and cannot fail to secure for itself your serious consideration.

By a resolution of the last general assembly, the executive was requested to make application to the British government for liberty to procure such materials as were in their possession, relating to the colonial history of this state. In compliance with this resolution, I addressed a letter to Mr. Gallatin, through the honorable H. Clay, who with promptness and that urbanity for which he is distinguished, immediately attended to it, and had the communication forwarded. Mr. Gallatin gave the application his zealous and efficient support. That it was met with great liberality of feeling on the part of the British authorities, will appear from the following extract, taken from Mr. Gallatin's letter, and the correspondence and documents herewith transmitted: "I received in June last through the department of state, a letter from the governor of North Carolina, enclosing a resolution of the general assembly of that state, and requesting me, in conformity therewith, to apply to the British government, for copies of such documents, in the public offices here, as relate to the colonial history of North Carolina. I found in every quarter the most liberal disposition on that subject. Not only the leave was granted but the board of trade had an index prepared of all the records that had reference to the province of North Carolina, in order that the state might point out those documents of which copies should be wanted, and I now transmit my answer to the governor, enclosing the index and other papers relative to the subject." In compliance with an act of the last session, "prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians," general Thomas Love, of Haywood, col. C. D. Dohono, of Caswell, were appointed commissioners, and Matthew Baird, esq. of Burk, the principal surveyor. The appropriation made by the legislature, for this purpose, proved insufficient. From this cause and several defects in the law, after these gentlemen had made considerable progress in the discharge of their several duties, it was found necessary to discontinue their operations and await the determination of your honorable body. The correspondence upon this and a collateral subject, together with the advice of the council of state, who were consulted, are herewith transmitted, and respectfully submitted to your consideration. In compliance with a resolution of the same session, in reference to the fee simple held by the state in the Tuscarora lands, notice was given in the papers published in this place, that proposals would be received, by the executive, for the purchase of said right. No proposals have yet been received, either from the lessees of said lands or others. I respectfully refer you to the report made by Dr. S. J. Baker, William R. Smith and Wm. Britton, esqrs. commissioners appointed by the resolution, to make an appraisement and the survey of the lands, for information on these points.

During the last summer, the unexpected and lamented death of col. J. Hawkins, late comptroller, a faithful and efficient officer, caused me to convene the council of state who advised the appointment of Jno. L. Henderson, esq. of Salisbury. With you it remains to make a permanent appointment.

It has also become my painful duty, to announce to you the death of that excellent and venerable man, John Haywood, esq. late treasurer of this state. To attempt to

recount his many virtues, would far exceed the limits of this communication. His character was beyond reproach and without a stain—his integrity unquestioned—and his reward, was the unlimited confidence of his fellow citizens, enjoyed for more than forty years. That North Carolina had, at the head of her financial department such an individual, was justly her pride and boast. It remains with you to supply the vacancy, which this melancholy event has occasioned.

The resignations of justices of the peace and militia officers, are herewith transmitted.

In a few days, my constitutional term of service will terminate. Permit me to say, on this occasion, that I shall ever cherish, with lively gratitude, the continued confidence reposed in, and the friendly indulgence exercised towards me, on the part of your honorable body; and to express a hope, that it may, in some degree, have been merited by a faithful and conscientious discharge of the executive duties. If I have failed in aught, it is ascribable to errors of judgment: for I feel assured of having acted with an "eye single" to the welfare and prosperity of the state. That your exertions may be successfully directed to the best interests of our common country, is the sincere wish of,

Gentlemen, yours with high consideration and respect,
H. G. BURTON.

Executive department, N. C. 21st Nov. 1827.

DIFFERENT INTERPRETATIONS!

The progress of population, power and wealth in Pennsylvania, though almost denied a foreign market for the production of the agriculture of the state, by attention paid to internal improvements and home manufactures,—compared with the state of these in Virginia, with an open market for her great staple, may be understood by placing the remarks of a *practical* governor of Pennsylvania by the side of those of a *theoretic* chief magistrate of Virginia.

Gov. *Shulze*, in his late message to the legislature, speaking of internal improvements and domestic manufactures, says—

"In regard, however, to both these great objects, there are duties belonging to the government of the union, and there are powers, commensurate with those duties, as unquestionable in their constitutional existence as they are beneficial in their operation, and indispensable to give due effect to the policy of the individual states. They concern the general welfare, and correspond with the national exigency. They are the concentrated energy of all, applied under the guidance of all, to the common objects which transcend the powers, or the ability, of the particular states, yet are necessary for the general government.

"It is upon the exercise, by congress, of these powers, at proper times, that Pennsylvania must rely to carry into full effect her essential policy, and to crown the liberal efforts she has made within her borders to encourage domestic manufactures and promote domestic trade and intercourse. Our home industry, indeed, must depend entirely upon congress for support against foreign legislation and foreign disturbance, since the powers which have been granted to

Gov. *Giles* in his late message, says—

"The power to make internal improvements, at the pleasure of the general government, involves jurisdiction over territory, persons, and things, within the limits of the respective states. Such a jurisdiction annihilates the state governments; and I have ever been of the opinion, that there was not one state in the union which would understandingly surrender this jurisdiction to the general government.

"It is with deep reluctance and regret that my duty constrains me to observe to the general assembly, that, whilst the tariff is found to be more destructive in its effects generally, but particularly upon agriculture, than was ever anticipated, whilst it has, in fact, rendered agriculture, excepting in a few cases, which serve still further to aggravate the burdens upon the rest, an unproductive, perhaps a losing occupation, there is no prospect of its repeal. So far from it, we are threatened with its extension. Under these circumstances, it is for the wisdom of the general assembly to determine what measures are best calculated to arrest the progress of

the general government, and which are alone adequate to the object, have, by the great charter of our union, been expressly denied to the governments of the states."

the evil, to relieve the people of this commonwealth from the unjust oppression, and to reinstate them in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties."

The effect of practice and theory is—

That in 1790, Virginia had 18,000 more of the "people" in the United States than Pennsylvania—but 416,000 less in 1820.

That in 1815 the lands, lots and houses of Pennsylvania were valued at \$46 millions, and those of Virginia, (including the value of her slaves), at only 263 millions.

That in 1830, it is probable Pennsylvania will contain twice as many of the people of the United States as Virginia, and three times as much wealth, vested in lands, lots and improvements.

There is no natural cause for this vast difference in the progress of these states. Virginia contains much more good land than Pennsylvania, and her climate is at least as good as that of her neighbor. The number of her slaves may have impeded the advance of Virginia—but not so much, we apprehend, as the theories of her politicians. The Pennsylvania policy is to do a thing—that of Virginia to talk about it. A great road would be made, or bridge built, in the former—while the propriety of doing such a thing was discussing in the latter.

THE ARMY.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

A.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Washington Nov. 1st, 1827.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, of the 10th September, I have now the honor to submit the following returns and statements, viz:

A—A statement of the organization of the army conformable to acts of congress.

B—A return of the actual strength of the army, from the last regimental, and other returns.

C—A return showing the distribution of the troops in the eastern department.

D—A return showing the distribution of the troops in the western department.

E—A statement showing the number of men enlisted; the amount of money advanced for the purposes of recruiting, and the amount for which recruiting accounts have been rendered for settlement, from the 1st of January to the 30th September, 1827.

F—An estimate of the amount which will be required for the current expenses of the recruiting service, for the year 1828.

By statement E, it will appear that the sum of \$3,757 57 remains unexpended in the hands of recruiting officers. This amount is in a course of regular application to the recruiting service, and will, doubtless, in due season, be regularly accounted for.

Brevet major general Games has accomplished a tour of inspection within the last year, comprehending the remote posts occupied by the 4th regiment of infantry, at Tampa Bay, Pensacola, and the interior of Florida. Also, the posts of Petites Coquilles, St. Philip, New Orleans, Cantonment Jesup, Baton Rouge, fort Snelling, fort Crawford, fort Armstrong, and the Jefferson Barracks.

Brevet major general Scott has inspected the posts of fortress Monroe, Bellona arsenal, fort Severn, fort Columbus, fort Trumbull, fort Wolcott, fort Independence, fort Constitution, fort Preble, fort Brady, fort Mackinaw, and fort Howard; also, West Point, and the arsenals at Watertown and Watervliet.

Brevet brigadier general Wool has inspected all the military posts on the Atlantic, from Old Point Comfort to Eastport, including the arsenals at Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Watertown, Rome, and Detroit. Also, the armory at Harper's ferry, and the posts of Plattsburgh, Sackett's Harbor, and Niagara.

During the summer and autumn of 1826, colonel Croghan made an inspection of the following posts, the report of which having been received since my last annual communication on this subject, they are here recapitulated:—viz.

Fort Atkinson at the Council Bluffs, fort Brady, fort Mackinaw, fort Howard, fort Snelling, fort Armstrong, fort Crawford, and the troops then stationed at St. Louis. During the current year, colonel Croghan has also inspected the posts of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Cantonment Jesup, Cantonment Towson, Cantonment Gibson, fort Snelling, fort Armstrong, and the Jefferson Barracks.

The field officers of the artillery regiments are now generally engaged in the inspection of their companies: no reports have yet been received from them.

Added to these sources of information, the results of my own inspection of a large portion of the army during the past year, have confirmed me in the position that, in all the departments of instruction, police discipline, and administration, the present condition of our military establishment is as favorable as could be expected under the circumstances incident to its organization.

With regard to the armament of our sea coast frontier, it may be proper here to observe, that, in all our forts and sea batteries, there is a lamentable deficiency of artillery material. Almost all the Atlantic posts require new supplies of ordnance, new platforms, and new gun carriages, to place them in even a respectable state of military equipment, and it is respectfully submitted whether it may not be expedient to call the serious attention of congress to this subject, and to ask an appropriation for the purpose of furnishing those forts, with, at least, the means to repel an insult, and to meet such possible exigencies as may be rationally apprehended. The important advantages which have been contemplated from the system of concentration in the personnel of the army, continue to be manifested in the happy effects already resulting from the schools of practice. It has never been a subject of doubt among unprejudiced military men, that, by such a system, principally, the military efficiency of our peace establishment, under its present circumstances and organization, is to be preserved, and our confidence in the attainment of this great object is, more and more confirmed, by the experience which even our present limited means have thus far afforded us. The late movement against the Winnebago Indians, by a detachment of troops from Jefferson Barracks, under the command of brigadier general Atkinson, has furnished a practical illustration of some of the arguments which I have heretofore advanced in reference to this subject, and that of our northwestern defences. By a prompt and imposing display of military force in the very heart of their country, those savages have been awed into perfect subjection, and the apprehensions of many of our citizens, arising from their threatened hostility, have been entirely removed. This end has been happily accomplished without violence or bloodshed, and the moral effect of the transaction on the minds of the Indians, promises to be as lasting, as it has thus far proved decisive.

The number of desertions from the army during the past year, is nearly the same as in the year preceding. Desertion has been of much more frequent occurrence in the regiments occupying southern stations, than in those situated in more healthy latitudes. This difference, however, will, it is hoped, entirely disappear when the mind of the soldier becomes satisfied with the assurance, that his term of service at a sickly station is not without a period, and that the paternal care of his government will never suffer that period to be far remote.

The measures which I have heretofore so earnestly recommended, for improving the condition of the non-commissioned grades of the army, and of offering additional inducements for the re-enlistment of approved soldiers, received from the last congress the most favorable attention, but, for want of time, the bill framed with a view to these objects was not finally acted on. I therefore request that this subject may be again brought forward at the ensuing session. Few departments of the army can be more essentially improved by a judicious interference of the legislative power, than that of the rank and file: the provisions embraced in the proposed bill, were all incentive in their nature, and no similar expedients have yet been devised, which promise more plausibly to raise the character of our soldiery, or to arrest the evil of desertion.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect,
your obedient servant,
JAC. BROWN.

Brief abstract of some of the papers accompanying the report of major gen. Brown.

The "organization of the army" shews 4 regiments of artillery and 7 of infantry—a total of 5,642 non-commissioned officers and privates, and an aggregate of 6,186, which includes all the officers and men.

The return of the "actual strength" of the army, shews 223 officers and 4,368 non-commissioned officers and privates "present"—the aggregate being 5,722, including officers and men on detached service, furloughed, &c. and recruits on their way to join regiments.

The "distribution of the troops" has been several times stated. They are in small parties or detachments at numerous posts, not having a higher aggregate than 204 at any one in the eastern department, or 404 in the western. But several of the corps are so located, especially in the western country, that they may be brought to act together at a short notice.

The whole number of recruits enlisted from the 1st Jan. to 30th Sept. 1827, was 953—and the amount of monies advanced for this service was \$21,516 49, of which \$17,728 92 had been accounted for.

It is estimated that 3,123 recruits will be required for the service of 1828, of which it is supposed 532 will have been obtained up to the 31st Dec. 1827—leaving 2,591, the total charge for whom is expected to amount to \$4,411 dollars.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Post office department, December 13, 1827.

SIR: The receipts of this department, for the year ending 1st July last, amounted to \$1,473,551 00

During the same period the expenditures were 1,873,239 00

Leaving one hundred thousand three hundred and twelve dollars surplus of receipts. 100,312 00

The receipts of the last year exceed those of the four preceding years, the sums stated, viz.

1826	85,134 18
1825	241,489 68
1824	304,352 09
1823	359,205 88

If to the above sums there be added the amount of the reduction of the expenditure, upon established routes, without lessening the public accommodation, and due allowance be made for increased services, at a rate of compensation below what has usually been paid, the condition of the department will be found to have been improved, within four years, ending 1st July last, more than a million of dollars; and the last year, in comparison with the year preceding 1st July, 1823, near half a million.

Within the last year an augmented transportation of the mail has been authorised, of four hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and fourteen miles, annually, in stages; and on horseback or in sulkeys, five hundred thousand and thirty-two miles.

Under the contracts recently made, great additional facilities have been given, by accelerating the mail on leading routes, increasing the number of trips, and establishing lines which connect important districts of country. There are few towns or villages in the union which are not accommodated with mail stages.

The post offices have have been increased to 7,000.

In the last four years there has been added to the mail operations of the country, in the revenue, transportation of the mail, and post offices, more than one-third. The means of the department are now ample to meet the reasonable wants of the country, and a vigilant administration of its affairs, for a few years to come, will place at the disposition of the government, an annual surplus of more than half a million of dollars. This sum will be augmented as facilities of mail intercourse are multiplied, and can be most advantageously applied, if deemed within the constitutional powers of congress, in the establishment and repairs of mail roads.

By the last annual statement, there was shown to be in deposit and due from postmasters, including judgments obtained on old accounts, the sum of \$270,321 87

To this sum may be added the surplus last year, 100,312 00

\$370,633 87

The repairs lately authorized to be made on the mail roads from Columbus to Doaks, in the state of Mississippi, and from fort Mitchell to Line Creek, in Alabama, are nearly completed, under contracts which require the work to be done in the best manner, and at a price that cannot fail to meet the public approbation.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN McLEAN,
To the president of the United States.

TREASURY REPORT.

The following is a brief abstract of the various documents accompanying the late annual report of the secretary of the treasury—so far as published.

Duties on merchandise, accruing in the year 1826	\$26,087,552 78
tonnage and light money	150,070 55
passports and clearances	1,716 00
Debentures issued	5,046,310 00
Drawback on distilled spirits and refined sugar	9,188 60
Bounties on salt fish exported, and allowances to the fisheries	220,683 28
Gross revenue	20,963,957 45
Expenses of collection	715,903 15
Nett revenue	20,248,054 34
Payments into the treasury	23,341,331 77

The whole receipts into the treasury, other than from the customs and the public lands, only amounted to \$525,317 35, including some repayments; of which sum \$402,500 were dividends on the stock held in the bank of the United States.

The whole amount of lands sold in 1826 was 847,996 acres, for 1,127,500 dollars—the incidental expense of the year was \$111,212 65; and the whole payments into the treasury \$1,393,785 09—a part of which had accumulated from previous sales, &c.

The legislative, executive and judiciary departments, during the year 1826, cost	\$1,256,745 48
Miscellaneous—mint, light houses, hospitals, public buildings, roads, canals, annuities and grants, &c. &c.	1,110,713 23
Diplomatic department (161,476), contingent expenses, relief of seamen, &c.	232,719 05
Military establishment—pay and subsistence of the army, armories and fortifications, surveys and military roads, revolutionary and other pensions, payments of interest due to states, Indian department, &c.	6,243,236 03
Naval establishment—pay and subsistence, building and repair of vessels, navy yards, marine corps, &c.	4,218,902 45
Whole payments on account of the public debt, (of which \$3,975,542 95 was for interest)	11,041,032 19
	24,103,398 46

The whole public debt of the U. States, Jan. 1, 1825, was	83,710,572 60
4 3/4 per cent. stock added by act of May 24,	5,000,000 00
3 per cent. stock	16 25
	88,710,588 85
Payments 1825	7,725,034 88
1826	7,064,709 21
1827	6,507,466 84
	21,297,210 95
Total 1st Jan. 1828	67,413,377 92

This shews an actual decrease since 1st January, 1825, in the sum of 16,297,194 68

The sum of \$10,940 in treasury notes, is yet outstanding—probably lost or destroyed—and there is a fragment of the Mississippi stock (\$6,653 69) remaining uncalled for.

The following is an exhibit of the debt as it stood on the 1st October, 1827.

Three per cent. stock		\$13,296,547 70
Six per ct. stock of 1813	\$4,244,587 07	
Do. do.	1814 13,096,542 90	
Do. do.	1815 9,490,099 10	
		26,831,229 07
Five per ct. stock (sub- scription to bank of U. States)	7,000,000 00	
Five per ct. stock of 1820	999,999 13	
Do. do.	1821 4,735,296 30	
Exchange 5 per ct. 1822	56,704 77	
		12,792,000 20
4½ per ct. stocks of 1824	10,000,000 00	
Exchange 4½ per ct. 1824	4,223,727 95	
Do. do.	1825 1,539,336 16	
		15,994,064 11
		\$68,913,541 08

About 13,600,000 of the preceding is held by British creditors, 3,233,000 by Dutch, 3,063,000 by other foreigners—the rest domestic.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

December 24. The vice president communicated a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting a copy of the contract entered into with the late emigrants from France, relating to the cultivation of the vine and olive, &c. which was ordered to be printed.

A bill was reported providing for the printing of 50,000 copies of militia tactics, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Benton having obtained leave to introduce a bill for the graduation of the price of public lands, prefaced it with a speech setting forth the policy and objects to be effected by it, to which Mr. Barton replied; when the bill was read and ordered to be printed. [As this is a subject of great interest to the people, we will endeavor to give the most able speeches *pro* and *con*, a place, that our readers may have a "view of the whole ground.]

Mr. Silsbee introduced a resolution inquiring into the expediency of increasing our vessels in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Noble introduced a bill providing for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

The bill to authorise the president of the United States to cause the reserved salt springs in the state of Missouri to be exposed to sale, was taken up and read a second time, and after Mr. Barton had explained that a sufficient number of springs had been reserved by the state to prevent monopoly, ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. it was ordered, that when the senate adjourn, it adjourn until Thursday next, when, after unimportant business, it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Dec. 19. The following amendments to the constitution of the United States were submitted by Mr. Smyth, but omitted in our last, for want of room.

Resolved, That the following amendments to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by three fourths thereof, shall be a part of the said constitution:

1. After the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, no person who shall have been elected president of the United States, shall be again eligible to that office.

2. The election for president and vice president, by electors appointed by the several states, shall be held in the third year of the presidential term. If, on counting the votes, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, no person have a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, that fact shall be published by the president of the senate, and a second election for president shall be held in the fourth year of the presidential term, as follows: The voters in each state, qualified to vote in elections of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, shall assemble, in the month of November, on such days, and at such places, as the said legislature shall appoint, and vote for one of the persons having the two highest numbers of the votes given by the

electors for president, and still living; the officers conducting the elections shall meet in each state, on such day, and at such place, as the legislature thereof shall appoint, ascertain the number of votes given therein for each person, and certify who has the greater number, which certificates they shall sign, and transmit, sealed up, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate, who shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes of the states shall then be ascertained, each state having one vote, which shall be counted for the person having the greater number of votes given therein; and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. Should no person have a majority of the states, then, from the persons last voted for, having the two highest numbers of states, the house of representatives shall, as heretofore, choose immediately, by ballot, the president, the representation from each state having one vote.

3. After the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office or employment under the authority of the United States.

4. When the house of representatives shall choose a president, no person, who shall have been a member of that house at the time of making the choice, shall, during the continuance in office of the president so chosen, be appointed to any office or employment under the authority of the United States.

This proposition was read, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Thursday, Dec. 20. The following gentlemen compose the committee for the apportionment of representatives under the fifth census:

Messrs. Storrs, Little, Anderson, of Maine, Crowninshield, Barlett, Pearce, Swift, Ingersoll, Thompson, of N. J. Johns, Buchanan, Roane, Holmes, Drayton, Thompson, of Georgia, Daniel, Mitchell, of Tennessee, Wright, of Ohio, Livingston, Blake, Hale, Duncan, McKee, Bates, of Misouri.

Among the petitions presented this day was one from the Charleston chamber of commerce for the adoption of some mode which shall produce uniformity in the settlement of protested bills of exchange.

On motion of Mr. Weems

Resolved, That the committee on military pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of restoring to its primitive force and effect, the act of the 18th of March, 1813, providing for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war, by repealing the several acts subsequent and supplementary thereto.

On motion of Mr. Weems, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so harmonizing the several conflicting laws now existing on the subject of naturalization, that persons heretofore or hereafter applying to become citizens of the United States, upon proof, satisfactory to one or more judges of the district or county court of the state wherein they reside, on the oath or affirmation of at least two witnesses, that they have been residents within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, for at least five years preceeding the time of such application, shall, two years thereafter, be deemed citizens of the United States, and, upon taking the oath of allegiance, and paying the legal cost, be entitled to receive certificates of naturalization.

At this stage of the meeting, Mr. Barbour's resolution was taken up and discussed at length, by Messrs. Barbour, Barney, McDuffie, Drayton, &c. But as we propose giving an ample sketch of the debate we shall not now make an abstract.

After the debate, Mr. Buchanan moved an adjournment, and the question being put the motion prevailed—Ayes 90—Noes 60. So the house adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 21. After the usual morning business, the presentation of petitions, &c.

Mr. Barbour's resolution was again taken up for consideration; Mr. B. rose, and was about to address the house in reply to the observations made yesterday in opposition to the measure, but perceiving that Mr. Gorham had risen with the purpose of speaking, he yielded the

floor to Mr. G. who in a very masterly speech opposed the resolution.—[This speech shall also have a place hereafter.]

When Mr. Gorham had concluded, Mr. Randolph arose, and after stating that he thought the discussion ill timed, moved that the resolution should be laid on the table, with an understanding that it should not again be taken up during the session.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. the yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Randolph's motion, when there appeared, yeas 79, nays 107. So the motion was negatived.

Mr. Fort then addressed the house in favor of the resolution. Mr. Hamilton followed explaining why he should vote against it. Mr. Weems and Mr. S. Wood, next addressed the house. The question was now loudly demanded, when Mr. Barbour rose and said he would only ask indulgence for a moment. His sole purpose was, to attract the attention of the house to one or two calculations. When he originally brought forward his proposition, he had intended to guard against depreciation; and he would not vote for any bill which did not fix a minimum below which stock should not be sold. This would effectually prevent any injurious impression. He then went into some calculations to show that those who had predicted a loss from the operation, had founded their estimates on a false basis. He reminded the house that, by the application of the \$1,600,000, the amount of the premium on the stock, we extinguish an equivalent in 6 per cent. stock. The operation does not stop here. By extinguishing so much principal, we also extinguish an interest of \$96,000 annually.

He would not go into general principles, but would make a single remark. If he supposed that he was violating the pledged faith of the nation by this proposition, the resolution should fall still-born. That faith which holds together the elements of the moral world in public and private life, should not be violated by him. Complaints had also been made that he was treating the bank improperly. It was not so. He was prepared to treat with respect all the institutions which were created by law. But he protested against the idea that gratitude was due to the bank. Are stockholders liable to such a feeling? The immense deposits of public money throw the advantage in favor of the institution. These sums, in the banks, are almost as efficient as a specie fund—as the stock itself. Great operations are carried on in banks by checks and scrip, while the specie remains in the vaults. The stockholders have also obtained a larger dividend from the bank, in consequence of the act of the government by which the charter is secured. While other stockholders get 4 per cent., this institution has, by its charter, yielded 6 per cent. The government had laid itself under an obligation to charter no other bank except the banks in this district.

He had merely referred to these points to show that by his proposition he should not violate any faith, pledged to any man, or body of men.

The question was now taken, when there appeared; Yeas, Mark Alexander, Philip P. Barbour, Henry Daniel, John Floyd, Va. Tomlinson Fort, Thomas H. Hall, Joseph Lecompte, John Roane and Daniel Turner, 9.—Nays 174; So the resolution was rejected.

When, after other business, on motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, the house adjourned on Monday.

Monday, Dec. 24. The several petitions, memorials, &c. presented this day were referred to their respective committees. We select the following:

By Mr. Bassett, of the agricultural society of lower Virginia, against an increase of the tariff.

By Mr. Martin and Mr. Carter, of the citizens of Barnwell, Sumpter, &c. in South Carolina, against an increase of the tariff.

By Mr. Speaker Stevenson, of the convention of farmers, wool-growers, and manufacturers, which met at Harrisburg, on the 30th July, 1827, for an increase of the tariff, &c.

The speaker presented to the house a letter addressed to him by Cadwallader Wallace, of Chillicothe, Ohio, charging George Graham, commissioner of the land office, with incapacity, &c. which was referred to the committee on public lands, and ordered to be printed.

Numerous bills were presented by the committee among them.

Mr. M. Duffie, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making partial appropriations for the support of government for the year 1828. (For congress.) Twice read and made the order for to-morrow.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the navy, enclosing a report from the navy commissioners, transmitting information in relation to experiments on American water-rotted hemp, which was read, and referred to the committee on manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Burges, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military pensions be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the revolutionary pension law, that all such persons, whether on the continental establishment or regular troops, not of the line of the army, as served in the revolutionary war, under one or more enlistments, at one or more terms of service, during the term of nine months or upwards, or were, after such enlistment, taken and detained in captivity during said term, and who may need the aid of their country, may be placed on the pension roll of the United States, and receive pensions according to their rank in said service.

Resolved, further, That said committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws aforesaid, as that all such as served as aforesaid, or were as aforesaid detained in captivity, and who are now of the age of sixty five years and upwards, may be placed on the pension roll of the United States, and receive pensions according to their rank in said service.

On motion of Mr. Daniel, it was

Resolved, That the committee on manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duties on the importation of hemp, distilled spirits, and molasses.

Mr. Hamilton submitted the following:

Whereas, a law was passed by the congress of the United States, approved on the 14th July, 1798, entitled "an act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States;" which said act is commonly known by the name of the Sedition Law:

Be it resolved, That the said law was a violation of the constitution of the United States, by "abridging the freedom of the press."

Be it further resolved, That, as several persons were indicted, convicted and suffered in pecuniary penalties under this law, that the committee of ways and means be directed to report a bill which shall make full provision for refunding to the said persons the amount, with lawful interest, of the fines which they may have paid to the respective marshals of the district courts empowered to levy and receive the same. And in case of the death, or the absence from the United States, of any of the said parties, then to their legal representatives, or such persons as may be duly authorized to receive the same.

Mr. Hamilton on submitting his resolutions disavowed any intention of making the past subservient to any cotemporary excitement, &c. and concluded by moving that the resolutions be printed and lie on the table; and that on the second Monday of January next he would ask their consideration by the house.

Mr. Ward submitted a resolution relative to the memorial of Elbert Anderson, a contractor during the late war, as to the settlement of his accounts, which, after some remarks by Mr. W. was agreed to, and the house adjourned until Thursday next.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—DEC. 27.

In the senate many minor matters were attended to, but nothing of interest transacted. The detail of proceedings, however, shall be brought up. The senate adjourned to Monday.

In the house of representatives, no important matter was done, though many resolutions were submitted and variously disposed of—chiefly of a local character, some of which shall be noticed hereafter. The house adjourned to Monday.

[Neither house seems as yet settled down to business. It is always thus in the first session of a new congress.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES No. 19—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, JAN. 5, 1929. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 851

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ We have on hand many interesting matters of a local or miscellaneous character, some even that are *personally* interesting to ourselves—but the whole has given way, and always shall give way, to the *primary* object of this work—the diffusion and record of public papers and proceedings; an attention to which ever yet has forbidden the indulgence of private feelings, however difficult it is, sometimes, to suppress them. We hope that our friends, who desire the insertion of particular articles, will always bear it in mind, that we have only sixteen pages, and that, at certain seasons of the year, we have always on hand matter enough, which ought to be inserted, to fill three or four times that number; and that, however singular the fact may appear, it is so—that there is much more labor in this publication when matter is plenty, than when it is scarce. It is easy to obtain or secure matter—but difficult to manage the pressure of it. The latter has caused the entire suppression, at different times, of thousands of pages, perhaps, of our own preparation: no great loss, it may be, except of our own labor. The proceedings of congress, cut short in the present sheet, shall be brought up in the next.

☞ We had flattered ourselves with the hope that, by the aid of a supplement in a state of preparation, we should have been enabled to bring up our arrears, and dispose of a multitude of interesting items, or minor articles, which have accumulated on our hands—but this hope has been rendered vain by the reception of the "Address of Henry Clay to the public; containing certain testimonials in refutation of the charges against him, made by gen. Andrew Jackson, touching the late presidential election."—The whole making a pamphlet of 61 octavo pages.

Its length is exceedingly inconvenient to us at the present time, but it is one of those papers which we feel specially bound to publish and preserve; and, long as it is, we apprehend there are very few, either of the friends or enemies of Mr. Clay, that will not anxiously read it—if accustomed to examine things for themselves.

The matter is so arranged, that the appendix will immediately follow the address, so as not to leave a break when the volume is bound. If a counter statement shall be published, it is needless to say that we shall also give it a prompt insertion. The subject seems now narrowing down into an affair between gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay; and we are pleased with the hope that an appeal to the public judgment by the parties, may end this long-continued and unhappy controversy; all the quasi official statements concerning which we have laid it our business to record, through attention to the inclusion of other matters which we personally, much preferred. They belong, however, to the political history of the times, and could not have been omitted.

THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES. We have spared no pains to catch the prominent points of the speeches delivered in the house of representatives on Monday last, on the resolution offered by the committee on manufactures to send for persons and papers, to be examined touching the matters referred to that committee, which was amended, on the motion of Mr. Oakley, so as to empower them to "send for and examine persons, on oath, concerning the present condition of our manufactures, and to report the minutes of such examinations to this house;" in which shape it was adopted—yeas 102, nays 89. The whole debate, as reported in the "National Intelligencer," fills twelve of the closely printed columns of that large paper; of course, the few pages that we have been able to give of it, contain only a skeleton of parts of what was said on the occasion—sufficient, however, perhaps, for our readers generally.

As it is not possible in the present number, for the want of time and room, to attempt an exhibit of the character and probable effect of this resolution—(to say nothing of the motives which may have induced it), and as we wish to subject this singular proceeding to further reflection than we have yet been able to bestow upon it, we shall simply refer our readers to the distribution of the yeas and nays in the small table below, in evidence of the *hostile* character of the resolution, and give our opinion, that the evident effect of it will be to defeat the wishes of those who have petitioned for protection in the growth and manufacture of wool, &c. without freely bringing the merits of the questions at issue before the house of representatives, as heretofore. We shall soon see the practical operation of this resolution, and must and will be agreeably surprized, indeed, if many extraordinary occurrences do not arise out of it—which, perhaps, a considerable number of the members who voted for it, (being friends of the "American system"), have not at all calculated.

With the exception of only a very few members, all who were of the last congress and voted against the woollens bill, supported this resolution, and *vice versa*; and we see that from all the states which have uniformly opposed a tariff for the protection of domestic industry, there were against the resolution only seven votes, and fifty-seven in favor of it; and of the seven, it is probable that two or three gentlemen were in the negative, because opposed to the principle of the proposition, only.

We have prepared a table shewing the vote of each member and the state to which he belongs—and opposite thereto, his vote on the woollens bill of the last session, if then a member of congress.

The precedent, as established by the resolution, even as modified and restricted, may lead to unpleasant consequences—but, as proposed by the committee, was alarming. There is no power in the government of this country to pry into any one's private affairs in the manner proposed, and some stubborn republican would have resisted it. What then? Unless he revealed the secrets of his trade, and answered every pertinent or impertinent question that might be propounded to him, even to the disclosure of his *bill book* and *interest account*, must he be sent to the dungeon? The men are yet to be made, unless the millennium, or state of perfection, is nearly reached, to whom this power may be safely confided.

Reconciliation of the votes for and against the resolution offered by the committee on manufactures, shewing the distribution of the members into states.

	FOR.	AGAINST.	DUPLICATED.
Maine	2	5	0
New Hampshire	1	5	0
Massachusetts	0	11	2
Vermont	0	5	0
Rhode Island	0	2	0
Connecticut	0	6	0
New York	15	17	2
New Jersey	0	4	2
Pennsylvania	18	4	4
Delaware	0	1	0
Maryland	5	2	2
Virginia	16	3	3*
North Carolina	2	2	3
South Carolina	2	0	1
Georgia	6	0	1
Kentucky	6	5	1
Tennessee	7	0	2
Ohio	2	12	0
Louisiana	3	0	0
Indiana	0	3	0
Mississippi	1	0	0

*Counting the speaker who did not vote.

Illinois	1	0	0
Missouri	0	1	0
Alabama	3	0	0
	102	83	23

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

December 27. Petitions and memorials were presented by Messrs. *Chandler, Smith, of Md. Barton, Marks, Barnard, and Johnson, of Ky.*

On motion of Mr. *Macon* it was ordered that when the senate adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. *Marks* presented the memorial of the citizens of the town of Pittsburg to make that port a port of entry.

Mr. *Benton* presented two petitions, one signed by two hundred, and the other by three hundred citizens of Missouri, praying congress to pass the bill to graduate the price of public lands; which were referred.

Mr. *Barnard* presented the memorial of the inhabitants of Montgomery county Pennsylvania, praying for further encouragement to domestic manufactures. Referred.

Mr. *Silsbee's* resolution inquiring into the expediency of increasing our squadron in the Mediterranean, was agreed to.

The bill providing for printing 50,000 copies of militia tactics, was read a second time and laid on the table.

A bill to provide for the correction of errors in entries of land at the land office, was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill from the house of representatives, making appropriations for the partial support of government, was reported by the committee on finance, without amendment, read a second and third time, by unanimous consent, and passed.

The bill to authorize the president to expose to sale the reserved salt springs, in Missouri, was read a third time, and, on motion of Mr. *Branch*, ordered to lie on the table. [It was afterwards taken up and passed.]

On motion of Mr. *Branch* the senate went into the consideration of executive business, and a short time after, adjourned.

December 31. Mr. *Parris* presented a petition from sundry citizens of Maine, residing at Houlton, near the confines of New Brunswick, setting forth abuses and insults received from their British neighbors—the improper removal of the American timber, &c.—the dragging American citizens before British tribunals for trivial offences. They state that these molestations, will be apt to occasion the shedding of blood, and pray congress to take that section of the union under its immediate care and protection.

On motion of Mr. *Parris*, this petition was laid on the table, and in order that the senate might be possessed of the fullest information on the subject, he introduced a resolution requesting the president of the United States to communicate any information in his possession relative to any alleged aggression on the rights of the citizens by persons claiming authority under the government of the province of New Brunswick.

Mr. *Benton* presented the memorial of eight hundred citizens of the state of Missouri, praying that congress will graduate the price of the public lands—referred to the committee on public lands. Mr. *Johnson* presented a memorial from certain citizens of Arkansas on the same subject.

Mr. *Dickerson* presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Paterson, New Jersey, praying that congress will impose an additional duty on the imported fabrics manufactured from hemp and flax, which was referred to the committee on manufactures.

Mr. *Rowan* submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the message of the president of the United States, and the report of the secretary of the navy, showing the expense annually incurred in carrying into effect the act of March 2d, 1819, be referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The following bill was read a second time, and on being explained by Mr. *Berrien*, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

An act to authorize the cancelling of a certain bond therein mentioned.

Be it enacted &c. That the clerk of the sixth circuit court of the United States, for the district of Georgia, be and he is hereby, authorized and required to cancel a certain bond, given in pursuance of an order of the said court for the exportation beyond the limits of the United States of sundry African negroes, part of the cargo of the Spanish vessel called Antelope, or Ramirez.

On motion of Mr. *Macon* the senate went into the consideration of executive business; and when the doors were opened, the senate,

On motion of Mr. *Eaton*, adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 27. Petitions were presented this day from the citizens of Windham Co. Conn. Monroe and Rensselaer counties N. Y. severally praying for protection to domestic manufactures, by a revision of the tariff on imports.

By Mr. *McDuffie*, of citizens of Abbeville and Edgefield districts, in South Carolina, against an increase of duties on foreign, by way of protection to domestic manufactures. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Cambreleg*, from the committee on commerce, to whom was referred the petitions of James Miller, James Robertson, William H. Ellis and Joshua Prentiss, surveyors of the customs, praying for additional compensation for the discharge of their respective duties, made a report which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Everett*, from the committee on the library, submitted to the house a list of manuscripts, and printed books, relating to America, in the possession of Obadiah Rich, esq. consul of the United States, at Valencia, in Spain. This list was directed to be printed, and 1,000 extra copies of it to be struck off.

On motion of Mr. *Everett* the clerk of the house was directed to purchase 50 copies of "Elliot's diplomatic code."

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. *Miner*, on Monday last, was taken up, and read:

"Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house a statement of the number of military land warrants due to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, which remain in his office uncalled for, designating the number of warrants and quantity of land due to the line of each state, respectively. And that he also state what number of such warrants have issued from the war department within the last five years."

A short debate occurred on the propriety of passing the above resolution, between Messrs. *Condict, Miner, McCoy, and Wright*; when, on motion of the last named gentleman, it was laid on the table.

Mr. *Woodcock* submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire, and report to this house, whether, under the act, entitled, "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," and the several acts amending the same, the secretary of the war department is authorized to suspend the payment of a pension granted under said acts, on the ground of the imprisonment of the pensioner for crime, during the continuance of such imprisonment.

Mr. *Woodcock* briefly explained the purpose of the resolution, which he had presented at the suggestion of the secretary of war, who was not clear as to his duty in the case referred to, and was desirous of obtaining an expression of the opinion of the committee to whom this resolution was to be referred. A case had happened in his own district, where the pension of a man had been suspended in consequence of his imprisonment for the commission of a crime, and he wished the question to be settled.

Mr. *Floyd*, of Va. objected to this, as an unusual course to be pursued by the head of a department, to get a subject into this house. It had formerly been customary, when any doubt was felt by an officer of the government, as to the mode of discharging his duty, to refer the question to the attorney general of the United States. This was the proper mode, and he saw no difficulty in pursuing it on the present occasion.

Mr. *Sprague*, of Maine, suggested that the proper reference of the resolution would be to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. *Woodcock*, so modified his resolution, and in this form it was adopted.

Mr. *Everett* submitted the following:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to communicate to this house, (if the public interest permit), the recent correspondence between the governments of the United States and Brazil, and any other documents in the department of state connected with the subject of discussion between the two governments.

By the rule, this resolution lies on the table one day.

On motion of Mr. *Hamilton*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so revising the duties on wines, as to equalize the same in reference to the prime cost of the several kinds and qualities of wine, and their productiveness of revenue.

Mr. *Brent*, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house, (if not incompatible with the public interest), whether any representation or arrangement to or with the Mexican government, has been made, so as to enable the citizens of the United States to recover debts and property belonging to them from persons absconding from the United States, and taking refuge within the limits of that government; and whether any steps have been taken to establish the boundary of the United States between the state of Louisiana and the province of Texas.

By the rule, this resolution lies on the table one day.

Sundry bills, received from the senate, were read the first and second time, and referred to committees.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the first comptroller relative to old balances, which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Condit*,

The joint standing committee, on enrolled bills, was ordered to be appointed.

On motion of Mr. *Van Rensselaer*, it was

Ordered, That, when an adjournment for to-day shall take place, the house will adjourn to meet again on Monday next, the 31st instant.

And then the house adjourned.

Monday, Dec. 31. After the presentation of petitions, &c.

Mr. *Mallary*, from the committee on manufactures, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on manufactures be vested with power and authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. *McDuffie* objected to the resolution as out of order.

The speaker decided that as the resolution was a report of a committee, it was in order.

Mr. *Mallary* said that it would be proper to make one or two remarks in regard to his own views of the resolution which had just been offered. Having discharged his duty to the committee by offering the resolution, he felt that he had now a duty to discharge to himself. He would do this in a single word. He had opposed the passage of the resolution in the committee, and although he had offered it in obedience to the instructions of the committee, he should give it his opposition in the house.

Mr. *Strong* considered that the resolution was one very extraordinary in its character. Such was the impression which had been made upon his mind when the resolution was read, and perhaps that first impression may be wrong. He would be glad, however, if some member of the committee which had instructed that the resolution be offered, would state some reason why that committee required to be clothed with power to send for persons and papers. Cogent reasons ought to be given before so unusual a proposition should be acceded to by the house.

[On which there commenced a debate that lasted the whole day. We can only give a very meagre skeleton of it, though a full report of two or three speeches, as striking immediately at the merits of the proposition, must be inserted.]

Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, earnestly called for the reasons

which had induced the adoption of this resolution by the committee. He said it is an inquiry merely for the purpose of information, or what? Is it to discover whether there are facts to support the expediency of encouraging manufactures, or whether it is in our power to impose a tariff? It will not do for us to be told that there is no information within the reach of the committee. Information has flowed in upon us from every source. It is important that the true reason should be disclosed in order that we act understandingly.—There is nothing new in the proposition to lay duties on imports both for the purpose of revenue and protection. Such a system had been advocated for both these objects, from time to time, ever since the formation of the government, &c.

Mr. *Stevenson* stated that as one of the members of the committee, who had voted for the resolution, not as one who had proposed it, he would state one or two reasons which had induced him to agree to it. Numerous memorials had been presented to congress praying for an increase of the tariff, but they were contradictory as to the facts upon which the prayer of the memorials were found. They make assertions, but do not enter sufficiently into details to enable the committee to draw any conclusive opinions from their statements. The object of the resolution is to invest the committee with power to send for persons and papers, in order to obtain such information as would enable the committee clearly to determine on what articles additional protection is required, and having obtained that point, to fix the quantum of protection which is proper or necessary. In addition to this information, the facts which the committee would be thus enabled to obtain, would aid them in forming a judgment as to the mode and manner of fixing that quantum, and the material bearing of the operation on the principle of protection itself. The committee were desirous to obtain the best information which could be had, in the most authentic form, to do justice and to arrive at fair conclusions, in order to promote the best interests of the union. As far as he knew, the committee felt no particular solicitude for the adoption of the resolution. They were willing to go on in the performance of their duties by such lights as they already had, but it was their desire to obtain as much more information as possible, and they had resolved to devolve upon the house the responsibility of rejecting the application for more light. He repeated that the committee had no feeling, no solicitude, no personal objects to accomplish, by this proposition—that they sought nothing further than to obtain facts. They had offered the resolution asking for the means of more correct information than they possessed, and on the house would be devolved the responsibility of denying it. The committee would be exonerated from all consequences which might arise from the many errors into which they might fall in consequence of such refusal. Nor would it hereafter be competent for the house, or any member to charge them with those errors when the opportunity of obtaining more perfect information was refused.

These were in part, or wholly, the motives which induced the committee to offer the resolution. It remained for the house to take such course as it might deem proper. It was the duty of the committee to submit the proposition to the house, that they might have the privilege of obtaining the best information.

Mr. *Stewart* rose to offer an amendment. He briefly noticed the progress of the tariff bill which passed in, 1824, with reference to the dates of proceedings. He said that some gentlemen spoke of breaking up and going home on the 4th of March, and asked, "what then is to become of this measure? It must share the fate of the bill of last session." He therefore submitted an amendment, to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert the following:

"That it is expedient to amend the present existing tariff by increasing the duties on the following importations:

1. Raw wool and woollens,
2. Bar iron,
3. Hemp and flax,
4. Foreign distilled spirits,
5. Fine and printed cottons.

Resolved, That provision should be made by law to prevent, as far as practicable, the frauds and evasions

now practised by foreign importers, to the prejudice of both the revenue and American manufactures.

Resolved, That the committee on manufactures be instructed to report a bill or bills, conformably to the foregoing resolutions.

The *speaker* pronounced the amendment to be out of order, as the amendment was a distinct proposition from the original resolution.

Mr. *Strong* said he had listened to the remarks of the gentleman who had spoken in behalf of the committee. He had originally considered the resolution very extraordinary in its character, and the remarks which he had subsequently heard, had fully justified that view. We are now told that the object of the resolution is to furnish the committee with information which may enable them to make up their minds as to what specific protection shall be given to specific articles. Whether the duty upon a yard of tape is to be a cent more or less. And also to devolve upon the house the responsibility of refusing that information. What then is the state of the subject. He would give his views with all possible brevity. This subject had been before the house for about ten years. It attracted the attention of congress in 1816—1821—1823—1824 and 1826. The whole nation, almost in a body, is allied to the subject. All the information that can possibly be elicited is in the shape of reports embodied in the records of the house. What will be the progress of this measure? It proposes to clothe the committee with the whole power of the house, that they may send for persons and papers. Where would they go for them? Will they go to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York? Will they stop even at Boston? Will they not send to New Orleans? should their discretion allow them to do so. If they choose, they may go through the United States, from Machias to the southern frontier. After they have obtained every thing, when and in what shape will it come before the house, if it is intended to wait to embody all this information? Is it even probable that a bill will be reported? This is not all. What is the nature of the power which is demanded!? What is the meaning of sending the sergeant-at-arms through the country? Whoever is attached by that officer, whether in Maine or Louisiana, must come here. Whenever the process may be served upon him he must come. There can be no power there which can excuse him. This is not all. What is the object for which this power is usually conferred? Is it not to detect crime and bring the guilty to punishment? Is there any other subject matter for which this power is exercised? When we wish to pursue criminals and to bring them to trial and punishment, we give this power. But what is the avowed object in this instance? To inform the judgment of a committee. If we grant it in this instance may not the same power be asked in relation to every other subject referred to a committee? No matter of what kind or character it may be, every committee will have a right to ask the same power. A proposition had never before been heard of, to clothe an ordinary committee with power to force citizens here: to do what? To enable that committee to decide on mere matter of opinion. He believed that to such an exercise of power the free people of this union would never submit. We had not yet come to that point when submission to such an authority would be expected. He had regarded the subject as so important, that his sense of duty would not allow him to be silent.

Mr. *Storrs* followed—he regarded the course as extremely novel and unexpected, and decidedly opposed the resolution as being unnecessary. That ample facts were at hand, &c. in the treasury report and other papers; and he spoke warmly against the delay which would grow out of the proceeding. To vote for it, he argued, would be to defeat the whole measure. He hoped, that it would be rejected, and that the committee would give to the house a *project* of its own. He concluded by demanding that when the question was taken, the ayes and noes should be ordered—which was agreed to.

Mr. *Oakley* said, that the resolution appeared to be couched in too general terms. He did not think the language sufficiently explicit. He had understood from the member of the committee who had explained its object, that the information which it asked, was intended to enlighten the judgment of the committee and of the house.

He thought, therefore, that it should be expressed in more explicit terms, and would move to amend the resolution, by adding to it the following words:

"With a view to ascertain and report to this house such facts as it may be useful to guide the judgment of the house in relation to the revision of the tariff of duties on imported goods."

Mr. *Stevenson* hoped that the amendment would not pass; its effect would be to bring on the very difficulty which gentlemen deprecated, that of delay. In preparing the resolution, the committee had in view its possible effect on the measure as related to time, and he could say in reply to the suggestion which had been thrown out of an opposite tendency, that there was no intention on the part of the committee to procrastinate. It was the wish of the committee, that the resolution should be so worded as not to defeat the general object, which might be injuriously operated upon by a hasty report. The argument of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Storrs], was fallacious, because the committee had determined to make a report to the house within a reasonable time. It would not be necessary to send either to New Orleans or Missouri. But he believed, that the committee should have the power to call for information of a more definite character upon some subjects, not upon all, for the committee did possess accurate information upon some points. But they felt that through the medium of the power they asked, they may be enabled to obtain more information than they do possess. He would not dwell upon the arguments of the gentleman from New York, because they are predicated upon delay, and he was authorized to say, that in the course of the ensuing month the committee would at all events make a report. He had stated before, that it was not a matter of solicitude on the part of the committee, whether the power was given or not. They had presented the resolution, if the house should adopt it, well; if not, the committee should go on in the performance of their duty, and act without it in the best manner they could.

He would only say in addition, that for want of full information upon a certain subject, the house at its last session had passed a bill, which had it gone into operation would have been in effect a fraud on the wool growers. They had anticipated that an efficient duty would have been imposed on foreign wool. The treasury report shows that the proposed duty on wool would have been altogether inoperative. To sustain this statement he read an extract relative to the returns of wool in the port of Boston, showing that there had been a great increase in the quantity of coarse wool under the value of ten cents the pound, imported during the last year, while there had been a great decrease in the importation of wool of a superior quality. The quantity which would have come under the operation of the bill, of the wool imported into Boston was about 396,000 pounds, while nearly one and a half millions of pounds imported there would have been exempt from its operation. This arose from the want of a due examination of the facts by the committee. Had they taken pains, gone fully into the subject, and taken nothing for granted, they would have made that provision for the wool growers which the bill professed to give. He had stated this fact in order to shew to the house the propriety of giving to the committee all the authority which they asked. He repeated that it was not a matter of feeling on the part of the committee; and in disposing of the resolution the house would use its discretion. In any event the committee will report in January.

Mr. *Mallory* rose to state briefly the reasons which induced him to vote against the resolution. They had been principally stated by other gentlemen, and he should not have risen but for the remarks which had just fallen from the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. *Oakley* rose to order. He suggested that on a proposition to amend, it was not competent to discuss the general merits of the question.

Mr. *Mallory* stated that although an amendment had been offered by the gentleman from New York, it does not at all vary the principle of the original resolution, and the same observations would apply as to the amendment to the resolution. On the subject before the committee, he considered that the people had acted with a great degree of intelligence. For several years they had been

before congress with the expression of their wants and their wishes. No further information could be obtained, if the committee were to summon the whole of the U. States. Again: as respects the peculiar situation of particular articles, have we not all the information we can get by the exertion of the power which is now asked? It had been said that the woollen trade is not depressed; and that we ought to give protection to the manufacturing of spirits and other articles. As practical men, we can require no more information on this subject than we already possess. And on this ground, therefore, he opposed the resolution. His next objection was the delay which would arise from the passage of this resolution.—We should not be able to arrive at conclusions satisfactory to the people. The committee had already been organized four weeks. The subject had been before them nearly that time, and the importance of the present resolution was as manifest three weeks ago as now. The committee knew what information the official sources yielded to them; they knew the sentiments of the people from the memorials; and they were not ignorant of the nature of the arguments which should be urged for and against the measure. There was another ground of objection. There was not a memorial before the committee which was not signed by some of the most respectable inhabitants of the district from which it came; inhabitants who are well known to the members of this house. If the power asked for by this resolution were to be exercised to bring those persons here to express their views of the interests of those sections to which they belong, from now to July, we should get no further information. In the meantime, the delay would operate injuriously on the measure, while, with the mass of information derived from high authority, before the committee, they might go on. Again: if all this information was unsatisfactory, there are gentlemen on this floor who are well acquainted with the condition of the manufacturers in their respective districts. They are perfectly familiar with the state of the different sections of the country. The gentleman from New York knows the condition of these interests in Utica and Oneida, not from any partial reports, but from the best sources arising out of observation and intercourse. The committee could receive from members of the house abundant information of this character. There was no doubt on his mind but they could collect, in this way, all that could be obtained by this power which is now asked for, and he should be willing to adopt that course, which would throw a great mass of information into the committee to enable them to act with a perfect knowledge of the subject. These views led him to oppose the resolution.

With a view to collateral effect, the gentleman from Pennsylvania had referred to the bill of last session. He did not know that the merits of that bill were now to be brought into discussion. It had gone to its tomb, and he had not expected it would be again dragged forth. It was said that that measure was a fraud upon the agriculturist—that the committee had been deceived, and that it was now important to have more full information. The committee had made an egregious blunder, and care was to be taken lest it fall again. What was this blunder? It was shown at the time both to the committee and to the house, that so great was the accumulation of capital in Massachusetts, that spindles enough could be set in operation in 24 hours, to consume all the stock of wool on hand. A prospective duty was, therefore, imposed, lest by laying heavy duties immediately, importations should be suddenly stopped, and an injurious check be thus given to our manufacturing operations. Did we require persons to be sent for to give us information to keep the farmers from being cheated? Did not every man know, from the information he had before him, that the vote on that occasion was for a prospective duty, which would cause a temporary influx of a foreign article. The spindles in operation would carry off all the domestic wool, and the prospective duty was laid on to induce a supply of the foreign article, before it took place. As to the introduction of the different qualities of wool, he knew no inference that could be drawn from it, except that the gentleman from Pennsylvania was desirous to put a duty on the coarsest wool.

The speaker here stated that the hour appropriated to resolutions had passed.

Mr. Mallary moved to suspend the rule, ayes 175—the rule was therefore suspended.

Mr. Mallary said he had but a single remark to make as regards the subject of coarse wool. In order to prevent fraud on the farmers, is it necessary that we should send for persons to shew what quantities of coarse wool is imported? Cannot we get this information from other and more direct sources?

Mr. Ingham called the gentleman to order. He did not consider that it was in order to enter into a discussion of the tariff of last session, and every other tariff.

The speaker requested the gentleman from Vermont, to confine his remarks to the question.

Mr. Mallary said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had gone into some observations on the bill of the last session, without being checked in that course. As those observations were calculated to make an injurious impression, he had thought it necessary to reply to them, but as he was considered out of order, he would refrain from further remarks.

Mr. Livingston followed in favor of the resolution. He wished the information that might be thus obtained, and referred to several subjects. He observed—This is said to be a new proposition. It is too new in our legislation. Look at Great Britain, whose parliament sits in London, the greatest commercial city in the world, and where every member has information at hand; there is not a single measure of importance in which mercantile interests are concerned, where the power of examination is not used. It is a most reasonable practice, and it is especially so here where we are hundreds of miles from our commercial marts. How am I, who am no commercial man, to gain information? He believed the objections to the resolution were utterly groundless, he could not see what advantage could arise from the testimony of members of this house. He wished the manufacturers to be brought forward, and thus to remove any impression that their complaints were false, because they kept back information while they asked relief. In every point of view in which he could examine the subject, he saw only clear reasons for voting in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Oakley, after a few remarks, withdrew his amendment, and in lieu of it moved to strike out all the words of the original resolution, after the word resolved, and to insert the following words:

“That the committee on manufactures be empowered to send for and to examine persons on oath, concerning the present condition of our manufactures, and to report the minutes of such examination to this house.”

Mr. Stewart said, we are asked by the gentleman from Louisiana, if we will deprive the committee of information? No. Is not the committee which is now constituted in possession of all the means of information which other committees have heretofore had before them? Do they not possess the ordinary means of all former committees? And may not other committees as well ask for this power as the committee on manufactures? Are not the committee on manufactures at this session possessed of more information than former committees?—They have the benefit of the information collected at all previous periods. What have they done after a whole month's consideration? If they required more information than was before them, could they not follow the course of other committees? If they had sought it by letters, it would perhaps have been in their possession in all probability before now. Have they written any letters? He should be glad to have his colleague answer this question. Have they not all the able reports which were made on the subject of the tariff in 1816 and in 1821?—Have they not all the information collected in 1824, by the indefatigable labors of the chairman, Mr. Todd? Had they not all the lights afforded by a four or five months debate? Have they not all the information obtained at the last session on the files of the house, and accessible to them? Have they not all the facts and information collected and transmitted here for their special benefit, in the voluminous report of the Harrisburg convention? Information possessed by no former committee. It is impossible to obtain more light than is here shed upon this subject. Yet his colleague, Mr. Stevenson, had said that he wanted information, and referred to the fact wanted at the last session on the subject of wool. He has furnished the facts. Where did he find them? In the report of the

secretary of the treasury. Did he wish to send for persons and papers to obtain this report which is on our files? He presumed not. Are they about to send for the manufacturers—for the chamber of commerce—to the south for governor Giles and Dr. Cooper to deliver a lecture on political economy, or for the farmers of the country—if so, it would require a regiment of sergeants-at-arms.—If it was proposed to send for the manufacturers, he had no wish to have them brought here. He was legislating for the farmers,—to build up the farming interests. The farmers want a market for their wool, and they could only get it by protection being given to the manufacturers. He would not consent to any delay, where the delay would amount to an indefinite postponement of the measure.

Mr. Cambreleng spoke to order. The resolution referred to manufacturers not to farmers.

The speaker decided that Mr. Stewart was in order.

Mr. Stewart resumed—He wished to know if they intended to send for the farmers to New England, Pittsburg, and others places. He hoped the committee would indicate the object, and the extent to which this power would be exerted, before the vote was taken. He repeated that he was not legislating here for manufacturers, but for the farmers. He objected to the resolution because it was unnecessary.

He had hoped that a bill would have been presented before this time, &c.

Mr. Buchanan supported the resolution. He said.—It had been earnestly urged that a vote against this resolution was to be regarded as in fact a vote against the whole policy of domestic manufactures. He must protest against this inference. The true method of protection, in his opinion, was to proceed cautiously, and to adopt measures which would be generally acceptable to the great agricultural interests. If gentlemen had supposed that a fatal delay would be the consequence of passing this resolution, he could not possibly tell how they could continue to think so, after the declarations which had been made by a member of the committee.—They had been told that a bill would be reported next month, and as early in the month as possible. For gentlemen then to say, that the object or effect of this proposition would be an injurious delay, seemed to him very extraordinary. If two men fall out in a dispute, the laws compel individuals to appear, in order that just and right might be done. Is it extraordinary that when a bill is to pass affecting all—is it to be deemed an extraordinary power to bring before the committee on manufactures, persons who are capable of giving information?—He professed to be friendly to domestic manufactures; more than that, he believed that woollen goods required more protection. He had no doubt on the subject; but the question was as to the amount of protection.

Mr. Randolph rose to offer barely a single suggestion in addition to the valuable observations which had fallen from the gentleman from Louisiana—one which considering the professional habits and professional eminence of that gentleman, he wondered that he should have overlooked. It was that this proposition gives us the benefit of *viva voce*, in opposition to written evidence. And although no professional man himself, he could not but be sensible of the difference between the *viva voce* testimony of a witness, who can be cross-examined, and written statements made according to the chancery mode, where the witness is never seen at all. The difference is precisely that which exists between a true and a false conclusion. He did not wish to interfere between the two colleges from Pennsylvania,

“Non nostrum tantas componere lites.”

The debate was something new. The gentleman from Pennsylvania behind him had discovered and avowed that some former committee of the house had made a report on the same day in the next month. If facts like these are now brought forward, who knows what new and important facts may be elicited from the persons to be brought here to be examined concerning manufactures.

Mr. S. Wood denied that the house had judicial power except in contested elections and malversation in office.

Mr. Burges proposed that the discussion should be postponed, and the speaker instructed to cause the records to be examined for a precedent. Negatived.

Mr. Wright, of N. Y. a member of the committee said—The committee had been announced three weeks ago, not four, as had been represented. Not a single petition or memorial on the subject had been before the committee for some days. After some days, a few petitions, brief and concise, from two or three states, were sent to them. If then, gentlemen who had expressed themselves in terms of surprise on the inactivity of the committee, had examined, they would have seen that no documents having reference to the subject, had been submitted to the committee, until the session had considerably advanced. There was indeed, a document containing the proceedings of what was called the national convention in Pennsylvania, before the members of the house and the committee, but as this did not come before them in an official form, they did not act upon it.

He proceeded to descend upon the want of information. He felt no anxiety on the subject; but he had stated the difficulty to the house, and asked for assistance. If the house say the request is improper, it would not be granted; and he would act according to his best judgment. He had merely stated his object, and he left the house to determine. He would make one suggestion to his colleague who offered the amendment. His language does not require persons to bring papers. That his colleague might see what were his views, and, if he thought proper, might modify his amendment to meet them, he would put a suppositious case; suppose the committee were to send for the agent of a manufacturer, with a view to get precise information as to the condition of the establishment; the agent would be required to bring the books of the establishment with him, to render the information which he should give sufficiently specific. With this remark he would leave the question to the house.

Mr. Cambreleng supported the amendment; for reasons stated, he was anxious that the committee should have power to claim all information. He did not believe that it would be necessary to send from Machias to Florida. He understood that delegations were coming on here from different districts. There was especially one from the district represented by his colleague near him, (Mr. Oakley), who was delegated to represent the manufacturers of that section. He should wish himself to go before the committee; and he hoped every member of the house would do so. He wished to examine that gentleman himself, as he had recently made additions to his manufactory.

Surprise had been expressed that this power should be asked, and it was said to be unprecedented. He considered it unprecedented for any party or set of men to attempt to stifle information. The object of the proposition is, to obtain information on the subject of manufactures; not after their condition this month, or last; but their general condition. He did not wish to depend on memorials for this information, but to adopt the practice of the British parliament, and proceed to *viva voce* examinations. Some of the manufacturers represented themselves as being in a ruined state, while others told a different story. He wished to have a full examination into the subject. He hoped, therefore, that the resolution would pass, and that all the information would be laid before us.

Mr. Oakley said he would submit very briefly his reasons for the adoption of the resolution. One of his colleagues had started a doubt as to the power of the house. He was himself of the opinion that it was to be found in the common law of parliament, which gives all the power that is necessary to secure the attainment of any information which is necessary for correct legislation. It does not follow that the power will be used coercively. If it was thought that there was a fear of this, the resolution might be so modified as to prevent it. But gentlemen are mistaken if they suppose there will be any opportunity for coercion. The manufacturers will be anxious to come with their information. His colleague had referred to a gentleman in his district; that gentleman is delegated to this city; he is a man of great experience and intelligence, and he will be anxious to go before the committee to give information.

[Mr. Oakley proceeded at considerable length, to argue that the proceeding would not cause delay. He protested against the inference.] The house will have the power to prevent any unnecessary delay. If the com-

mittee should so exercise the power as to lead to the belief that delay is intended, they could apply a corrective, and there are gentlemen here who are vigilant enough to detect the intention. Where then can be the objection to inquiry. He had supposed that there could be no objection for a proposition so reasonable.

One of his colleagues had spoken of this power as dangerous—as a power to which the people were not accustomed, and as intended to be used to force individuals to testify. To meet the objection, he had been disposed to modify the resolution so as to specify the object while giving the power. He wished that the people should see that the friends of this resolution were not opposed to domestic manufactures. Whether the resolution was adopted or not, his views in relation to that subject would undergo no variation. But he wished to have it ascertained whether a man of sufficient skill, management, and economy, could not invest his capital in a manufacturing establishment, with a reasonable prospect of profit. There are some gentlemen who are satisfied that this cannot be done. He was not so satisfied—if it could be made apparent to him, no man would be more ready to go further than himself on the subject of protection, but he was opposed to pushing the measure without information. If the friends of the manufacturers believe what they say, no harm can arise from the inquiry. Truth cannot injure their cause.

Mr. S. Wood was not satisfied with the answer of his colleague, that the power to coerce is justified by the common law of parliament. The law of parliament and the law of congress are essentially different. The one is under a written constitution, the other is not. He believed, however, that the individuals examined in England, on the corn laws, and other important questions, went voluntarily, and that no coercion was used. To congress the power was only given in the two cases he had already mentioned. In cases of impeachment and contested elections—what is the power? You must exercise coercion either by subpoena or warrant. If the persons will not answer, they will be committed for contempt, such is the practice of courts. Courts, however, are governed by certain rules, but our committees have no rule but their own discretion. This was their only limit. It was proposed to send for books and papers—this was in fact an inquisition. If the resolution were modified so as to permit those who offered no objection, to come with their testimony, he would not oppose it.

Mr. Stevenson asked for the reading of a resolution offered a few days ago by Mr. Brent, on the subject of the public lots in this city, which contained a power to the committee to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Sprague and Mr. Oakley made some remarks as to the power asked. The latter said if it was doubted, it would be best to take time to consider it.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, if he understood the question before the house, presented in this aspect; the committee on manufactures ask of the house to confer upon it power to send for persons and papers, without specifying any particular object for which the power is sought. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Oakley) proposes to grant the power to examine witnesses, on oath, touching the present condition of our manufactures, and to report their testimony to the house. I sought, said Mr. W. in the inquiries I before directed to the committee, information which would enable me to discharge the duty devolved upon me, that I might vote understandingly on the proposition. I do not desire to withhold any information that can be obtained, bearing on the subject before the committee. I have listened, sir, attentively, not only to what has been said by the two gentlemen who are members of the committee, but also to what has fallen from all the other gentlemen who have addressed the chair, in the hope of learning the specific beneficial object to be attained by agreeing to the proposition of the committee, but have listened in vain. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevenson) from the committee, informs you he wants the power to send for persons and papers, in order to obtain information that will reconcile the contradictory statements in the memorials sent to the committee; that will advise him what subjects require an increase of duty and the quantum of increase; that will remove the committee from any imputation of errors; and that will de-

volve upon the house the responsibility of refusing the information sought. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Wright) who is also a member of the committee, wishes the power granted that the committee may ascertain, what subjects need protection, the quantum of increase in the duty that will attain the prudential point, and to enable the committee to sustain their bill or report when before the house. It will be seen, sir, by any gentleman, who will advert to the inquiries made, that the information given by the committee does not touch the subject, and is not satisfactory. After all we have heard from different quarters of the house, who can say to what point the inquiries of the committee will be directed? Do they want information of our capacity to manufacture woollen goods, or iron, or any other article? or whether either are protected? We are not told, and we know not, only from conjecture. It is true, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevenson) speaks of the quantity of wool imported into Boston for three years past, showing a constant decrease in the quantity of fine wool, and a corresponding increase in the quantity of coarse wool imported; but I am not able now to see how that fact affects the question, or, if it does, the gentleman seems informed on the subject. He has already the information he desired.

In discussing this subject it is proper to inquire if this house is possessed of the extraordinary power sought to be conferred on this committee, and if it is, whether it is expedient to exercise that power on this occasion? I will not affirm, sir, that the house has not the power; for I am ready to confess, that on that subject, my mind is not free of doubt. I am aware that the power is exercised by the parliament of England; but I cannot admit that every thing that has been done by that body, may be done by this house. The power is exercised in parliament under some limitations and restrictions, which I am not now prepared to particularize. I may be permitted to say, however, that a strong argument against the existence of the power in this house, is found in the fact that, from the adoption of the constitution until this period, during all the different subjects discussed in congress, during all the former animated and warm discussions on the tariff question, it has never been sought to confer this power on any committee of the house, except on subjects connected with the discharge of its judicial functions; and no such committee has ever before asked to have this power conferred. I do not say this is conclusive that we have not the power, but I think it well worthy of serious consideration.

[Mr. Wright proceeded at length. He regarded the power asked for as inexpedient in its exercise. As a precedent it was dangerous. It would lead to the exercise of inquisitorial powers.] Are gentlemen prepared, sir, to establish an inquisition in this country, that shall pry into the business concerns of individuals, upon common subjects of general legislation? I hope not. The delay attending the exercise of this power, if granted, will, in my opinion, inevitably defeat any efficient legislation, having for its object protection to our manufacturers, during the present session. I do not mean to say the committee so intend; but, I do mean to say, such is the natural tendency of the proposition, and such, I think, will be its result. It is singular, sir, that at this particular time, when the country is alive to this subject, it should be thought advisable to introduce this proposition. Are gentlemen prepared to say to those who have so long asked for protection, go your way, we do not understand your claims?

Mr. Randolph said that never, since he had the honor of a seat on this floor, about 30 years, had there been a shadow of doubt as to the existence of this power. A short time before he came here, it was within six weeks of thirty years ago, an act was passed giving to the chairman of select committees power to administer oaths and examine witnesses, and attaching to any false testimony the crimes and penalties inflicted for perjury. This law was re-enacted in 1817. The first law was in February, 1798, and those were hard unconstitutional times, and should not be drawn into a precedent, but was re-enacted in better times.

Mr. Sprague was glad the gentleman from Virginia had produced evidence to show this authority existed.

Mr. Randolph said it was not to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Sprague said he agreed fully with the gentlemen. The law shows the resolution to be unnecessary. According to the argument of the gentleman from New York, that gentleman had said that all the persons he wished to examine will flock to the committee; and if it could be shown that they had the power to examine, he would come to the same conclusion with himself, that the conclusion was unnecessary. Power then is unnecessary, unless it is necessary to be exercised. The gentleman had shown it was unnecessary. The law of 1817, had extended the power to chairmen of standing committees. If persons came before the committee as witnesses under that law, the committee has power to examine them. The power now asked then, is extraordinary.

Mr. Oakley was not aware of the existence of this law. It seems then that the power is in the committee; and he hoped and trusted, whether the resolution passed or not, that the committee would take advantage of the power and use it, and compel those before them to answer. If gentlemen will attend voluntarily on the committee, all his object would be granted. Others think that coercion would be necessary. For his own part he was content to leave it on the principle that persons will attend, and if it would promote their interest would give the information. In one way or other, now the committee would obtain their object. He was indifferent as to the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Floyd made a few remarks, and among other things said—It seems, that whenever there is a reported surplus in the treasury, the manufacturers come with a petition for fresh duties. The secretary of the treasury who, in his report plays the part of deputy president, for he knew no reason why he should meddle with the tariff, says, there are six millions in the treasury, and follows a recommendation of more duties. Now, if this resolution should pass, the conflicting claims of the manufacturers will be placed before the committee and the public, and every sensible man will be able to judge of the necessity for these duties. It was time to put a stop to this eternal cry of protection; many formerly came here with their fabrics to solicit protection. One year there was no surplus in the treasury, and there was then no proposition for tariff. If the committee get the power they ask, they are bound to use it prudently and properly, if they do not, they offer a contempt to the house, and individuals oppressed by them will find the protection of the house. He hoped the power would be given.

The question was then taken on the amendment, ayes, 100—noes, 78. The amendment was therefore adopted.

Mr. Hoffman stated his reasons why he should vote against the resolution. He wished information, but the manufacturers would furnish it, at their own expense, &c.

The question was then taken upon the passage of the resolution, by ayes and noes, when there appeared:—

YEAS—Messrs. Addams, Alexander, Alston, J. Anderson, Archer, Armstrong, J. S. Barbour, P. P. Barbour, Barlow, Barney, Barringer, Bassett, Belden, Bell, Brent, Bryan, Buchanan, Bunker, Camberlang, Carter, Claiborne, John C. Clark, Conner, Coulter, Daniel, Thomas Davenport, Davis, De Graff, Desha, Dorsey, Drayton, Duncan, Earll, Findlay, Floyd, of Va. Floyd, of Geo. Fort, Forward, Fry, Gale, Garrow, Gilmer, Green, Guiley, Haile, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Haynes, Hobbie, Holmes, Iughan, Isaacs, Kees, Kerr, King, Kremer, Leecompte, Lea, Livingston, Lumpkin, Magee, Marable, Martin, McCoy, McDuffie, McHatton, McKean, McKee, Mercier, John Mitchell, T. R. Mitchell, James C. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, Gabriel Moore, Nuckalls, Oakley, Orr, Owen, Polk, Ramsay, Randolph, Ripley, Rives, Roane, Shepperd, A. Stow, Spriggs, Stanberry, J. S. Stevenson, Sterigree, Stower, Thompson, Trezant, Turner, Van Horn, Verplank, Ward, Wickliffe, Wolf, S. Wright, Yancey—102.

NAYS—Messrs. S. C. Allen, S. Anderson, Bailey, Baldwin, N. Barber, Barker, Barlow, Barnard, Bartlett, Bartley, I. C. Bates, E. Bates, Beecher, Blake, Brown, Buckner, Buck, Burges, Butman, Chase, James Clark, Condict, Creighton, Crowningshield, Culpeper, J. Davenport, Dickinson, Dwight, Everett, Gorham, Hall-look, Healy, Hodges, Hoffman, Hunt, Ingersoll, Jen-

nings, Johns, Lawrence, Laffler, Letcher, Little, Locke, Long, Lyon, Mallary, Markell, Martindale, Marvin, Maxwell, Maynard, McIntire, McLean, Merwin, Metcalfe, Miner, Newton, O'Brien, Pearce, Phelps, Pier-son, Plant, Reed, Richardson, Russell, Sloane, O. H. Smith, Sprague, Stewart, Storrs, Strong, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Tracy, E. Tucker, Vance, Van Rensselaer, Vinton, Wales, Washington, Whipple, Whittlesey, Wingate, John J. Wood, Silas Wood, Woods, Wood-cock, J. C. Wright—88.

The resolution was therefore adopted.

On motion of Mr. Little, it was ordered that when the house adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday.

The house then adjourned.

[The proceedings of Wednesday and Thursday shall be brought up hereafter. Nothing of an immediately interesting character was transacted. Very many resolutions had been offered and several reports made by committees—among them, in the house, a bill for the relief of the soldiers of the revolution, by Mr. Burgess; and in the senate, for the relief of the officers, by Mr. Woodbury. The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was debating in the senate.]

MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

An address of Henry Clay, to the public, containing certain testimonials in refutation of the charges against him, made by general Andrew Jackson, touching the last presidential election.

MEMO. It was my intention to have published the testimony, now laid before the public, at an earlier period; but an unavoidable delay, in the collection of it, has retarded the execution of that intention. The letter of general Lafayette, and other important documents, have been but lately received; and others, which I had just reason to expect, have not yet been obtained. H. C.

ADDRESS.

I hope no apology to the public is necessary for presenting to it these pages. I am deceived if an ample justification of the act will not be found in the breast of every just and honorable man. If an officer of government should not be too sensitive, neither should he be too cautious, to assaults upon his character. When they relate to the wisdom or expediency of measures which he may have originated or supported, he should silently repose in the candor and good sense of the community, and patiently await the developments of time and experience. But if his integrity be vitally assailed; if the basest and most dishonorable motives for his public conduct be ascribed to him, he owes it to the country, his friends, his family and himself, to vindicate his calumniated reputation. Few men are so elevated that the shafts of calumny cannot reach them. These may securely trust to the invulnerable position which they have attained. The United States have, perhaps hitherto produced but one man who could look down from his lofty height, without emotion, upon the missiles and the malice of his enemies; for even he had his enemies. If the malignant character of charges, the acrimony with which they have been asserted and repeated, or the perseverance which has marked their propagation, could ever authorize an appeal to the public, I think I may truly say, that I have this authority. For three years I have been the object of incessant abuse; every art, every species of misrepresentation has been employed against me. The most innocent acts—acts of ordinary social intercourse, and of common civility—offices of hospitality, even a passing salutation, has been misrepresented and perverted, to my prejudice, with an unfairness unprecedented. Circumstances have been assumed, which had no existence, and inferences have been drawn from them which, had they been real, they would not have warranted. Besides, my enemies have themselves appealed to the public, exhibited their charges, and summoned their witnesses to its bar. Ready now and anxious as I am, and always have been, to submit any act of my public life to a full examination before any impartial and respectable tribunal whatever, I surely may expect, at least, that I shall be patiently heard by that which my accusers have themselves selected. I assure them that I will present no plea to the jurisdiction.

But desirous as I naturally am to repel the calumnies which have been directed against me, the public would have been spared the trouble of perusing this address, if general Jackson had not, in the course of the last spring and summer, given to them the open sanction of his name. In his letter to Mr. Beverly of the 6th of June last, he admits that, in inferring my privy to the proposition which he describes as borne by Mr. Buchanan, he may have done me injustice; and, in his address to the public of the 15th July last, giving up the name of this gentleman, as his only witness, he repeats that he possibly may have done me injustice in assuming my authority for that proposition. He even deigns to honor me with the declaration of the pleasure which he will experience, if I should be able to acquit myself! Mr. Buchanan has been heard by the public; and I feel justified in asserting that the first impression of the whole nation was, as it is yet that of every intelligent mind unbiassed by party prejudice, that his testimony fully exonerated me, and demonstrated that gen. Jackson, to say no more, had greatly misconceived the purport of the interview between them. And further, that so far as any thing improper was disclosed by Mr. B. touching the late presidential election, it affected general Jackson and his friends, exclusively. He having manifestly injured me, speculation was busy, when Mr. Buchanan's statement appeared, as to the course which the general would pursue, after his gratuitous expression of sympathy with me. There were not wanting many persons, who believed that his magnanimity would immediately prompt him publicly to retract his charge, and to repair the wrong which he had done me. I did not participate in that just expectation, and, therefore felt no disappointment that it was not realized. Whatever other merits he may possess, I have not found among them, in the course of my relations with him, that of forbearing to indulge vindictive passions. His silent contemplation of, if not his positive acquiescence in, the most extraordinary interpretation of Mr. Buchanan's statement, that ever was given to human language, has not surprised me. If it had been possible for him to render me an act of spontaneous justice, by a frank and manly avowal of his error, the testimony now submitted to the public might have been unnecessary.

Although I feel fully persuaded that the community, under my peculiar circumstances, will see, without dissatisfaction, if not with cordial approbation, this further effort to rescue my character from unmerited imputations, I should nevertheless, have remained silent, and cheerfully abided its decision, on the disclosures and explanations heretofore made, if I had no additional facts to offer to its consideration. But a body of highly important evidence has been collected, establishing some material circumstances, not before generally known, and confirming others of which the public is already in possession; and I have thought it due to the occasion not to withhold it.

Gen. Jackson having entirely failed to establish, by any affirmative evidence, either positive or presumptive, the charge which he thought proper to promulgate against me, it occurred to me that it might be possible, difficult as the task generally is to substantiate a negative, to adduce proof of that character, which would establish the groundless nature of his accusation. Prior to the appearance in the public prints of the letter from Mr. Carter Beverly to his friend in Fayetteville, dated the 8th of March last, I had never believed that gen. Jackson had countenanced the truth, or lent himself to the circulation of the charge. I had indeed, long before, seen in one of the Nashville papers, assertions, injurious to me, which created some suspicion that they had emanated from him; but I dismissed these suspicions as being altogether incompatible with the lofty character which I wished to believe that he possessed. When, however, I saw that letter, and the uncontradicted corroboration of its contents by the editor of the Washington Telegraph, I was reluctantly compelled to believe that he had given currency to the charges against me. In that letter Mr. Beverly says: "I have just returned from general Jackson's—I found a crowd of company with him. Seven Virginians were of the number. He gave me a most friendly reception, and urged me to stay some days longer with him. He told me this morning, before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him concerning the election of John

Quincy Adams to the presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends that, if they would promise for him not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state, Clay and his friends would in one hour make him, (Jackson), the president. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromise himself; and unless most openly and fairly made the president, by congress, he never would receive it. He declares that he said to them that he would see the whole earth sink under him before he would bargain or intrigue for it." In the Washington City Telegraph of the 26th day of April last, the editor states: "In the Journal of this morning we have another quotation from the Democratic Press, purporting to be the official contradiction by Mr. Clay of the statement of gen. Jackson relative to the overtures made to him as to the formation of his cabinet, previous to the late election of president. That gen. Jackson has spoken of such overtures we personally know." In the same paper of the 28th of April is the following paragraph: "The Journal is out this morning in reply to our remarks of Thursday, in which they affect to consider it highly improper in general Jackson to speak of the overtures made by Mr. Clay's friends—and why? because says the Journal, he is a candidate against Mr. Adams. Now we stated explicitly that gen. Jackson spoke of these overtures in March 1825, before he was announced by the legislature of Tennessee as a candidate."

The charge, if it did not originate with, having been thus sanctioned and circulated by gen. Jackson, and implicating as well my friends as me, I thought it proper, having myself repeatedly and positively denied its truth, to resort to the testimony of those gentlemen from the west who had voted with me for Mr. Adams. Accordingly a friend of mine, Dr. Watkins, at my instance, addressed a circular to those gentlemen, during the last spring, inviting their attention to the Fayetteville letter, and inquiring if there were any truth in its averments.—And he has obtained from all of them but two, answers which are now presented to the public. These answers will be found in the appendix, (see A) arranged according to their respective delegations from which they proceed. The writers of them are men of as high respectability as any in this union. Where they are known, (and several of them are well known in various parts of the country), their statements will command unqualified belief. The excellence of their characters is so well established, that a member of the house of representatives, who will not be presumed to be disposed to bestow on them undeserved encomium, felt himself constrained to bear his testimony to it. Mr. McDuffie said in the house of representatives, on the debate of the proposition to refer to a committee the appeal which I made on the occasion of Mr. Kremen's card: "Let me add one word to the friends of Mr. Clay on this floor, (and there are no members on this floor, for whom generally I feel more respect), I have been informed that some of his friends suppose that the amendment I have offered contains something which is intended to bear harshly upon them. Not so; not so. My object is merely to confine the charges made against the honorable speaker to the very words of the letter of the gentleman from Pennsylvania." This just but voluntary tribute was expressed on the 4th of February, 1825, (see National Intelligencer, 5th of the same month.) On the 31st of March 1826, more than thirteen months after, when the amendment to the constitution was under discussion, proposing a new mode of electing a president, the same gentleman is reported to have said: "Now I have the greatest respect for those gentlemen who were the personal and political friends of Mr. Clay in the late election of president. Next to my own personal friends, there are none whom I estimate more highly." (See Nat. Intelligencer, 2d May, 1826.) These answers are not only entitled to the fullest credit, from the high respectability of the characters of those gentlemen, but deserve great confidence from the fact that they have been respectively prepared by themselves, without any concert whatever, so far as I know or believe, and when they were at their several residences, widely separated from each other.

The members from Ohio who voted for Mr. Adams, were general McArthur, gen. Vance, gen. Beecher, Mr.

Sloane, Mr. Wright, Mr. Vinton, Mr. McLean, (brother of the post master general), Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. Bartley and Mr. Patterson. From each of these gentlemen it will be seen that an explicit and unqualified negative is given to the statements of the Fayetteville letter. Gen. McArthur declares them to be "totally destitute of foundation." He alleges the fact to have been that "the Ohio delegation, (or at least a large majority of them), were the first of Mr. Clay's friends who came to the determination of voting for Mr. Adams; and that too without having ascertained Mr. Clay's views on the subject." He states that some of the friends of general Jackson used the language of menace, whilst others of them employed that of persuasion to prevail on my friends to vote for the general; and that they appeared to be willing to make any promises which they thought "would induce the friends of Mr. Clay to vote for gen. Jackson."

Gen. Vance states: "I say without hesitation that I never heard of those, or any other terms being thought of, as an equivalent for the vote we were about to give; nor do I believe that the friends of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay himself, ever thought of making or suggesting any terms to any one of the parties, as the grounds of our acceptance or rejection of either of the three candidates returned to the house of representatives." He continues: "as one of the original friends of Mr. Clay, I was in the habit of free and unreserved conversation, both with him and his other friends, relative to that election, and I am bold to say that I never heard a whisper of any thing like a condition on which our vote was to be given, mentioned either by Mr. Clay himself, or any of his friends, at any time or under any circumstances."

Gen. Beecher testifies that he did not "know that a friend or the friends of Mr. Clay, ever made any proposition to the friends of gen. Jackson, respecting the election of Mr. Adams as president in any way; or as respecting gen. Jackson not putting Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state in case he, (Jackson), should be elected president. Neither am I acquainted with a friend of Mr. Clay that would consent to be an agent in such a degrading transaction. Nor can I admit that the friends of Mr. Clay had so contemptible an opinion of each other, or of Mr. Clay, as to suppose that the appointment or non-appointment of any man to any office would influence them in the discharge of an important public duty."

Mr. Sloane declares, "that I have always supposed myself in the entire confidence of all Mr. Clay's supporters and friends, who were members of congress at the time of the presidential election; and that I have no hesitation in saying that I never heard the most distant insinuation from any of them that they would vote for gen. Jackson, if there was any prospect of choosing either of the other candidates. That any of the friends of Mr. Clay in congress ever made any proposition of conditions, on which their votes would depend, to the friends of gen. Jackson or any other person, I do not believe." And as to Mr. Clay's accepting an appointment under him, they would to a man most certainly have opposed it. I judge of this from the opinion which I know they entertained of gen. Jackson's want of capacity; and in fact it was not until some time after the choice of Mr. Adams that they agreed to advise Mr. Clay to accept of the office he now holds." "In short I feel confident that the whole is a vile and infamous falsehood, such as honorable men would not resort to, more especially after having upon full consultation and deliberate consideration, declined an investigation of the whole matter before a committee of the house of representatives."

Mr. Wright states, "I can only say sincerely and unequivocally, that I do not know or believe that any proposition of the kind mentioned as from gen. Jackson, was ever made to the friends of gen. Jackson by the friends of Mr. Clay or any of them; and that I am wholly ignorant of any conditions, of any sort, being proposed to any one of the friends of Mr. Clay, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend."

Mr. Vinton is equally explicit. He says, "having been one of the friends of Mr. Clay who voted for Mr. Adams, I cheerfully avail myself of this opportunity to say, that I have no knowledge whatever of the above mentioned proposition or any other proposition having been made to gen. Jackson or any of his friends, by Mr. Clay or any of his friends, as a condition upon which his or their vote

was to be given to gen. Jackson for the presidency." He subjoins that "It was well known to my constituents for many months previous to the late presidential election, that, after Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams was my next choice among the distinguished individuals, who were then before the people of the United States as candidates for that exalted station."

Mr. McLean declares, "that no such proposition was ever made within my knowledge, nor have I any cause to believe that conditions of any sort were made, at any time, by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend."

Mr. Whittlesey avers that "I do not know or believe that any proposition was ever made by any of Mr. Clay's friends to those of gen. Jackson, on the morning of the presidential election, or at any other time, having any bearing on the candidate to be selected from the three returned to the house; nor do I know or believe that any conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend;" "but I do believe that the assertion made by general Jackson, as reported by a highly respectable Virginian, and all of the charges of a like character, imputing either to Mr. Adams or to Mr. Clay, or to their friends, any improper, inconsistent, corrupt or fraudulent conduct, on that interesting and momentous occasion, are base slanders, known to be such by those who put them in circulation."

Mr. Bartley expresses the belief in justice to general Jackson, that he never made the declaration alluded to by Mr. Beverly, "for the general was there when the election took place, and must inevitably have known that such a statement would carry falsehood on the very face of it." He adds, "I was in the house, I believe, every day of that session, at which the president was elected; and have no hesitation in saying that so far from making any proposition or overture, were the friends of Mr. Clay, in favor of the general, that had the friends of the general made such a proposition we would have considered it as an indignity offered to our integrity and understanding."

Mr. Patterson is brief but pointed. He says: "I frankly state to you that if any such proposition as you state was made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of general Jackson, I had no knowledge of it, and I was one of the friends of Clay. I therefore believe the report to be without an honest foundation."

In passing from the testimony of the delegation from Ohio to that of Kentucky, we shall find it to be not less irresistible and decisive in negating the declaration of gen. Jackson, communicated to the public through Mr. Beverly. The Kentucky delegation consisted of twelve members; eight of whom, Mr. Trimble, Mr. F. Johnson, gen. Metcalfe, Mr. Letcher, Mr. Buckner, Mr. Thompson, Mr. White and myself, voted for Mr. Adams. From six of them, statements have been received. That from Mr. White has not reached this city; but I am justified in stating that he has repeatedly, within his district after his return to Kentucky, borne unqualified testimony to the falsehood of all charges of corruption in the election, and especially to the propriety of my conduct; and I have no doubt that he will, whenever called upon, repeat the same testimony.

Mr. Trimble says, "I do not know of my own knowledge, nor have I been informed by others, that offers, propositions or overtures, such as are spoken of by gen. Jackson in his letter to Beverly, or similar thereto, or of any kind whatever, were made by Mr. Adams or his friends, to Mr. Clay or his friends; or by Mr. Clay or his friends to gen. Jackson or his friends. I do not know, nor do I believe that Mr. Adams or his friends, made overtures or offers, directly or indirectly, to Mr. Clay or his friends to make him secretary of state, if he and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams. Nor do I know or believe that any pledge or promise of any kind was made by Mr. Adams or his friends to Mr. Clay or his friends, to procure his aid in the election."

"I never heard from Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, or any one else that he was willing to vote for gen. Jackson, if the general would say, or any of his friends for him, that Mr. Adams should not be continued secretary of state. Nor do I know or believe that Mr. Clay ever

expressed a willingness, or any of his friends for him, to support or vote for general Jackson, if he could obtain the office of secretary of state under him."

"I do not know or believe that any overtures or offers of any kind were made by Mr. Clay or his friends, to Mr. Adams or his friends, to vote for him or support him if he would make Mr. Clay secretary of state; or to general Jackson or his friends, to vote for him or support him, if he could obtain the office of secretary of state under him; nor do I believe Mr. Clay would have taken office under him if he had been elected." I shall hereafter have occasion to notice other parts of the letter of Mr. Trimble, from which the preceding extract has been taken.

Mr. F. Johnson states, in his answer to Dr. Watkins, "I have no hesitation, however, in answering your enquiries. After writing the above extract, you say to me, 'if such a proposition were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of gen. Jackson, it must have been known to many persons, and the fact therefore may be ascertained. May I ask the favor of you to inform me whether you know or believe any such proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on compliance with which their vote was to depend?'"

"The first branch of the inquiry, my answer is that I have no knowledge of any such proposition, nor do I believe any such was ever made. To the second I answer that I neither knew of, nor do I believe that any conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on compliance with which their vote was to depend."

Gen. Metcalf, with his characteristic firmness and frankness, says: "I have to state that I never heard or thought of such a proposition until the letter of the highly respectable Virginian appeared in the public prints." He proceeds, "as one of the friends of Mr. Clay I enter the most solemn protest against the right of the general, through his organ, the highly respectable Virginian, or otherwise, to say that I would have assisted in making him president on the condition stated. On the contrary, if I could have been made to believe that gen. Jackson would not have offered to Mr. Adams the place which he had filled with so much ability under Mr. Monroe, that belief would have constituted in my mind a strong additional objection to the general's success."

"If it is intended to import the belief that Mr. Clay's friends were desirous of obtaining the appointment for him to the exclusion of Mr. Adams or otherwise under gen. Jackson, as one of his friends, I pronounce it a base and infamous assault upon the motives and honor, so far as I am concerned or believe, of those who did not choose to support him for the presidency." "In reply to your second enquiry, I have to say that if conditions of any sort were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend, I know nothing of it."

Judge Letcher, the only member of congress who boarded in the same house with me, during the session at which the presidential election was made, testifies: "I know of no such proposition or intimation, nor have I a knowledge of any fact or circumstance which would induce me to believe Mr. Clay's friends, or any one of them, ever made such a proposition to the friends of gen. Jackson."

Mr. Thompson says: "I know of no proposition made by the friends of Mr. Clay to the friends of general Jackson to make him president if he would not select Mr. Adams to the seat of secretary; and I do not believe a proposition of any kind was made, and I expect if the friend of the general should ever speak on the subject, he will be a second Kremer."

Mr. Buckner testifies: "In answer to your enquiries on this subject, I will remark that I have no reason to believe that any such proposition was made. Indeed no proposition of any description, relating to the election of president was made, so far as I know or believe, by Mr. Clay's friends to those of gen. Jackson, or of any other person."

Mr. Scott, the member from Missouri, states that "neither Mr. Adams nor his friends, ever made any promises or overtures to me, nor did they hold out to me any inducements of any sort, kind or character whatever, to procure me to vote for Mr. Adams. Nor did Mr.

Adams or any of his friends, ever say or insinuate, who would be placed at the head of the department of state, or any other department, in the event that Mr. Adams should be elected. Nor do I believe any propositions were made to Mr. Clay or his friends, by Mr. Adams or his friends. If there were I know it not." "I never made to gen. Jackson or to any of his friends, any proposition, in reference to the presidential election, either as regarded the appointment of Mr. Clay or any other person to office, or the exclusion of Mr. Adams or any other person from office. I was neither spoken to by M. Clay, or any of his friends, about making any proposition to gen. Jackson or his friends of any kind whatever, nor did I ever hear it insinuated or hinted, that any proposition was made or intended to be made, by Mr. Clay or his friends to gen. Jackson or his friends, or to any other candidate or their friends, for, or relating to the presidency. And I do believe, had any proposition been made or intended to have been made by Mr. Clay or his friends, from my intimacy and constant intercourse with them I should have known or heard thereof.

Messrs. Gurley and Brent were the two members who gave the vote of Louisiana to Mr. Adams. Mr. Gurley declares "that I have no knowledge of any propositions having been made by the friends of Mr. Clay or any of them, to the friends of gen. Jackson or to any other person, in relation to the election of president, or the proposition of conditions of any sort, on a compliance with which the vote was made to depend. I believe the charge wholly destitute of truth."

Col. Brent says, "in allusion to the Fayetteville letter I cannot express the indignant feelings it excited. It is the fabrication of a desperate man, who to obtain his object, dares to assert what he knows to be false. You ask me to say, whether I know or believe that such a proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any one, on the compliance with which their vote was made to depend. No honorable man can believe for a moment that such a proposition was ever made, or such a condition stipulated. I was a friend of Mr. Clay's throughout the contest, I was in the confidence of all his friends and I declare to God that I never heard of such things until it was asserted by the disappointed adherents of gen. Jackson. I am not only ignorant of any such arrangements, but do not believe they ever existed."

Thus there is now before the public the united evidence of the delegation from every western state whose vote was conferred upon Mr. Adams, except that of Mr. Cook, the representative from Illinois. A long and lingering illness, terminating in the death of that gentleman, prevents the submission of his. But it is well known that Mr. Adams was his choice, throughout the whole presidential canvass. Although there existed between him and myself good will and respectful intercourse, he never was politically nor personally my friend.

Including Mr. White, the public has the evidence of twenty different members of congress, embracing all my friends, from the western states, who voted for Mr. Adams. Their attention was chiefly directed, in the preparation of their respective statements, to the Fayetteville letter, and it is to them that their testimony principally applies. On that point, they all concur, in pronouncing the most unqualified negative, and, on other points, several of them are not less explicit. Is it creditable, is it consistent with the ordinary operations of human nature, that these gentlemen, without any personal interest or motive whatever, should have first basely given their concurrence to dishonorable overtures, for my sole benefit, and then should unanimously agree in falsifying themselves?

In the published circular which, in March, 1825, I addressed to my constituents, I remarked "at that early period" (early in November, 1824) "I stated to Dr. Drake, one of the professors in the medical school of Transylvania university, and to John J. Crittenden, esq. of Frankfort, my determination to support Mr. Adams in preference to gen. Jackson." I did not at that time recollect, nor do I probably now, all the occasions on which I expressed, in conversation, my opinion of the unfitness of gen. Jackson for the presidency, and my pre-

ference of either of the other candidates. I remembered distinctly the conversation I had held with Dr. Drake and John J. Crittenden, esq. and therefore referred to them. In several instances, similar conversations have been since brought to my recollection by gentlemen with whom, or in whose presence they occurred; and it is, from a voluntary and friendly communication of the purport of them, that I am now enabled to lay before the public a considerable portion of the mass of testimony, (including that of Dr. Drake, on that particular topic which is now presented. (See appendix B.)

This testimony establishes that, on various occasions and times, beginning in Kentucky as early as about the 1st of October, 1824, and continued in the city of Washington, down to the period when my determination to vote for Mr. Adams was generally known in this city, I uniformly expressed my conviction of gen. Jackson's want of qualification, and my fixed resolution not to vote for him, if I were called upon to give a vote. These sentiments, long cherished, were deliberately expressed, to gentlemen of the highest respectability, most of them my personal and particular friends, in all of whose estimation I must have stood dishonored, if I had voted for gen. Jackson contrarily to my declared purpose. This purpose was avowed immediately preceding my departure from Kentucky to attend congress, and immediately on my arrival here after the termination of the journey. David Trimble, esq. states that, about the first of October, 1824, he held a conversation with me at Frankfort, in Kentucky, on the subject and prospects of the pending election, which he details minutely, and that in the course of it I said "that I could not consistently with my principles vote for gen. Jackson, *under any possible circumstances.*" I urged to him all the objections which weighed on my mind, and which have been so often stated, and especially that which is founded upon gen. Jackson's possession of military pretension only. And, in reference to an objection which Mr. Trimble understood me as entertaining against Mr. Adams, growing out of the negotiations at Ghent, Mr. Trimble states that I remarked, that it had been "greatly magnified by the friends of his competitors" for electioneering purposes;" "that it ought to have no influence in the vote which he might be called upon to give; that, if he was weak enough to allow his personal feelings to influence his public conduct, there would be no change in his mind on that account, because he was then on much worse terms with gen. Jackson about the Seminole war, than he could ever be with Mr. Adams about the treaty of Ghent; that in the selection of a chief magistrate for the union he would endeavor to disregard all private feelings, and look entirely to the interests of the country and the safety of its institutions."

It appears from the letter of Mr. Robert Trimble, (one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the U. States), which accompanies that of Mr. D. Trimble, that the latter had avowed to the former, as early as February or March 1824, his preference of Mr. Adams to either of the three candidates who were actually returned to the house of representatives.

Col. Davidson, (the treasurer of the state of Kentucky, and a man of unblemished honor and unquestionable veracity), states, that during a visit which I made to Frankfort in the fall of 1824, and he thinks only a few days prior to my departure from Kentucky, to attend congress, (it must therefore have been early in November, as I left home before, or about the tenth of that month), he had a conversation with me about the then pending presidential election, in the course of which he remarked, that I would have some difficulty to encounter in making a selection amongst the candidates if I should be excluded from the house. To which I replied: "I suppose not much; in that event I will endeavor to do my duty faithfully." He adds that I stated in the course of the conversation: "I cannot conceive of any event that can possibly happen which could induce me to support the election of gen. Jackson to the presidency. For if I had no other objection, his want of the necessary qualification would be sufficient." These remarks made a strong and lasting impression on col. Davidson's mind, and when the resolutions were before the legislature, requesting the delegation to vote for gen. Jackson, col. Davidson informed several of his friends of the conversation with me, and that he was convinced I would not support gen. Jackson.

He communicated the substance of this conversation to George Robinson esq. the speaker of the house of representatives of Kentucky, who concurred with him, that I could not consistently, under any circumstances vote for gen. Jackson. When the same resolutions were before the senate, (of which col. Davidson was then a member), he rose in his place and opposed them, and among the views which he presented to that body, he stated that *all the resolutions which they could pass during the whole session would not induce me to abandon what I conceived to be my duty, and that he knew I could not concur with the majority of the legislature on that subject.*

John J. Crittenden, esq. (who is referred to in the circular to my constituents, but whose statement has never before been exhibited to the public) testifies: that, "some time in the fall of 1824, conversing upon the subject of the then pending presidential election, and speaking in reference to your exclusion from the contest, and to your being called upon to decide and vote between the other candidates who might be returned to the house of representatives, you declared that you could not, or that it was impossible for you to vote for gen. Jackson in any event." My impression is that this conversation took place at capt. Weisiger's tavern in this town [Frankfort, Ky.] not very long before you went out to congress in the fall preceding the last presidential election; and that the declaration made by you as above stated, was elicited by some intimation that fell from me of my preference for gen. Jackson over all the other candidates except yourself."

So unalterably fixed was my resolution prior to my departure from Kentucky, I have no doubt that in my promiscuous and unreserved intercourse among my acquaintances in that state, others not recollected by me could bear testimony to the undeviating and settled determination of my mind. It will be now seen that after and immediately on my arrival at the city of Washington, I adhered to this purpose, and persevered in it until it was executed by the actual deposit of my vote in the ballot box.

In a day or two after I reached the city, and on several other occasions, I had long and unreserved conversations with Mr. Johnston, senator from Louisiana, to an account of which, as given in his letter in the appendix, I invite particular attention. The first was on the Saturday or Sunday before the commencement of congress in 1824, and after I had seen Mr. Crawford. I stated to Mr. Johnston that, notwithstanding all I had heard, I had no idea of his actual condition, and that it was out of the question to think of making him president. We conversed fully on the respective pretensions of Mr. Adams and gen. Jackson, and, after drawing a parallel between them, I concluded by expressing a preference for Mr. Adams, which "turned principally on his talents and experience in civil affairs." After the return of the votes of Louisiana, and after the resolutions of the general assembly of Kentucky were received, Mr. Johnston states my adherence to that preference. He concludes by observing "that no fact ever came to my knowledge that could in the slightest degree justify the charge which has been exhibited. On the contrary, I know that your opinion did not undergo any change from the time I first saw you on your return to Washington," that is, prior to the meeting of congress. During the present summer, two gentlemen in the state of Mississippi, voluntarily told Mr. Johnston that they heard me express a decided preference of Mr. Adams, at Lexington, before I left home for Washington.

Although not immediately connected with the main object of this address, I think it proper to refer to a part of Mr. Johnston's letter, as sustaining two several statements made by me on former occasions. I stated, in my address to my constituents that, if I had received the vote of Louisiana and been one of the three candidates returned, I had resolved, at a time when there was every probability of my receiving it, that I would not allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the house, if I were returned, to constitute an obstacle to an election. Mr. Johnston says: "You replied that you would not permit the country to be disturbed a day on your account, that you would not allow your name to interfere with the prompt decision of the question." I stated at Noble's

inn, near Lexington, last summer, that I had requested a senator, when my nomination as secretary of state was acted upon, to move a committee of inquiry, if it should appear to him necessary. Mr. Johnston says: "After your nomination was confirmed, you informed me that you had requested gen. Harrison to move for a committee in the senate, if any thing occurred to make it necessary. I replied that I did not think any thing had occurred to require a committee on your part."

Mr. Bouigny, the other senator from Louisiana, between whom and myself a friendly intimacy has existed throughout our acquaintance, makes a statement, which is worthy of peculiar notice. He bore to me the first authentic information which I received of the vote of Louisiana, and consequently of my exclusion from the house. And yet, in our first interview, in answer to an inquiry which he made, I told him, without hesitation, "that I should vote for Mr. Adams in preference to gen. Jackson."

With the present secretary of war I had a conversation in the early part of the session of 1824-5, on returning from a dinner, at the Columbia college, at which we both were, in company with gen. Lafayette and others. The day of the dinner was the 15th of December, which may be verified by a resort to the National Intelligencer. In the course of that conversation, Mr. Barbour states that he expressed himself, in the event of the contest being "narrowed down to Mr. Adams and gen. Jackson, in favor of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay expressed a coincidence of opinion." It will be recollected that gen. Lafayette was in Washington during the greater part of the session of the presidential election. He mentioned the subject to me with his characteristic delicacy. Without seeking to influence my vote, or manifesting the least disposition to interfere in the election, he made a simple inquiry of me, which I am quite sure was prompted by the deep interest which he felt in every thing that concerns the welfare of this country. I am happy to be able now to submit the statement of the general of what passed between us on that occasion. He says: "Blessed as I have lately been with the welcome, and conscious as it is my happy lot to be of the affection and confidence of all parties and all men in every party within the United States, feelings which I most cordially reciprocate, I ever have thought myself bound to avoid taking any part in local or personal divisions. Indeed, if I thought that in these matters my influence could be of any avail, it should be solely exerted to deprecate, not by far, the free, republican, and full discussion of principles and candidates, but those invidious slanders which, although they are happily repelled by the good sense, the candor, and in domestic instances, by the delicacy of the American people, tend to give abroad incorrect and disparaging impressions. Yet, that line of conduct from which I must not deviate except in imminent cases, now out of the question, does not imply a forgetfulness of facts nor a refusal to state them occasionally. My remembrance concurs with your own on this point, that in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the presidential candidature, and after having expressed my abovementioned motives of forbearance, I, by way of a confidential exception, allowed myself to put a simple unqualified question, respecting your electioneering guess, and your intended vote. Your answer was that in your opinion, the actual state of health of Mr. Crawford had limited the contest to a choice between Mr. Adams and gen. Jackson; that a claim founded on military achievements did not meet your preference, and that you had concluded to vote for Mr. Adams. Such has been, if not the literal wording, at least the precise sense of a conversation which it would have been inconsistent for me to carry farther and not to keep a secret, while a recollection of it, to assist your memory I should not now deny, not only to you as my friend, but to any man in a similar situation."

Gen. Lafayette was not able to state, with absolute precision, the date of the conversation between us, nor can I undertake to specify the day, although I retain a perfect recollection of the conversation. It was, he says, "in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the presidential candidature." He left Washington on the 16th for Annapolis, and returned on the 21st. [See National Intelli-

gencer.] If the conversation took place before that excursion, it must have been on, or prior to the 16th of December. But he says that I was out of the "presidential candidature." Whether I should be returned to the house or not, was not ascertained until the vote of Louisiana was known. Rumors had reached this city of the issue of it, previous to the 20th of the month; but the first certain intelligence of it was brought here by Mr. Senator Bouigny on the 20th, according to his recollection. On gen. Lafayette's return from Annapolis, the probability is that the subject of the presidential election was a common topic of conversation, as information had then just reached this city from Louisiana. I called to see him immediately after his return, and, as it had been very confidently expected that I would receive the vote of Louisiana, it is quite likely that it was on that occasion that he held the conversation with me. This would fix the day to have been prior to Christmas. But whatever was the actual day, there can be no doubt that it was before the memorable interview between gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan.

Here, then, is an unbroken chain of testimony, commencing early in October 1824, and extending to nearly the end of the year, establishing, beyond all controversy, my fixed and unwavering decision not to vote for gen. Jackson. This purpose is deliberately manifested at different periods, in different places, and to distinguished individuals who would have been the last in society that I should have thought of deceiving. This testimony stands unopposed, and, with truth, cannot be opposed by a solitary individual. There does not exist a human being, and if the dead could be recalled, one could not be summoned from the grave, who could truly testify that I ever expressed or ever intimated the remotest intention to vote for gen. Jackson, in any contingency whatever. As to him, my mind was never for a moment in doubt or difficulty. And whatever personal predilection I might have entertained for Mr. Crawford, of whose state of health there were such opposite representations in the public prints, when I saw him myself, there was no alternative in my judgment but that which I embraced. I have reason to believe that gen. Jackson and his friends cherished no expectation that I would vote for him. Gen. Call, the then delegate from Florida, was his ardent and intimate friend, and had been his aid. They travelled together on their journey to Washington city in the fall of 1824. In a letter from gen. Jackson to Mr. Eaton, which is contained in the 66th page of the 28th vol. of Niles' Register he states that gen. Call was with him on that journey, and he refers to him as corroborating his own memory relative to a transaction at Washington, (Pennsylvania.) It is presumable that the election with its prospects and hopes must have frequently formed a subject of conversation on the journey. It can scarcely be doubted that gen. Call was well acquainted with gen. Jackson's views and expectations. At a tavern at Rockville, in Maryland, about fifteen miles from this city, during that same journey, gen. Call and several other gentlemen engaged in conversation about the presidential election. John Braddock, esq. (a gentleman not known to me, but who, I understand, is a merchant of great respectability), was present; and he states that "when the vote which Mr. Clay would probably give was spoken of, gen. Call declared that the friends of gen. Jackson did not expect Mr. Clay to vote for him, and if he did so, it would be an act of duplicity on his part." [See appendix C.]

In gen. Jackson's address to the public of the 18th of July last, touching his previous statements to Mr. Beverly, and communicating the name of Mr. Buchanan, as the gentleman who bore the imaginary overture, he says, "the origin—the beginning of this matter was at my own house and fireside; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics, without having ascribed to him improper designs." From this statement, the fair inference is, that gen. Jackson intends to aver that he had never before spoken of his charge against me. The "origin—the beginning" of this matter was, he says, at his own fireside; that is, it was in March, 1827, when, according to Mr. Beverly, before a crowd of company, of which there were no less than seven Virginians, he proclaimed his accusation. The obligation to observe the principles of honor, and to speak with scrupulous ver-

city of all men, and especially of our competitors, is unaffected by time or place. The domestic fireside has no privilege which exempts a man of honor from the force of that obligation. On the contrary there, more than in any other place, in the midst of one's family, should examples be exhibited of truth, of charity, and of kindness towards our fellow men. All the surrounding circumstances tend to soothe the vindictive passions, and to inculcate moderation. Whether the privileges of the domestic circle have been abused by gen. Jackson, or not, in my instance, let the impartial world decide. The attitude in which he stood before the American people, and the subsisting relations between him and me, one might have supposed would prompt him to the observance of the greatest delicacy. Has he practised it? If indeed, in an unguarded moment of hilarity, amidst his convivial friends, in his own domicile, he had incautiously touched a subject, respecting which he might have been expected to prescribe to himself the most profound silence, he might possibly find, not any justification, but some excuse for his indiscretion, in the public liberality. But what must be the general surprise when the fact turns out to be, that the "origin—the beginning" of this matter with gen. Jackson, was not, as he alleges, in March, 1827, but at least two years before; not, as he also alleges, at his own fireside, but in public places, on the highway, at taverns, and on board a steam boat! I have expected to receive testimony to establish the fact of his promulgating his charge on all those various occasions, during his journey on his return from congress, in March, 1825. At present, I have only obtained it in part. (See Appendix D.)

Mr. Daniel Large testifies "that on my way down the Ohio from Wheeling to Cincinnati, in the month of March, 1825, on board the steam-boat General Neville, among many other passengers were gen. Jackson and a number of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, some of whom remarked to the general that they regretted that he had not been elected president instead of Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson replied, that if he would have made the same promises and offers to Mr. Clay, that Mr. Adams had done, he, (gen. Jackson), would then, in that case, have been in the presidential chair, but he would make no promises to any; that if he went to the presidential chair, he would go with clean hands and uncontrolled by any one."

To this statement, Mr. William Crossdell, who was present, subjoins a certificate that "it is a faithful account of gen. Jackson's conversation on the occasion alluded to." Both of those gentlemen, I have been informed, are respectable citizens of Philadelphia.

I have understood, that to the reverend Andrew Wylie, major Davis, and others in Washington, in Pennsylvania, on one occasion; at a tavern in West Alexandria, in the same county on another; at Brownsville; at Cincinnati; at Louisville, and at Bowling Green, in a tavern in Kentucky, gen. Jackson made similar assertions. Should the additional proof expected arrive, it shall be presented to the public. Whether such was the design or not, gen. Jackson appears to have proclaimed his accusation, at such convenient and separated points, as would insure its general circulation. We have the testimony of gen. Duff Green, (which is at least admissible on such an occasion), that he personally knew of gen. Jackson speaking in the same effect as early as March, 1825.

Thus it appears that, in March 1825, at various places, in the presence of many persons, gen. Jackson took upon himself to represent that Mr. Adams had made offers to me, and that if he had made similar proposals, he, and not Mr. Adams, would have been elected president. With what truth then can he assert, as he has done, that the "origin" of his charge was two years afterwards at his own fireside? Or that he "has not gone into the highways and market places" to proclaim his opinions?

Whilst he has made no protest against any benefit which might accrue to himself from the dissemination of such a charge against me, he is extremely desirous not to be considered as my *public accuser*. He has indeed not appeared before a grand jury to support a bill of indictment against me. Neither did he arraign me when, acting under the oath of a senator of the United States, he passed upon my nomination. But, if he can be regarded as a public accuser who, on numerous occasions,

to particular individuals, as well as before crowds of people, in public as well as private places, charges another with a political offence, gen. Jackson unites the double character of my public and private accuser. With him I have been reluctantly compelled to believe the accusation originated. Whether from an honest misconception of the purport of Mr. Buchanan's interview with him, (which no one can doubt was the source of the calumny), or from the design of promoting his own interests, the injury to me has been the same. The public, (as I certainly had), prior to the last summer, supposed that the charge had originated with Mr. George Kremer's letter to the *Columbian Observer*. But recent disclosures of general Jackson and his partizans, satisfactorily establish that, although the sternness of Mr. Kremer's patriotism prompted him "to cry aloud and spare not," he must be stripped of the borrowed merit of original invention, which impartial justice requires should now be transferred to a more distinguished personage. A brief summary of incontestible facts will evince the justness of this observation.

It was the policy with which the political campaign was conducted in the winter 1824-25, by the forces of the general, in the first instance to practice stratagem with my friends and me. Accordingly the arts of persuasion and flattery were employed. But as I did not hasten to give in my adhesion, and remained most mysteriously silent, in other words had not converted myself into a boisterous and zealous partizan of gen. Jackson, it became necessary to change that policy, and to substitute intimations for blandishment. Mr. Kremer presented himself as a fit agent in this new work. He was ardent, impelled by a blind and infuriate zeal, and irresponsible, and possessed at least the faculty of clamorous vociferation. His letter to the *Columbian Observer* was prepared, and he was instructed to sign and transmit it. That he was not the author of the letter he has deliberately admitted to Mr. Crowninshield, former secretary of the navy. That he was not acquainted with its contents, that is, did not comprehend the import of its terms, has been sufficiently established. To gov. Kent, col. Little, (who voted in the house of representatives for gen. Jackson), col. Brent of Louisiana, and Mr. Digges, he disclaimed all intention of imputing any thing dishonorable to me. (See Appendix E.) Who was the real author of the letter, published in the *Columbian Observer*, to which Mr. Kremer affixed his signature, I will not undertake positively to assert. Circumstances render it highly probable that it was written by Mr. Eaton, and with the knowledge of gen. Jackson. In relation to the card of Mr. Kremer, in answer to that which I had previously inserted in the *National Intelligencer*, I remarked in my circular to my constituents, that the night before the appearance of Mr. Kremer's, "as I was voluntarily informed, Mr. Eaton, a senator from Tennessee, and the biographer of general Jackson, (who boarded in the end of this city opposite to that in which Mr. Kremer took up his abode, a distance of about two miles and a half), was closeted for some time with him." This paragraph led to a correspondence between Mr. Eaton and myself, in the course of which, in a letter from me to him, under date the 31st March, 1825, I observe, "it is proper for me to add that I did believe, from your nocturnal interview with Mr. Kremer, referred to in my address, that you prepared or advised the publication of his card, in the guarded terms in which it is expressed. I should be happy, by a disavowal on your part, of the fact of that interview, or of its supposed object, to be able to declare, as in the event of such disavowal, I would take pleasure in declaring, that I have been mistaken in supposing that you had any agency in the composition or publication of that card." No occasion can be conceived more fitting for an explicit denial of any participation, on the part of Mr. Eaton, in the transaction referred to. It was the subject of the correspondence between us; and I purposefully afforded him an honorable opportunity of avowing or disavowing any co-operation with Mr. Kremer. Instead of embracing it, he does not deny the visit, nor my inference from it. On the contrary, he says in his letter of the 31st March, 1825, "suppose the fact to be that I did visit him, (Mr. Kremer); and suppose too that it was, as you have termed it, a nocturnal visit; was there any thing existing that should have denied me this *privilege*?"

As Mr. Kremer asserted that he did not write the letter to the *Columbian Observer*, and as Mr. Eaton does not deny that he wrote the card, published in Mr. Kremer's name, the inference is not unfair that, having been Mr. Kremer's adviser and amanuensis on one occasion, he acted in the same character on the other. It is quite clear that the statements in the letter to the *Columbian Observer* are not made upon Mr. Kremer's own knowledge. He speaks of reports, rumors, &c. "Overtures were said to have been made," &c.

It is most probable that those statements are founded on gen. Jackson's interpretation of the object of Mr. Buchanan's interview. How did he obtain the information which was communicated to the *Columbian Observer*? Upon the supposition that the letter was prepared by Mr. Eaton, we can at once comprehend it. He was perfectly apprised of all that had passed between Mr. Buchanan and gen. Jackson. The coincidence of the language employed in the letter to the *Columbian Observer*, with that of gen. Jackson to Mr. Carter Beverly is very striking, and proves that it has a common origin. Mr. Kremer says, "overtures were said to have been made to the friends of Clay offering him the appointment of secretary of state for his aid to elect Mr. Adams." Gen. Jackson says, "He [Mr. Buchanan] said he had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be secretary of state." The variations between other parts of the two letters are not greater than often occur in different narratives of the same conversation. They are not so great as those which exist in the accounts which gen. Jackson has himself given, at different times, of the same transaction. This will be manifest from a comparison of Mr. Beverly's report of the conversation at the *Hermitage*, contained in his Fayetteville letter of the 8th of March last, with gen. Jackson's statement of the same conversation, in his letter to Mr. Beverly of the 6th of June. Speaking of this letter Mr. Beverly says, (in his letter to N. Zane, esq.) that gen. Jackson "asserts a great deal more than he ever told me."

From the intimacy which existed between gen. Jackson and Mr. Eaton, and from the fact, stated by them both, of the knowledge which each possessed of Mr. Buchanan's communication, it cannot be reasonably doubted, if Mr. Eaton prepared Mr. Kremer's letter, that gen. Jackson was acquainted with this fact. It is worthy of particular observation that up to this day, as far as I am informed, Mr. Kremer has most carefully concealed the source whence he derived the statements contained in his famous letter.

The rancour of party spirit spares nothing. It pervades, it penetrates every where. It does not scruple to violate the sanctity of social and private intercourse—It substitutes for facts dark surmises and malevolent insinuations—It misrepresents and holds up in false and invidious lights incidents, perfectly harmless in themselves, of ordinary occurrence, or of mere common civility.—More than once, in these agitated times, has unsuspecting and innocent conversation, which I have held with an individual, and which I never entertained the slightest suspicion was to be the text of newspaper misadversion, been published with scandalous perversion in the public prints, and supplied aliment for malignant criticism. The intercourse and relations between gen. Jackson and myself have furnished a copious theme of detraction and misrepresentation. These remarks are made in justification of the allusion which I feel constrained to make to a subject which, although there is nothing appertaining to it that I can desire to conceal, or which can occasion me any regret, should never be touched, without the most urgent necessity. I would not now refer to it, if I had not too much ground to believe that he has countenanced, if not prompted very great misrepresentations, which have first appeared in newspapers, supporting his cause, and enjoying his particular confidence, of circumstances, information about which must have been derived from him.

My personal acquaintance with gen. Jackson commenced in the fall of 1815, at the city of Washington. Prior to that time, I had never seen him. Our intercourse was then friendly and cordial. He engaged to

pass a week of the ensuing summer at my residence in Kentucky. During that season, I received a letter from him communicating his regret that he was prevented from visiting me. I did not again see him until that session of congress at which the events of the Seminole war were discussed. He arrived at Washington in the midst of the debate, and after the delivery, but before the publication, of the first speech which I pronounced on that subject. Waiving all ceremony, I called to see him, intending by the visit to evince, on my part, that no opinion, which a sense of duty had compelled me to express of his public conduct, ought to affect our personal intercourse. My visit was not returned, and I was subsequently told that he was in the habit of indulging in the bitterest observations upon most of those, (myself among the number), who had called in question the propriety of his military conduct in the Seminole war. I saw no more of him, except possibly at a distance during the same winter, in this city, until the summer of the year 1819. Being in that summer, on my way from New Orleans to Lexington, and travelling the same road on which he was passing, in the opposite direction from Lexington to Nashville, we met at Lebanon in Kentucky, where I had stopped to breakfast. I was sitting at the door in the shade reading a newspaper, when the arrival of gen. Jackson and his suite was announced. As he ascended the steps and approached me, I rose and saluted him in the most respectful manner. He darted by me, slightly inclining his head, and abruptly addressing me. He was followed by some of his suite who stopped and conversed with me some time, giving me the latest information of my family. I afterwards learnt that gen. Jackson accompanied president Monroe, in a visit to my family, and partook of some slight refreshment at my house. On leaving the tavern at Lebanon, I had occasion to go into a room where I found gen. Jackson seated reading a newspaper, and I retired, neither having spoken to the other, and pursued my journey, in company with four or five travelling companions.

Such was the state of our relations at the commencement of the session of congress in 1823, the interval having passed without my seeing him. Soon after his arrival here to attend that session, I collected from certain indications that he had resolved upon a general amnesty, the benefit of which was to be extended to me. He became suddenly reconciled with some individuals between whom and himself there had been a long existing enmity. The greater part of the Tennessee delegation, (all I believe except Mr. Eaton and gen. Coeke), called on me together, early in the session, for the express purpose, as I understood, of producing a reconciliation between us. I related, in substance, all of the above circumstances, including the meeting at Lebanon. By way of apology for his conduct at Lebanon, some of the gentlemen remarked that he did not intend any disrespect to me, but that he was laboring under some indisposition. I stated that the opinions which I had expressed in the house of representatives, in regard to gen. Jackson's military transactions had been sincerely entertained and were still held, but that being opinions in respect to public acts, they never had been supposed by me to form any just occasion for private enmity between us, and that none had been cherished on my part. Consequently there was on my side no obstacle to a meeting with him, and maintaining a respectful intercourse. For the purpose of bringing us together, the Tennessee representatives, all of whom, according to my recollection, boarded at Mrs. Claxton's, on Capital Hill, gave a dinner to which we were both invited, and at which I remember Mr. Senator White, then acting as a commissioner under the Florida treaty, and others were present. We there met, exchanged salutations, and dined together. I retired from the table early, and was followed to the door by gen. Jackson and Mr. Eaton, who insisted on my taking a seat in their carriage. I rode with them and was set down at my own lodgings. I was afterwards invited by gen. Jackson to dine with him, where I met with Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Southard and many other gentlemen, chiefly members of Congress. He also dined, in company with fifteen or eighteen members of congress, at my lodgings, and we frequently met, in the course of the winter, always respectfully addressing each other.

Just before I left Kentucky the succeeding fall, (Nov. 1824), to proceed to Washington, a report reached Lexington that gen. Jackson intended to take that place in his route to the city. Our friendly intercourse having been restored, in the manner stated, I was very desirous that he should arrive, prior to my departure from home, that I might offer to him the hospitality of my house, and, lest he might misinterpret the motive of my departure, if it preceded his arrival. In this temper of mind, I think it quite possible that I may have said that, if I had been aware of his intention to pass that way, I would have written to him when I intended to set out, and urged him to reach Lexington before I started on my journey. I certainly never contemplated travelling in company with him, having some time before made all my arrangements for the journey with the gentleman who accompanied me, and having determined upon a route, different from the usual one, which was taken by gen. Jackson. It has been affirmed that I wrote to him expressing a wish to accompany him to the city of Washington, and his silence would seem to imply an acquiescence in the correctness of the statement, if it were not put forward on his suggestion. I am quite sure that I did not at that period write him a letter of any description; but if I did, I here express my entire assent to the publication of that or any other letter addressed to him by me. I do not believe I did, because I do not think that there was time, after I heard of his intention to come by Lexington, for a letter from me to reach Nashville, and an answer to be returned, before it was requisite to commence the journey—a punctual attendance on my part being necessary as the presiding officer of the house. If such a letter had been, (as most undesignedly it might have been), written, can any thing more strongly illustrate the spirit of hostility against me than the unwarrantable inferences, which have been drawn from that assumed fact? When I left home in November I did not certainly know the electoral vote of a solitary state in the union. Although I did not doubt the result of that in Kentucky, the returns had not come in, and the first authentic information which I received of the vote of any state was that of Ohio, which reached me on the Kanawha, during the journey, more than two hundred miles from my residence. Whether I would be one of the three returned to the house of representatives was not ascertained, until more than three weeks after I had reached Washington. Is it not, then, most unreasonable to suppose, if I had written such a letter as has been imagined, proposing that we should travel together, that I could have had any object connected with the presidential election? I reached Washington several days before him. Shortly after his arrival, he called to see me, but I was out. I returned the visit, considering it in both instances one of mere ceremony. I met with him but rarely during that session, and always, when I did see him, in company. I sought no opportunities to meet him, for, having my mind unalterably fixed in its resolution not to vote for him, I wished to inspire him with no hopes from me. The presidential election never was a topic, to which the most distant allusion was made by me, in any conversation with him, but once, and that happened at a dinner given by the Russian minister, the late baron of Tuiyll, on the 24th December, 1824. I recollect the day, because it was the birth day of the late emperor Alexander. About thirty gentlemen composed the party, and, among them, Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, gen. Jackson, and, I think, Mr. Macon. Just before we passed from the drawing into the dining room, a group of some eight or ten gentlemen were standing together, of whom gen. Jackson and I were a part, and internal improvements, (I do not recollect how), became the subject of conversation. I observed to him, in the course of it, that if he should be elected president, I hoped the cause would prosper under his administration. He made some general remarks, which I will not undertake to state, lest I should do him injustice.

My principal inducement to the publication of this address being to exhibit the testimony which it embodies; it forms no part of my purpose to comment on the statements which have been published of Messrs. Buchanan, Eaton, Isaacks and Markley, all of them the friends of gen. Jackson, on the occasion of the late election. Neither shall I notice the numerous falsehoods of anonymous

writers, and editors of newspapers, with which the press has teemed to my prejudice. The task would be endless. To guard against any misinterpretation that might be placed on my silence, in respect to a letter from Mr. Harrison Munday, which has been widely circulated, and which was published at a period chosen to affect the Kentucky election. I declare that whether this letter be genuine or not, its statements are altogether groundless. I never had such a conversation with him as that letter describes, respecting Mr. Adams, who, at the time when it is alleged to have happened, was abroad, and of whom at that early period, there had been certainly no general conversation in regard to his election to the presidency. The appointment which Mr. Markley holds, was conferred upon him in consequence of the very strong recommendations of him, principally for a more important office, from numerous highly respectable persons of all parties, in various parts of Pennsylvania, from some of the Pennsylvania delegation, among whom Mr. Buchanan took a warm and zealous interest in his behalf, and from the support given to him by the secretary of the treasury, to which department the appointment belonged.

When it was ascertained that I was not one of the three candidates who were returned to the house of representatives, I was compelled to vote, if I voted at all, for one of those actually returned. The duty which the people devolved on me was painful and perilous, and I anticipated that it was impossible for me, whatever course I should take, to escape censure. I confess that the measure has transcended all expectation, if it be not unexampled. It has been seen that my opinion was early and deliberately formed, under circumstances where no personal motive could have swayed me; that it was adhered to without deviation; and that it was avowed again and again, not to one or to two but to many persons, not in obscurity, but standing high in the public estimation and in my own. Not a particle of opposing testimony has been, or with truth can be, adduced. I have indeed derived consolation from the reflection that, amidst all the perturbation of the times, no man has been yet found hardy enough to assert, that I ever signified a purpose of voting for gen. Jackson. It has been seen that, so far as any advances were made, they proceeded from the side of gen. Jackson. After our meeting at Lebanon, ages might have rolled away, and, if we both continued to live, I never would have sought the renewal of any intercourse with him. When he came to the senate, and at the commencement of the next session of congress, the system of operation decided on, in respect to my friends and me, was one of courteous and assiduous attention. From that, the transition was to a scheme of intimidation, of which Mr. Kremer's letter is only a small part of the evidence. Intimidation of a representative of the people in the discharge of a solemn trust! That is the last day of the republic on which such means shall be successfully employed and publicly sanctioned. Finding me immovable by flattery or fear, the last resort has been to crush me by steady and unprecedented calumny. Whether this final aim shall be crowned with success or not, depends upon the intelligence of the American people. I make no appeal to their sympathy. I invoke only stern justice.

If truth has not lost its force, reason its sway, and the fountains of justice their purity, the decision must be auspicious. With a firm reliance upon the enlighten'd judgment of the public, and conscious of the zeal and uprightness with which I have executed every trust committed to my care, I await the event without alarm or apprehension. Whatever it may be, my anxious hopes will continue for the success of the great cause of human liberty, and of those high interests of national policy, to the promotion of which the best exertions of my life have been faithfully dedicated. And my humble, but earnest, prayers will be unremitted, that all danger may be averted from our common country; and, especially, that our union, our liberty, and our institutions, may long survive, a cheering exception from the operation of that fatal decree, which the voice of all history has hitherto uniformly proclaimed.

H. CLAY.

Washington, December, 1827.

(The documents accompanying this address shall have a place in our next.)

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 20—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, JAN. 12, 1828. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 652

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For an interesting article on the tariff question, see page 316.

APPENDIX TO MR. CLAY'S ADDRESS.

(A.)

Chillicothe, May 18, 1827.

SIR: With respect to the letter from Nashville, of the 5th of March last, originally published in the Fayetteville Observer, to which you have done me the honor to call my attention in your favor of the first of this month, I can only state, that, so far as my knowledge extends, the assertion of the writer "that general Jackson told me, [him] this morning, before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him, concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise for him not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, the president," is totally destitute of foundation.

It is well known that when it was ascertained that Mr. Clay would not be one of the three highest persons voted for by the electoral colleges, for the office of president, my next choice was Mr. Crawford. Had it not been for the ill health of that gentleman, and the little prospect there was of his ultimate success, several of the Ohio delegation, besides myself, would have given him their support. And, it is with regret, that I now see his friends so much divided, and many of them uniting with a party by whom he had been so ungenerously persecuted.

It was evident to all that the election did then lie between Mr. Adams and general Jackson. And, although so much has been said and written, in order to induce a belief that Mr. Clay had transferred and influenced his friends to vote for Mr. Adams, the fact is that the Ohio delegation, (or at least a large majority of them), were the first of Mr. Clay's friends who came to the determination of voting for Mr. Adams, and that too without having ascertained Mr. Clay's views on the subject.

Ohio had interests at stake, which could not, under any circumstances, be abandoned or jeopardised. The course which general Jackson, and many of his friends in congress, had pursued, with regard to internal improvements, and the bill for the revision of the tariff; and, indeed, in relation to almost every measure which we deemed of importance to the country generally, and more particularly to the western states, put it out of our power to support the pretensions of the general, without, at the time, abandoning what we conscientiously believed to be our duty. On the other hand, it was evident, that, for the support of those measures, our only reliance was upon the friends of Mr. Adams, the identity of interest between the northern and western states, and the liberality of the western members of congress.

Another, and still more serious consideration with us, was, the qualifications of those gentlemen from whom, under the provisions of the constitution, a president was to be selected by the house.

So far as I was acquainted with the sentiments of Mr. Clay's friends, I do not believe that they could have been prevailed upon to have supported the election of general Jackson upon any conditions whatever, much less that of excluding Mr. Adams from the appointment of secretary of state.

The language held by some of the friends of the general, before the election, was, that the friends of Mr. Clay *durst not* vote for any man other than general Jackson. This was so often repeated, in a menacing manner, that it seemed that they already considered us chained to the car of the general; and, if viewed in that degrading light, what inducement could we have had to ask, or to offer conditions of any kind? But it is also true that others of the general's friends used, what they no doubt

conceived, more persuasive language. Indeed they appeared to be willing to make any promises which they thought would induce the friends of Mr. Clay to vote for general Jackson.

I do not believe, however, that general Jackson ever made the statement attributed to him, as such "slang" does not comport with the character of a soldier, or of a high minded honorable man. Nor do I believe, as I before stated, that any such proposition was ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of general Jackson; or that propositions of any kind were ever made by them, to any person, as a condition, upon the compliance with which, their vote was made to depend. But, if the fact should be otherwise, let the proof appear, and the names of the persons be published, so that the world may know and judge how far they ought, of right, to be considered the friends of Mr. Clay, or were authorized to make such a proposition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR.

Doctor T. Watkins.

Urbana, July 12th, 1827.

SIR: On my return from a visit to West Point, I found your favor of the 5th of May, and with great cheerfulness answer the question therein propounded.

You ask me, as one of the friends of Mr. Clay, that voted for Mr. Adams, if I knew of any proposition being made to gen. Jackson, or his friends, by Mr. Clay, or his friends, that if he, (Jackson), would not appoint Mr. Adams secretary of state, that we, the friends of Mr. Clay, would support him for the presidency. I say, without hesitation, that I never heard of those or any other terms being thought of, as an equivalent for the vote we were about to give, nor do I believe that the friends of Mr. Clay, or Mr. Clay himself, ever thought of making or suggesting any terms to any one of the parties, as the grounds of our acceptance or rejection of either of the three candidates returned to the house of representatives. As one of the original friends of Mr. Clay, I was in the habit of free and unreserved conversations, both with him and his other friends, relative to that election, and I am bold to say that I never heard a whisper of any thing like a condition on which our vote was to be given, mentioned either by Mr. Clay himself, or any of his friends, at any time, or under any circumstances. That the friends of Mr. Clay, while the election was pending before the house, were treated with great kindness and courtesy, by the friends of the other candidates, is certainly true, and that we were strongly implored to support their respective favorites, is equally true; but I can say with truth, and I say it with great pleasure, that I never heard a proposition from the friend or friends of either of the candidates, or from any other person, directed either to the ambition or avarice of those having a voice in the election, calculated or intended to swerve them from a conscientious discharge of their duty. Nor do I believe it was the opinion of any well informed man, in the house of representatives, until it was seized hold of by the combination, as the best and only means to ruin Mr. Clay.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH VANCE.

Hon. T. Watkins.

Lancaster, May 21, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Absence from home, is the reason why I have not, before this, answered your letter, upon the subject of the letter said to have been written by a "highly respectable Virginian."

I do not know that a friend, or the friends of Mr. Clay, ever made any proposition to the friends of general Jackson, respecting the election of Mr. Adams, as president, in any way; or as respecting general Jackson "not put-

ting Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state," in case he, Jackson, should be elected president.

Neither am I acquainted with a friend of Mr. Clay's that would consent to be an agent in such a degrading transaction.

Nor can I admit that the friends of Mr. Clay had so contemptible an opinion of each other, or of Mr. Clay, as to suppose that the appointment or non-appointment of any man to any office would influence them in the discharge of an important public duty.

Mr. Clay, and his friends, preferred Mr. Adams to general Jackson, merely because they believed he, in a more eminent degree, possessed the qualifications necessary to the able performance of the high duties assigned by the constitution and laws to the president of the United States.

I am, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
P. BEECHER.
Doctor Tobias Watkins, Washington.

Wooster, May 9, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 1st instant has been received. I had previously noticed the letter said to have been written by a "highly respectable Virginian," to which it refers. In answer to your inquiries, I have to state, that I have always supposed myself in the entire confidence of all Mr. Clay's supporters and friends, who were members of congress at the time of the presidential election, and that I have no hesitation in saying that I never heard the most distant insinuation from any of them that they would vote for general Jackson, if there was any prospect of choosing either of the other candidates. That any of the friends of Mr. Clay, in congress, ever made any proposition of conditions on which their votes would depend, to the friends of general Jackson, or any other person, I do not believe. Had general Jackson been chosen, they would have felt no concern as to who he might have appointed members of his cabinet; and, as to Mr. Clay's accepting an appointment under him, they would, to a man, have most certainly opposed it. I judge of this from the opinion which I know they entertained of general Jackson's want of capacity, and the fact that it was not until some time after the choice of Mr. Adams that they agreed to advise Mr. Clay to accept of the office he now holds. His acceptance has always been regarded by them as a favor done to the country, and not as one conferred upon him.

If the disposition of general Jackson could have been judged of by the impertunity of some of his congressional friends, I should have supposed that a proposition of the kind mentioned, would have been instantly closed with; but no such propositions were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay, and none such would have been accepted by them.

In short, I feel confident that the whole is a vile and infamous falsehood, such as honorable men would not resort to, more especially after having, upon full consultation and deliberate consideration, declined an investigation of the whole matter before a committee of the house of representatives.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SLOANE.

Hon. Tobias Watkins.

Steubenville, 6th May, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st current, stating that general Jackson is reported to have said, at his table, "in the presence of all his company," "that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise for him not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, the president," &c. &c. and asking me to inform you whether I know, or believe, that such a proposition was ever made? Or, whether conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend?

In reply, I can only say, sincerely and unequivocally, that I do not know or believe that any proposition of the kind mentioned, as from general Jackson, was ever made to the friends of general Jackson, by the friends of Mr. Clay, or any of them; and that I am wholly ignorant of any conditions, of any sort, being proposed to any one, by

the friends of Mr. Clay, on a compliance with which their votes was made to depend.

Allow me to observe, in addition, that the vote of the Ohio delegation was determined upon by consultation among its members, so far as I know or believe, without any stipulation or agreement with the delegation of any other state, or individual, as to what that vote should be. To my knowledge, no influence whatever, other than the convictions of each member, after a candid and serious examination into the fitness and qualifications of the three candidates before the house, for the office of chief magistrate, and an ardent desire properly to discharge the important duty devolved upon them by the constitution, according to its spirit, operated to control the vote of any one of Mr. Clay's friends, or himself. In great haste, sincerely yours,
J. C. WRIGHT.

T. Watkins, esq.

Gallipolis, (Ohio), May 27, 1827.

DEAR SIR: On returning home, to-day, from a short journey, I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 1st instant, addressed to me, concerning the publication of a letter, that first appeared in the "Fayetteville Observer," said to have been written by "a highly respectable Virginian," containing a statement, in substance to this effect—that general Jackson, in answer to a question put to him by the writer, in presence of his, general J.'s company, said that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise for him, Jackson, not to make Mr. Adams his secretary of state, that Clay and his friends would make him president at the then approaching election by congress. You request me to favor you with a statement concerning my knowledge of this matter. Having been one of the friends of Mr. Clay, who voted for Mr. Adams, I cheerfully avail myself of this opportunity to say that I have no knowledge whatever of the above mentioned proposition, or any other proposition having been made to general Jackson, or any of his friends, by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, as a condition upon which his or their vote was to be given to general Jackson for the presidency.

It may not, perhaps, be amiss to add, in relation to myself, that though I hold the public services of general Jackson in the highest estimation, it was well known to my constituents, for many months previous to the late presidential election, that, after Mr. Clay, Mr. Adams was my next choice, among the distinguished individuals who were then before the people of the United States, as candidates for that exalted station. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.
SAML. F. VINTON.

T. Watkins, esq.

Piqua, Ohio, 18th May, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st instant came to hand by the last mail, and in compliance with your request I will answer the interrogatories you propound. I had, prior to the reception of your letter, read the publication to which you allude, said to have been written by a "highly respectable Virginian," and dated at Nashville, the 8th of March, last, which first appeared, I believe, in the Fayetteville Observer, and subsequently in several other papers, in which the writer, after having mentioned his visit to general Jackson, thus proceeds: "He, (general Jackson), told me this morning, before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise, for him, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, the president. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromise himself, and unless most openly and fairly made the president he would not receive it. He declared that he said to them he would see the whole earth sink under him, before he would bargain or intrigue for it."

You ask me to inform you whether I know, or believe, that such a proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were made by the friends of Mr. Clay, to any person, on a compliance of which their vote was made to depend? I answer that no such proposition was ever made, within my knowledge, nor have I any cause to believe that conditions, of any sort, were made, at

any time, by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend.

I will further say, I cannot believe that gen. Jackson made the declarations attributed to him in the letter purporting to have been written by a "highly respectable Virginian."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. M. PLEAN.

T. Watkins, esq. Washington City.

Cantfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, May 12, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 1st was received this morning. In answer to your enquiries, I reply, that I do not know or believe that any proposition was ever made by any of Mr. Clay's friends to those of general Jackson's, on the morning of the presidential election, or at any other time, having any bearing on the candidate to be selected from the three returned to the house, nor do I know or believe that any conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend; but I do believe that the assertion made by general Jackson, as reported by "a highly respectable Virginian," and all of the charges of a like character, imputing either to Mr. Adams or to Mr. Clay, or to their friends, any improper, inconsistent, corrupt, or fraudulent conduct, on that interesting and momentous occasion, are base slanders, known to be such by those who put them in circulation, yet very honestly accredited by many worthy citizens. My intercourse with the friends of Mr. Clay was such that, had any proposition been made by them, I should have been very likely to have known of it. No man was ever elevated to an office by views more pure and patriotic than was Mr. Adams. The assertion imputed to general Jackson is ridiculous on the face of it. Admitting that Mr. Clay, and his friends were oscillating, previous to the charges made against Mr. Clay, of which Mr. Kremer afterwards assumed to be the author, those charges must have separated them from general Jackson and his friends; but, as between Mr. Adams and general Jackson, neither Mr. Clay, nor his friends doubted for a moment whom to support, and if it had been known on the day that congress met that Mr. Clay would not be returned, and the vote had then been taken, (considering Mr. Crawford's illness), the result would have been the same as when the election was held. If Mr. Clay's friends were halting between two opinions, on the morning of the election, how happens it the charges of fraud, corruption, bargain, and sale, were made ten days or a fortnight before that time? If general Jackson has any evidence in his possession to sustain his declaration, why does he withhold it from the public?

Very respectfully, yours,

E. WHITTLESEY.

T. Watkins, esq.

Mansfield, Ohio, May 24th, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 2nd instant was just received, giving a statement of the contents of a letter said to have been written by a highly respectable Virginian, relative to a statement said to have been made by general Jackson on the subject of the late presidential election.

Before I proceed, in justice to the general, I will say that I do not believe that he ever made the declaration alluded to by the writer of said letter, for the general was there when the election took place, and must inevitably have known that such a statement would carry falsehood on the very face of it. It was well known that some of the friends of Mr. Clay, from Ohio, would not, in any event, give their support to gen. Jackson, because Mr. Adams was their second choice, and believed to be the second choice of a majority of the people of this state; and further, general Jackson must know that two weeks previous to the election, Mr. Clay and his friends were assailed in a vulgar and ungentlemanly manner for declaring their intention to vote for the present executive, yet this proposition is said to have been made to the friends of general Jackson; that on certain conditions, "the general should be president in one hour," which, if true, must have been made only one hour before the canvass took place in the house. This statement of itself needs no refutation except for the respectable source from which

it is said to have emanated. I was in the house, I believe every day of that session at which the president was elected; and have no hesitation in saying, that so far from making any proposition, or overture, were the friends of Mr. Clay, in favor of the general, that had the friends of the general made such a proposition, we would have considered it as an indignity offered to our integrity and understanding. I could not have voted for the general, in any event, for many reasons—two of which I will mention: First, I believed him far inferior to all the other candidates in point of talents: Second, I had doubted his being a real friend to the tariff to protect the manufactures of our own country. I will also mention that I had entertained doubts of his being friendly to internal improvement, under the direction of the general government. These opinions have been, within the present year, verified by declarations, and the course pursued by the general's leading friends, and his silence on the subject, after being solicited to come out.

I am, dear sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

M. BARTLEY.

T. Watkins, esq.

St. Comsville, May 9th, 1827.

SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. was received the 7th, and in answer to your inquiry I frankly state to you that if any such proposition as you state, was made by the friends of Clay to those of gen. Jackson, I had no knowledge of it; and I was one of the friends of Clay: I therefore believe the report to be without an honest foundation.

Respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN PATTERSON.

T. Watkins, esq.

Mount Sterling, (Ken.) Aug. 12, 1827.

SIR: I have been constantly from home for some weeks past, and have not had leisure until this morning to answer your letter, requesting me to state what I know and believe about the charges made against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, by gen. Jackson and his friends.

The letter you refer to, dated Nashville, and said to be first published in the "Fayetteville Observer," was read by me some time since, in some of my newspapers, and thrown aside. I have searched for it, but cannot find it. The letter—general Jackson to Carter Beverly, dated Hermitage, June 6th, 1827, is before me, and I shall refer to it in my reply to you, under a belief that it contains the substance of the accusations made by Beverly in his Nashville letter.

I do not know of my own knowledge, nor have I been informed by others, that offers, propositions, or overtures, such as are spoken of by gen. Jackson in his letter to Beverly, or similar thereto, or of any kind whatever, were made by Mr. Adams or his friends to Mr. Clay or his friends; or by Mr. Clay or his friends, to gen. Jackson or his friends. I do not know, nor do I believe that Mr. Adams or his friends, made overtures or offers, directly or indirectly, to Mr. Clay or his friends to make him secretary of state, if he and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams; nor do I know, or believe, that any pledge or promise of any kind, was made by Mr. Adams or his friends, to Mr. Clay or his friends, to procure his aid in the election.

I never heard from Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, or any one else, that he was willing to vote for gen. Jackson, if the general would say, or any of his friends for him, that Mr. Adams should not be continued secretary of state; nor do I know or believe that Mr. Clay ever expressed a willingness, or any of his friends for him, to support or vote for general Jackson, if he could obtain the office of secretary of state under him.

I do not know, nor do I believe, that any overtures, or offers of any kind, were made by Mr. Clay or his friends, to Mr. Adams or his friends, to vote for him or support him, if he would make Mr. Clay secretary of state; or to general Jackson or his friends, to vote for him or support him, if he could obtain the office of secretary of state under him; nor do I believe that Mr. Clay would have taken office under him if he had been elected.

I cannot believe the statement made to gen. Jackson, nor do I believe that Mr. Clay made, or authorized any of his friends to make overtures to him, directly or indirectly, because I know that Mr. Clay intended to vote

against him. I know Mr. Clay had determined to vote for Mr. Adams as early as October, 1824, if the election should devolve upon the house of representatives, in congress, with his own name excluded from the list. In this I cannot be mistaken, because he told me so expressly. He may have forgotten what he said to me, but the substance of the conversation is fresh in memory with myself, and I will endeavor to detail such portions of it, as will evince his prepossessions in favor of Mr. Adams, as well as his fixed intention to vote for him.

Mr. Adams, we all know, was elected on the 9th of February, 1825. The prevailing opinion, you will recollect, as early as January, 1824, if not earlier was, that none of the candidates would obtain a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, (261), and it was expected, as a matter of course, that the eventual election would devolve upon the house of representatives. The friends of Mr. Clay believed that he would go before the house as one of the three highest on the list of candidates; but this was not certain, and on the contrary it was reasonable to suppose that he might fail. In looking forward to a failure on his part, and to the possible events and consequences which might follow, I was frequently brought to consider which of the other three candidates ought to be preferred as a chief magistrate of the nation. It is enough to say, without dwelling upon matters concerning myself, that I concluded as early as February, 1824, to vote for Mr. Adams as a second choice in the event of Mr. Clay's exclusion from the house; subject at all times to a change of opinion, for such reasons as ought to influence the judgment of a public agent, desirous of discharging his public trusts faithfully and honestly; and intending at the proper season to consult fully and freely with the rest of my colleagues; holding myself at liberty all along to consider the claims of Mr. Crawford, if his health should be restored, which, however, I thought improbable, if not impossible. It so happened, that the honorable Robert Trimble, then a judge of the federal court for the district of Kentucky, and now one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, came to the city of Washington, in the month of February, 1824, and I well remember that I conversed with him freely upon the subject of the election. I informed him of my preference for Mr. Adams as a second choice, and explained to him the principles and views of policy which would govern me in making the selection. I gave him my opinion of Mr. Adams as a statesman, and probably went so far as to mention some of my objections to gen. Jackson. The recollections of judge Trimble on the subject have been asked for, and if received in time shall be enclosed.

My preference to Mr. Adams was strengthened by the occurrences of the session ending in May, 1824. It was manifest to me from what I saw and heard, that the bitterness of opposition to measures in favor of agriculture, internal improvements, and domestic manufactures had increased, and was increasing in the south, and I was satisfied that the American system of policy, including our western interests in it, could not be sustained in congress without the co-operation of members in favor of the system from the eastern states, as well as from the middle and the western states. I concluded, and rightly too I think, as time will show, that the best, if not the only way to ensure the success of the American system, and maintain our western interests in it, would be to elect Mr. Adams, if Mr. Clay should be defeated.

In this state of mind I met with Mr. Clay at Frankfort, in Kentucky, about the first of October, 1824. It was my impression at the time, from the news of the day, and other sources of information, that Mr. Crawford would get some sixty or seventy electoral votes, and that Mr. Clay would be left out of the house. We conversed for some time about the election; and in the course of conversation, after speaking freely to him about his own chances and prospects, I asked him which of the other candidates he would vote for in the event of a failure on his part: He said, that the event supposed would place him in a delicate attitude before the house and nation; that a choice among his competitors under any aspect of it, would be painful and embarrassing: That from recent information, the restoration of Mr. Crawford's health was entirely hopeless, and that he could not consistently with his principles vote for gen. Jackson, under any pos-

sible circumstances. I gave it as my opinion, that gen. Jackson was not qualified to fill the station, and discharge its multifarious and complicated duties, foreign and domestic: To this he agreed, and added, that the impartial world would probably consider Mr. Adams better qualified than either Jackson, Crawford, or himself: That at all events, (Crawford aside), the difference in point of qualification was so clear and obvious in favor of Adams, that his motives might be questioned by impartial men, if he should vote for Jackson; and that he would be unable to defend the vote, because in his own judgment it would afford just ground of censure.

He made several objections to gen. Jackson, and in the course of his remarks, expressed himself decidedly hostile to the selection of military men to administer the civil government of free nations. No nation, he said, had ever done it with impunity: The warnings of history were against it: He considered it a bad example, and a dangerous experiment, and declared that he would not give it the sanction of a precedent in our government by any act of his. He turned the conversation to the Seminole war, and to the occurrences connected with it—referred particularly to the constitutional principles which were brought forward and supported by himself and Mr. Lowndes and others in the course of the debate upon that subject, and declared that he could not consent to place gen. Jackson at the head of the nation, after seeing him trample on the constitution, and violate the rights of humanity, as he had done at the head of the army, in the progress of that war.

I made some reference to the supposed difference of opinion between himself and Mr. Adams about the treaty of Ghent. He said in reply, that it had been greatly magnified by the friends of his competitors for electioneering purposes—that it ought to have no influence in the vote which he might be called upon to give—that if he was weak enough to allow his personal feelings to influence his public conduct, there would be no change in his mind on that account, because he was then upon much worse terms with gen. Jackson about the Seminole war, than he could ever be with Mr. Adams about the treaty of Ghent—but that in the selection of a chief magistrate for the union, he would endeavor to disregard all private feelings, and look entirely to the interests of the country, and the safety of its institutions.

He spoke at large upon the subjects of agriculture, internal improvements, and domestic manufactures—said, that he was pledged to the nation in support of the American system of policy, and of all measures favorable to it—that his own election had been advocated by his friends in part upon that ground, and that he would consider it a duty to himself and friends to strengthen the great cause in which they were all engaged, as much as possible. In this respect he was satisfied, he said, that Mr. Adams was the best choice, and that if there was no other ground of preference he would feel himself bound on that account to vote for him.

I do not remember whether I informed Mr. Clay of my own preference for Mr. Adams at that time or not, but am inclined to think that I did not, and I am satisfied that I had not done so on any previous occasion. It is known to me, that Mr. Clay had a similar conversation, about the same period, with a citizen of Kentucky—who stands as high as any man in it—to whom he made known his intention to vote for Mr. Adams, and gave various reasons why he would do so, declaring at the same time, that he would not vote for gen. Jackson in any possible event. The reasons given by him to the gentleman alluded to, so far as they have been detailed to me, are similar to those which he assigned to me in favor of his preference for Adams. I am not authorized to name the person alluded to, but have no doubt that he would willingly furnish a statement of the conversation which Mr. Clay held with him, if it should be considered necessary or material.

I should have thought strange of it, if Mr. Clay had voted for gen. Jackson after saying what he did of military men, and military violence and rashness, in the debate upon the Seminole war; and still more strange after declaring—as he has often done in my hearing—in the most solemn manner, that the constitution had been trampled down and violated by the lawless arm of military power in that war; and stranger still, after advance-

ing the opinions and principles, and giving the votes which he did on that occasion; but, I should have been astonished beyond measure if he had supported general Jackson for the presidency, after what he said to me at Frankfort on the subject. A vote, so much at war with his principles and inclinations, and so entirely contrary to his better judgment, and his known avowed intentions would have left me in amazement, and I am bold to say, that I should have turned my back upon him and voted for Adams, even if I had been in a minority of the delegation from the state. I say, that I would have turned my back upon him, and I would certainly have done so, because, knowing what I did, I should have been compelled to doubt the integrity of his character, and the soundness of his political principles. *If he had voted for Jackson and taken office under him, my amazement would have had no limits.* A change of principles and preferences so sudden and singular, and so inconsistent with his previous character and conduct, could not have been explained upon the ordinary approvable motives of human action; and I should have been driven to suspect the existence of extraordinary seducements, and censurable compliances. Voting as he has done, I still consider him—as I always did—an able, independent, fearless statesman; uncorrupted, and incorruptible.

I am satisfied in my own mind, that the imputations of corruption made against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams by their enemies, are entirely groundless. Speaking for myself, I am bound to say in justice to both of them, that I have no knowledge of any fact or circumstance connected with them, or either of them, directly or indirectly, which throws a shade of doubt upon the fairness of their conduct in the election.

Some days after the election, Mr. Adams made an offer of the department of state to Mr. Clay, and requested a conference with him. The course pursued by Mr. Clay from that time, until he concluded to accept the office, forbids the belief that he had any previous assurances from Mr. Adams, or that there was any previous understanding between them on the subject.

With assurances of regard, I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,
DAVID TRIMBLE.

Tobias Watkins, esq.

Paris, (Ken.) August 13, 1827.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of my absence from home, I did not receive your letter of the 8th of July until after my return from the court at Columbus, Ohio, on Monday evening, the 9th instant.

You request me to state the substance of a conversation which took place between us at the city of Washington, in February or March, 1824, after having visited Mr. Crawford together, in relation to the then next presidential election.

The occasion has passed over in which a statement of that conversation would have been of any direct service to you; yet, as it may be some satisfaction to you to know what my recollection is of the conversation alluded to, I will state it.

While in the city, in February and March, 1824, I visited Mr. Crawford several times. I recollect, perfectly, that, on one occasion, you and I went together to pay him a visit of respect, as we both entertained for him a very high regard. In going to, and returning from Mr. Crawford's we conversed freely about his health, and on the subject of the approaching presidential election; and I have a distinct recollection of what passed, after leaving him, on our way to our lodgings, at Brown's. You asked me what I thought of Mr. Crawford's health, and of the probability of its restoration, so as to enable him to discharge the duties of president. I answered, that my opinion was decisively against the probability of his recovery, so as to be able to undergo the labors, and discharge the duties of the office; and that I thought his restoration, so as to justify his election, might be considered hopeless. I added my conviction that he could not recover, and that his life would be endangered until he quit his present office, and left the city with all its cares and troubles behind him. You expressed your entire concurrence; and remarked, that you had wished to know whether my deliberate views of his condition corresponded with those you had previously formed. The conversation turned upon the probability of the election of

president coming, ultimately, before the house of representatives. We concurred in opinion, that, from the number of candidates, it was improbable any one would have a majority of the electoral votes; and that if Mr. Crawford's friends continued to entertain hopes of his recovery, and to press his claims to the presidency, it was doubtful whether he or Mr. Clay would be left out of the house. You expressed the opinion that, (Clay aside), Mr. Adams was the safest and best choice, and that the friends of agriculture, internal improvements and domestic manufactures, ought to unite upon him in the event of Mr. Clay's exclusion from the house. You remarked, that you had once entertained some prejudices against Mr. Adams as a statesman, but that the more you had seen of him as a statesman, the more you had been convinced these prepossessions were not well-founded. You alluded to the tariff bill of 1824, then under discussion in congress; expressed your determination to support it as a system of protection to domestic manufactures; and said, if you should have to vote, as a member of the house of representatives in the election of president, you would vote for the man who, and whose friends you should think most favorable to what you called the American system. You said that Mr. Clay had been the great champion of that system; that if we lost him, you thought Mr. Adams and his friends, next most favorable to it; that you could not, and would not vote for any man who, and whose friends, you believed to be united in opposition to it; that some of Mr. Adams' friends were opposed to it, but many of them in favor of it, and that you believed his opinions were favorable to the system. I remarked, that it was, perhaps, too early to make up a decisive opinion, in the event of the election coming into the house of representatives;—that the views of men, and of parties, in reference to these great national interests of agriculture, internal improvements and domestic manufactures, would probably be further developed before the election. You answered, true; but that you had thought much upon the system for their encouragement and protection; that you had made up your opinion upon it; and you added, emphatically, "my creed is fixed as to the principles which must influence my decision."

In other conversations with me at the city, I understood you as indicating similar views; but in the particular conversation above detailed, you were more explicit than in any other; and the very emphatic manner in which you concluded your remarks, made a strong and lasting impression on my memory, and satisfied me, that in the events contemplated, you would vote for Mr. Adams, unless something should transpire before the election, to change your opinion of him, in reference to your favorite system.

With sentiments of sincere regard, your obedient servant,
ROBERT TRIMBLE.

David Trimble.

Bowling Green, 23d May, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d instant is received, in which you call my attention to the extract of a letter, said to be written by "a highly respectable Virginian," dated Nashville, 8th of March last, and which you recite as follows: "He, [gen. Jackson], told me this morning before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him, concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise, for him, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, the president. He most indignantly rejected the proposition, and declared he would not compromise himself, and unless most openly and fairly made the president, he would not receive it. He declared that he said to them, he would see the earth sink under him, before he would bargain or intrigue for it."

Previous to the receipt of yours, I had observed this extract in the papers. I viewed it as a sheer fabrication, another instance of the out pourings of that disappointed ambition, prejudice and envious malignity, which have been so bountifully heaped on Mr. Clay and some of his friends, for the last two years and a half; and such it seemed to me it ought to have been esteemed, so long as it rested alone on the authority of an anonymous writer.

For several reasons I do not think we ought to give credence to gen. Jackson's having made such a statement, without good proof of the fact. Viewing the publication in the light I have mentioned, I had not supposed any notice of it could be called for or expected.

I have no hesitation, however, in answering your inquiries. After reciting the above extract, you say to me, "If such a proposition were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to those of gen. Jackson, it must have been known to many persons, and the fact, therefore, may be ascertained. May I ask the favor of you to inform me whether you know or believe any such proposition was ever made? Or whether conditions, of any sort, were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend?"

To the first branch of the inquiry, my answer is, that I have no knowledge of any such a proposition, nor do I believe any such was ever made.

To the second I answer, that I neither know of, nor do I believe, that any "conditions, of any sort, were made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on compliance with which their vote was to depend."

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

FR. JOHNSON.

T. Watkins, esq.

Mason county, Ky. 12th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 2d of May last, addressed to me at Carlisle, in this state, having been duly received by my family, and handed to me on my return home a few days ago from the state of Mississippi, I hasten to give you the information required. As to the letter which is said to have been written by "a highly respectable Virginian," dated at Nashville, on the 8th day of last March, which first appeared in the Fayetteville Observer, stating that he, the writer, had been told that morning by the general, *before all his company*, that a proposition had been made by the friends of Mr. Clay to the friends of Jackson, that if they would promise *for him not* to put Mr. Adams in the seat of secretary of state, Clay and his friends would in *one hour* make him, Jackson, president, &c." I have to state, that I never heard or thought of such a proposition, until the letter of the "highly respectable Virginian" appeared in the public prints. Some time before the presidential vote was given in the house of representatives, I well remember to have heard it stated by some one, that in the event of the election of gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams would most probably be withdrawn from the national cabinet, and made governor of Massachusetts; that it was not likely that he *would accept* an appointment under the general if offered to him. Neither before, nor since that election, have I interchanged a word with Mr. Adams respecting it. But my opinion at that time was that if not elected, he would retire from the cabinet, as a matter of *choice*, and not of *necessity*. As *one of the friends* of Mr. Clay, I enter the most solemn protest against the right of the general, through his organ, the "highly respectable Virginian," or otherwise, to say that I would have assisted in making him president on the conditions stated. On the contrary, if I could have been made to believe that general Jackson would *not* have offered to Mr. Adams, the place which he had filled with so much ability under Mr. Monroe, *that belief* would have constituted in my mind a strong additional objection to the general's success. I should then have taken it for granted, that it was the intention of the general to surround himself with that class or party of politicians with whom he had in a great degree become identified, and between whom and myself there existed such a radical difference of opinion in relation to the great leading question of national policy. I allude to the *army, the anti-tariff and anti-internal improvement parties*. If it is intended to impose the belief that Mr. Clay's friends were desirous of obtaining that appointment *for him*, to the exclusion of Mr. Adams or otherwise, under gen. Jackson as *one of his friends*, I pronounce it a base and an infamous assault upon the motives and honor, so far as I am concerned or believe, of those who did not choose to support him for the presidency.

In reply to your second inquiry, I have to say that, if conditions of any sort were ever made by the friends of Mr. Clay to any person, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend, I knew nothing of it. Believing

that Mr. Clay would not have accepted an appointment under the general, I am at a loss to conjecture where, or from whom the authority for making such propositions could have been derived. But if any individual, calling himself the friend of Mr. Clay, did make proposals of such a character, why *not name the man*, and let him state to the public by what *authority* he made them? With great respect, I am dear sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS METCALFE.

T. Watkins, esq. 4th aud. treasury department.

Lancaster, Ky. 26th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d May, did not reach me until a day or two ago. You inquire whether I know any thing in relation to the following statement, said to have been made by "a highly respectable Virginian:" "He, gen. Jackson, told me this morning, before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him, concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise *for him*, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of secretary of state, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him, Jackson the president."

I know of no such proposition or intimation, nor have I a knowledge of any fact or circumstance which would induce me to believe Mr. Clay's friends, or any one of them, ever made such a proposition to the friends of gen. Jackson. With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. P. LETCHER.

T. Watkins, esq.

Greensburg, Ky. May 26, 1827.

DEAR SIR: Having been absent from home, for some time, yours of the 2d of this month was not received until a day or two since. You mention a letter said to have been written by "a highly respectable Virginian," dated at Nashville, 8th of March last, which first appeared in the Fayette Observer, in which general Jackson is represented as having said, before all his company, in reply to a question put to him by the Virginian, concerning the election of J. Q. Adams to the presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends, that if they would promise, *for him*, not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of the secretary of state, Clay and his friends would, in one hour, make him, Jackson, the president."

In answer to your inquiries on this subject, I will remark, that I have no reason to believe that any such proposition was made. Indeed no proposition, of any description, relating to the election of president, was made, so far as I know or believe, by Mr. Clay's friends to those of general Jackson, or of any other person. With great respect, your obedient servant,

RICHARD A. BUCKNER.

T. Watkins, esq.

Yellow Banks, 19th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I did not answer your letter of the 2d May last, and the apology I offer I expected general Jackson would have contradicted the report of the conversation he had with the "respectable Virginian," or that he would have designated the friend of Mr. Clay who made the proposition to make him president, if he would not make Mr. Adams secretary.

If I had not have been disappointed in my expectations, an answer from me would have been unnecessary.

General Jackson remains silent, and the only inference to be drawn is that he did have the conversation alluded to with the Virginian.

I now answer your inquiry, and say I know of no proposition made by the friends of Mr. Clay to the friends of general Jackson to make him president if he would not select Mr. Adams to the seat of secretary, and I do not believe a proposition of any kind was made, and I expect if the friend of the general should ever speak on this subject, he will be a second Kremer. Yours with respect,

P. THOMPSON.

T. Watkins, esq.

Baton Rouge, July 17, 1827.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 1st of May, in which you inquire whether I know or believe that the friends of Mr. Clay during the pendency of the last presidential election, proposed to the friends of gen. Jackson

to make him the president upon condition that he would not continue Mr. Adams secretary of state, I reply, that I have no knowledge of any proposition having been made by the friends of Mr. Clay, or any of them, to the friends of gen. Jackson, or to any other person, in relation to the election of president; or the proposition of conditions of any sort, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend; I believe the charge wholly destitute of truth. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. GURLEY.

Doctor T. Watkins.

St. Martinsville, Attakapas, La. 4th June, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I had seen the letter you alluded to in the public prints before I received yours of the 1st May. I cannot express the indignant feelings it excited. It is the fabrication of a desperate man, who, to obtain his object, dares to assert what he knows to be false. You ask me to say, whether I "know or believe that such a proposition was ever made, or whether conditions of any sort were proposed by the friends of Mr. Clay to any one, on a compliance with which their vote was made to depend." No honorable man can believe for a moment, that such a proposition was ever made, or such a condition stipulated. I was a friend of Mr. Clay's throughout the contest; I was in the confidence of all his friends, and I declare to God that I never heard of such a thing, until it was asserted by the disappointed adherents of general Jackson. I am not only ignorant of any such arrangements, but do not believe they ever existed. I know full well, that at the time the charge was made by general Jackson or his friends, that no person with whom I conversed believed Mr. Clay had acted improperly, except the adherents of gen. Jackson, who, I shall always believe, felt angry at Mr. Clay and his friends for having too much firmness in the first instance to be acted upon by their violence; and in the second instance, too much integrity and love of country to yield to a faction headed by a military chief, without talents, and whose life is a history of inamoralty, bloodshed and violation to the laws of God and of his country. I well recollect that the high-minded and honorable friends of Mr. Crawford, amongst whom I name the honorable Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, the hon. Mr. Stevenson of Virginia, the hon. Mr. Williams, Saunders, Edwards, of North Carolina, and others whom I could name, and amongst them the hon. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, in frequent conversations with me, repelled such charges as the effusions of disappointed men, and approved of the choice made by the friends of Mr. Clay, in preference to general Jackson. I regret now to see these gentlemen, all except Mr. Williams acting against their *then* opinions. I regret it the more, for I entertain for each of them the highest esteem, nor can I believe that they will persist in a course which will end in their support of gen. Jackson. I am not astonished at their opposing the administration, as it is friendly to "internal improvements and domestic manufactures," but I can never believe that they will give a preference to a man like gen. Jackson over our present chief magistrate.

I think the friends of Mr. Clay ought to contradict the base unfounded charge; as one, I am determined that such an accusation shall not rest upon me. If gen. Jackson does not establish his assertion, (which he cannot), he ought to stand forth to the world, as a proven base calumniator, as unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has a respect for virtue and for honor. Your obedient servant,

WM. BRENT.

P. S. You may use this letter as you think proper. I shall be at Washington about 15th July, when I will see you.

St. Genevieve, Missouri, August 2nd, 1827.

DEAR SIR: I saw some time since in the public prints, a letter said to have been written from Nashville, by a highly respectable Virginian, detailing a conversation held by him with gen. Jackson in relation to the last presidential election. I have since seen and perused a letter of general Jackson himself to Mr. Carter Beverly, of the 6th of June, on the same subject. I was one of the open and avowed friends of Mr. Clay, in the last presidential contest, and held one of the twenty-four

votes on that important occasion. So far, therefore, as I am implicated in the communication of the Virginian, and the letter of gen. Jackson, I deem it my duty to make the following statement, and place it in the hands of some gentleman at the seat of government to be used at discretion.

1. Neither Mr. Adams, nor his friends ever made any promises or overtures to me, nor did they hold out to me any inducements of any sort, kind or character whatever, to procure me to vote for Mr. Adams. Nor did Mr. Adams, or any of his friends, ever say or insinuate who would be placed at the head of the department of state, or any other department, in the event that Mr. Adams should be elected; nor do I believe any propositions were made to Mr. Clay or his friend by Mr. Adams or his friends—if there were, I know it not.

2. I was frequently with Mr. Crawford, but he never hinted at the presidential election. The friends of Mr. Crawford, including Thomas H. Benton, T. W. Cobb, Jesse B. Thomas, Lewis McLane, Mr. Van Buren, and others, did press me to vote for Mr. Crawford, which, (having lost Mr. Clay) I readily admit, I was inclined to do had his health been good, and would my vote have availed him. They urged, however, no reasons other than the promotion of virtue, talents and integrity; nor did I understand his friends as acting by the authority or consent of Mr. Crawford.

3. The friends of gen. Jackson, (including Thomas H. Benton, after he had abandoned Mr. Crawford), did urge me in the most impetuous manner to vote for gen. Jackson, but I did not understand them as doing so by the advice or consent of gen. Jackson, though they frequently said he would do great things for the west if elected; that he was a man of strong gratitude, and would go the whole for his friends and against his enemies.

4. I never exchanged one syllable with gen. Jackson, in person on the subject of the presidential election, neither before or after the election. I never made to gen. Jackson, or to any of his friends, any proposition in reference to the presidential election, either as regarded the appointment of Mr. Clay, or any other person to office, or the exclusion of Mr. Adams or any other person from office. I was never spoken to by Mr. Clay or any of his friends about making any proposition to gen. Jackson or his friends of any kind whatsoever; nor did I ever hear it insinuated or hinted that any proposition was made or intended to be made by Mr. Clay, or his friends, to general Jackson or his friends, or to any other candidate or their friends, for or relating to the presidency; and I do believe had any proposition been made, or intended to have been made by Mr. Clay, or his friends, from my intimacy and constant intercourse with them, I should have known or heard thereof.

5. I never consulted or advised with any one how I should vote, except with the two senators from my own state, and with Mr. Clay whose advice I voluntarily solicited. The answer of Mr. Clay to me when I requested his opinion and advice was substantially this: That I personally knew all the candidates well, that he would give no opinion that might go to the prejudice of any candidate, or operate to influence any elector; that all he would say was that I ought not to be hasty and commit myself, but wait till the last moment for advices from my state, to the legislature of which, then in session, I had applied for information on the subject of the election.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SCOTT.

T. Watkins, esq.

(B.)

Frankfort, September 3d, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 23d of July last, and cannot hesitate to give you the statement you have requested.

Sometime in the fall of 1824, conversing upon the subject of (the) then pending presidential election, and speaking in reference to your exclusion from the contest, and to your being called upon to decide and vote between the other candidates who might be returned to the house of representatives, you declared that you could not, or that it was impossible for you to vote for general Jackson, in any event. Such, I think, was nearly the language used by you, and, I am satisfied, contains the substance of

what you said. My impression is, that this conversation took place at captain Weisiger's tavern, in this town, not very long before you went on to congress in the fall preceding the last presidential election; and that the declaration made by you, as above stated, was elicited by some intimation that fell from me, of my preference for general Jackson over all the other candidates except yourself. It was one of the many casual conversations we had together upon the subject of that election, and various other subjects, and had entirely escaped from my mind, until my attention was particularly recalled to it after the election.

I will only add, sir, that I have casually learned from my friend, col. James Davidson, our state treasurer, (what you may probably have forgotten), that you conversed with him about the same time upon the same subject, and made to him, in substance, the same declaration that you did to me.

Notwithstanding the reluctance I feel at having my humble name drawn before the public, I could not, in justice, refuse to give you the above statement of facts, with permission to use it as you may think proper for the purpose of your own vindication.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.
J. J. CRITTENDEN.

Hon. H. CLAY, secretary of state.

Frankfort, 20th October, 1827.

SIR: During a visit you made to this place, in the fall of 1824, and, I think only a few days prior to your leaving Kentucky to attend the congress of the United States, you and myself were in conversation about the then pending presidential election; in the course of which I remarked, "Mr. Clay you will have to encounter some difficulty in making a selection amongst the candidates, should you be excluded from the house." You replied, "I suppose not much; in that event, I will endeavor to do my duty faithfully." I then observed, "I know you have objections to general Jackson, and rumor says, you have some to Mr. Adams, also—and the health of Mr. Crawford is said to be very precarious: these are the reasons which induce me to suppose there would be some difficulty. You, in reply, remarked, "I cannot conceive of any event that can possibly happen, which could induce me to support the election of gen. Jackson to the presidency: For, if I had no other objection, his want of the necessary qualifications would be sufficient." Your remarks made a strong and lasting impression on my mind; and, when the resolutions, instructing or senators, and requesting our representatives in congress, to vote for gen. Jackson, were under discussion in the house of representatives, I informed several of my friends, that I had had a conversation with you on the subject to which the resolution referred, and that I was convinced you would not support the general; and to George Robertson, esq. late speaker of the house of representatives of this state, I gave the substance of your remarks to me, and he concurred with me in the opinion that you could not, consistently, under any circumstances, vote for the general; and when the resolutions, above mentioned, were before the senate, (in which I then had the honor of a seat), I opposed them, and amongst other views I then took, I stated to that body, "that all the resolutions we could pass during the whole session, would not induce you to abandon what you conceived to be your duty, and that I knew you could not concur with the majority of the legislature on that subject." Yours, respectfully,

JAMES DAVIDSON.

H. Clay, esq.

Washington, November 17, 1827.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 26th, I have no hesitation to state the purport of the several conversations that I had with you in relation to the presidential election during the session of 1824-5.

I met you, for the first time on your return to Washington, in December 1824, on the Saturday or Sunday evening previous to the meeting of congress, and at that time we had a long and free conversation on the approaching election. I said to you, it was still uncertain whether you or Mr. Crawford would be returned to the house of representatives, but from the information I had, I believ-

ed you would receive the vote of Louisiana, and be returned as the third candidate.

I expressed to you some solicitude about the election, and, the hope that we should pass quietly through it; I said that I apprehended a protracted struggle; that while three candidates remained before the house, it would be difficult for either to obtain a majority. That the excitement which the contest naturally produced would daily increase, that the parties would become obstinate, that the people might be dissatisfied, and that some agitation might be produced. That for the character, as well as the tranquility of the country, it was desirable that we should pass through it safely.—You replied, that you would not permit the country to be disturbed a day on your account, that you would not allow your name to interfere with the prompt decision of the question by the house. I said, if it becomes necessary the country has a right to expect, and will expect that of you.

You informed me you had seen Mr. Crawford, that you had been shocked with his appearance, that, notwithstanding all you had heard, you had no idea of his actual condition. And, after expressing the sympathy which his misfortunes excited, you said he was incapable of performing the duties of the executive, and it was out of the question to think of making him president.

I remarked to you, that in all probability, the contest would be finally reduced to Mr. Adams and gen. Jackson; and the conversation turned upon their comparative merits and qualifications, and a long discussion ensued; you drew a parallel between them, in a manner I thought very just and respectful to both. You concluded by expressing a preference for Mr. Adams, which turned principally on his talents and experience in civil affairs. I alluded to your critical position between the two parties, and the great personal responsibility under which you would act. You said it was true, but it could not be avoided, it was a duty imposed by your situation, that you would meet it as any other public duty.

I intimated to you, that in the present stage, it would be improper to make known your sentiments; that there were strong motives for your not taking an active part in the contest. I suggested the relation in which you stood to the house, to the parties, and to the country, and said that great influence would be attributed to your opinion; that all parties would look to your course with interest, and that you would act under great responsibility. I thought there was no necessity for increasing the difficulty of your situation, by taking a part in the election, and that it would be better to let it take its course. I left you under the impression that you concurred in these views.

I saw you again on the return of the votes from Louisiana, by which it was ascertained that you were excluded from the house. I then took the liberty of repeating to you all that I had before said in regard to the course you ought to pursue. I urged the consideration of your being the presiding officer of the house, where new questions might arise during the election, and such other reflections as occurred to me. You said you were aware of the danger, as well as the delicacy of your position, and that you would leave your friends perfectly at liberty to exercise their own judgments. I will add that no instance came within my knowledge in which you deviated from this course. My opinion was, and still is, that you behaved with the greatest propriety, in the situation in which you were placed.

I conversed with you in a walk to the capitol on the instructions of the legislature of Kentucky. You still expressed your determination to vote for Mr. Adams. You said the legislature had no right to direct you in the discharge of your duty; that you had received no instructions to vote for gen. Jackson from your own district, that the instructions and letters you had received, directed you to pay no attention to the legislative instructions, but to act upon your own judgment and do the best for the country. You said you were not only free to choose, but you were under a great personal responsibility. That you would acquit yourself in the discharge of this duty, by making the best choice under all circumstances. That you believed Mr. Adams was the ablest and safest man, and you would act under that conviction.

I called on you on the morning of the publication of your card. You said that I would now see that the delicacy you had observed had procured no respect or for-

bearance towards you; you spoke with some indignation at the means which had been employed, as well as the motives of those by whom you were assailed. You spoke of anonymous letters full of abuse and menace, letters written at Washington, to be published at different places, and of the letter which had been noticed in your card, &c. I observed, you must expect all this. You must have foreseen that at some time the storm would burst on your head,—you must prepare to meet it firmly, and bear it patiently. A public man must rely upon the weight of his character, and the justice of his country; and I added that I still believed the course you had pursued in the election the most correct. You said you should continue as you had done to disregard newspaper and anonymous abuse, but this paper was published on the authority of a member of the house of representatives, and therefore deserved to be met openly.

In referring to the terms of this letter, you observed that you did not know that you would be offered a place in any administration, nor did you know who would compose the cabinet of either candidate. That you could not be the member of any cabinet that would require you to advocate principles different from those you had always maintained before the public, and for the support of which your public character was pledged.

On the tender of the office of secretary of state, you consulted with me on the acceptance or refusal of the office. You stated all the reasons private and public, for and against the acceptance, and asked my opinion. I said it was an occasion in which you ought to consult freely with your friends and act by their advice. My own opinion is, you must accept; in the situation in which you have been placed by circumstances you have no choice—and I suggested some reasons of a public nature why you ought to be a member of the cabinet.

After your nomination was confirmed, you informed me that you had requested gen. Harrison to move for a committee in the senate, if any thing occurred to make it necessary. I replied that I did not think any thing had occurred to require a committee on your part.

The foregoing is the purport of several conversations; I cannot pretend to preserve the language, but it is a true and faithful statement of the substance of your opinions and views so far as they were known to me.

I avail myself of the occasion, although not called for by your letter, to state that I had occasional communications with you and several of your friends in which the conversation was free and unreserved.

That no fact ever came to my knowledge, that could, in the slightest degree, justify the charge which has been exhibited. On the contrary, I know that your opinion did not undergo any change from the time I first saw you on your return to Washington. I have reason to believe that any silence and reserve which you observed during the contest, was dictated by a sentiment of delicacy to the candidates, and by a sense of self-respect, as well as of duty to the office you held in the house.

I will add, that during the present summer, I met with two gentlemen in the state of Mississippi, who voluntarily told me that they heard you express your decided preference of Mr. Adams at Lexington, before you left home for Washington. With great regard, your obedient servant,

J. S. JOHNSTON

Washington, December 8th, 1827.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your esteemed favor of the 7th inst. requesting me to state any recollection that I may have of a conversation which took place at your lodgings, concerning the election of president of the United States, I can say, I distinctly recollect that on the 20th December 1824, which was the day of my arrival here from the state of Louisiana to take my seat in the senate of the United States, I called on you the same evening, and in the course of a conversation, in which I informed you that you had lost the votes of Louisiana, I desired to know, who you intended to vote for as president; you then told me, without any hesitation, that you would vote for Mr. Adams in preference to gen. Jackson. With great respect, yours, respectfully,

D. BOULIGNY.

Washington, August 14th, 1827.

I certify that in the early part of the session of congress 24-5, I dined at the Columbian college with general La Fayette, Mr. Clay and others—on returning from that dinner to town, Mr. Clay and myself, (there being no other person with us), came in the same hack. During the ride our conversation turned on the then depending presidential election. I expressed myself, in the event of the contest being narrowed down to Mr. Adams and gen. Jackson, in favor of Mr. Adams; and Mr. Clay expressed a coincidence of opinion.

JAMES BARBOUR.

La Grange, Oct. 10, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: Having accidentally omitted the last opportunity to answer your most valued favor, August 10th, I avail myself of the next packet to offer my affectionate thanks, and request, as much as the pressure of business allows it, the very high gratification of your correspondence.

Your diplomatic accounts from Europe leave little to say; and although a member of that house, by courtesy, called representative, I am not the wiser nor shall I be the more useful for it. A dissolution of the house is much spoken of—the ministry are recording the new electoral lists in consequence of a late bill mingling the vote of election with the duties of juror, to which, however, some additions have been made. As the public mind is progressing, and several wilful errors have been forcibly rectified, a liberal opposition cannot fail to be more numerous: the question with government is—whether they will this year meet a larger minority, with a seven years new lease, or hereafter risk to have a majority against them, or at least a stronger opposition than that to which, in case of dissolution, they must now submit.

The account of the funerals of Mannel having been indicted before an inferior tribunal, and our speeches on his tomb making a part of the impeachment of the publishers, it became the duty of Mon. Lafitte, and myself to claim our share in the trial, which we could not obtain; but a judgment of the court, very properly and liberally worded, has acquitted the selected objects of the accusation. An appeal from that decision to the superior court, has, it is said, taken place.

The intervention of three great powers in the affairs of Greece seem to promise a respite, although it has not prevented the arrival of an Egyptian fleet and a body of soldiers. There is, however, some good in the notification made by the French and English admirals impeding further progress. The mediation has been accepted by the Greeks. The Ottoman porte hitherto refuses it. So far, they oblige the mediators to commit themselves a little more, and if they are sincere, the porte must yield at last. It is obvious to every looker on, that those powers are jealous of liberty, of complete emancipation, and jealous of each other. If any body can play the difficult game, it must be Capo D'Istria, who is now on his third station, that of Paris, before he proceeds to the presidential chair. He unites in his person an exclusive co-incidence of happy circumstances. After he has managed those discordant elements, there will be other discordances to be managed at home, for which he also seems to be the proper and exclusive man. Upon the whole, the existence of Greece is rather more secured than it has been of late.

I have received a letter from our friend Poinsett, and cannot but observe with him the general and especial attempts that have been lately directed against the peace, harmony, and institutions of the republican states of South America and Mexico. It is very natural to see the republican minister of North America, but to those monarchial and aristocratical factions. That the imputation is given from Europe, is not, I think, to be questioned; but I have received with deep regret the part of your letter alluding to a man whose glory, great talents, and hitherto experienced patriotism I have delighted to cherish. Several painful informations had reached me, which, altogether, and many more besides, could not weigh so much with me as your own sense of the matter. I beg you to continue to write on the subject, and on every matter relative to public concerns, to my friends

and particularly to you who know, my old, grateful, and sincere affection.

Blessed as I have lately been with the welcome, and conscious, as it is my happy lot to be, of the affection and confidence of all parties, and all men in every party within the United States, feelings which I most cordially reciprocate, I ever have thought myself bound to avoid taking any part in local or personal divisions. Indeed, if I thought that in these matters my influence could be of any avail, it should be solely exerted to depreciate, not by far, the free, republican, and full discussion of principles and candidates, but those invidious slanders which, although they are happily repelled by the good sense, the candor, and in domestic instances, by the delicacy of the American people, tend to give abroad incorrect and disparaging impressions. Yet that line of conduct, from which I must not deviate, except in eminent cases now out of the question, does not imply a forgetfulness of facts, nor a refusal to state them occasionally. My remembrance concurs with your own on this point; that, in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the presidential candidature, and after having expressed my abovementioned motives of forbearance, I, by way of a confidential exception, allowed myself to put a simple unqualified question respecting your electioneering guess, and your intended vote. Your answer was that, in your opinion, the actual state of health of Mr. Crawford had limited the contest to a choice between Mr. Adams and gen. Jackson, that a claim founded on military achievements did not meet your preference, and that you had concluded to vote for Mr. Adams. Such has been, it not the literal wording, at least the precise sense of a conversation which it would have been inconsistent for me to carry further and not to keep a secret, while a recollection of it, to assist your memory, I should not now deny, not only to you as my friend, but to any man in a similar situation.

Present my affectionate respects to Mrs. Clay—remember me to all your family, and to our friends in Washington. I will write by the same packet to the president. Believe me forever, your sincere and obliged friend,
LAFAYETTE.

(C.)

Rockville, Nov. 3, 1827.

DEAR SIR: You requested me to state the expressions used by gen. Call on his way to congress in 1824, touching the contemplated vote of Mr. Clay for president. In the annexed statement, I have complied with your request. There was much other conversation, but I have confined myself strictly to your inquiry. Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN BRADDOCK.

B. S. Forest, esq.

Rockville, Montgomery county, (Md.) Nov. 3, 1827.

In the fall of the year 1824, I saw gen. Call and several other gentlemen, members of congress, on their way to Washington, at a tavern in Rockville; they were conversing on the subject of the presidential election, and when the vote which Mr. Clay would probably give was spoken of, gen. Call declared that the friends of gen. Jackson did not expect Mr. Clay to vote for him, and if he did so, it would be an act of duplicity upon his part.

JOHN BRADDOCK.

In stating the declaration of gen. Call on the subject of Mr. Clay's vote, I have omitted an expletive which should have been introduced before the word duplicity. Save that the foregoing is literally his language. J. B.

(D.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 2, 1827.

SIR: In answer to yours of yesterday's date, requesting me to state to you the particulars of some remarks which you were informed I had heard gen. Jackson use on the subject of the last presidential election. I have to state that on my way down the Ohio from Wheeling to Cincinnati in the month of March, 1825, on board the steam boat general Neville among many other passengers, were gen. Jackson and a number of gentlemen from Pennsylvania, some of whom remarked to the general that they regretted that he had not been elected president instead of Mr. Adams. General Jackson replied that if he would have made the same promises and

offers to Mr. Clay that Mr. Adams had done, he (gen. Jackson), would then, in that case, have been in the presidential chair, but he would make no promises to any; that if he went to the presidential chair he would go with clean hands and uncontrolled by any one.

These remarks were made by gen. Jackson in the hearing of Mr. James Parker, of Chester county—Mr. Wm. Crowdsill of this city, and myself, and a number of other gentlemen unknown to me.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.

DANIEL LARGE.

Samuel Wetherill, Esq.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1827.

The statement made by Mr. Daniel Large in the prefixed letter, is a faithful account of gen. Jackson's conversation on the occasion alluded to.

WILLIAM CROWSDILL.

In the winter of 1826—7, Mr. Thos. Sloan, of Brownsville, Pa. in a conversation in my bar room respecting the election of the president of the U. States, and of the corrupt bargain and intrigue which procured his election, expressed his opinion to be that such practices had been resorted to by Mr. Clay and his friends, and justified his belief, by stating that gen. Jackson had informed him so, in a conversation with him at Brownsville, and which was in substance the same since communicated to the public by gen. Jackson.

I further certify, that I lately wrote to Mr. Sloan, requesting him to give a certificate of gen. Jackson's statement to him, but have not received his answer.

RICHARD SIMMS.

Wheeling, Dec. 19, 1827.

In the winter of 1826—7, Mr. Thos. Sloan of Brownsville, in a conversation in my presence, respecting the election of the present president of the U. States, and of the corrupt bargain and intrigue which procured his election, expressed his opinion to be that such practices had been resorted to by Mr. Clay; and justified his belief by relating a conversation which he had had on that subject with gen. Jackson at Brownsville, on his return home from Washington city, after the election. Mr. Sloan rehearsed at length the statement made to him by the general, and which was in substance the same since communicated to the public by gen. Jackson. Mr. Sloan further said that a company, of which he was one had met the gen. near to Brownsville, and escorted him into town, which was the occasion on which he had made the communication referred to.

ALDEN R. HOWE.

Wheeling, Va. Dec. 19th, 1827.

(E.)

MR. BRENT'S STATEMENT.

(See Niles' Register, Vol. 28, page 25.)

From the National Journal.

[It appears that previous to the publication of the annexed statement, a copy of it was sent to Mr. Kremer by Mr. Brent, with a request that he would examine it, and if he discovered any inaccuracies, suggest such alterations as he should deem necessary.]

February 25, 1825.

I state without hesitation, that on the day on which the debate took place in the house of representatives, on the proposition to refer Mr. Clay's communication respecting "Mr. Kremer's card" to a committee, I heard Mr. Kremer declare at the fire place, in the lobby of the house of representatives, in a manner and language which I believed sincere, that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonor in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as president, or that he had transferred, or could transfer, the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay, and that his (Mr. Kremer's) letter never was intended to convey the ideas given to it. The substance of the above conversation I immediately communicated to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dwight of Massachusetts, of the house of representatives.

W. M. BRENT, (of Lou.)

I was present, and heard the observations, as above stated, in a conversation between Mr. Brent and Mr. Kremer.

PETER LITTLE, (of Md.)

Mr. Digges who was present when the conversation referred to took place, has affirmed the truth of Mr. Brent's statement, as follows;

March 1, 1825.

In the National Journal I perceive my name mentioned as to a conversation which took place in the lobby of the house of representatives, between Mr. Brent, of Lou. and Mr. Kremer, and I feel no hesitation in saying that Mr. Brent's statement in the paper of this day, is substantially correct.

WM. DUDLEY DIGGES.

Extract from a letter from Joseph Kent, governor of Maryland, to a gentleman of Frankfort, Kentucky, dated *Rosemont, May 15th, 1827.*

"I have seen so little of late from your state upon the subject of politics, that I do not know whether the violence of the opposition to the present administration has extended itself among you or not. Our friend Mr. Clay appears to be the chief object of persecution with the opposition. They are with great industry conducting a systematical attack upon him, which commenced with the Kremer story, which was an entire fabrication. At the time the plot opened I was a member of the house of representatives, and heard Kremer declare he never designed to charge Mr. Clay with any thing dishonorable in his life."

"The old man, naturally honest, was imposed on at the time by a powerful influence, and constrained to act his part in an affair, which, from beginning to end, was as much a fiction as the Merry Wives of Windsor, or the School for Scandal. The attack on Mr. Clay during the late session of congress, by general Saunders, as far as I could judge from the debate as published, proved an entire abortion, and I hardly know which surprised me most, the folly of the attack, or the inconsistency of the general. You have seen, no doubt, that Mr. F. Johnson stated in his reply to general Saunders, that at the time of the presidential election in the house of representatives, he, gen. S. was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to gen. Jackson. In confirmation of what Mr. Johnson has stated, I well remember that not ten minutes before the election gen. Saunders came to me with an anxious countenance, discovering deep concern indeed, and used these emphatic words—"I hope to God you may be able to terminate the election on the first ballot, for fear we from North Carolina may be forced to vote for gen. Jackson." North Carolina, you know, voted in the house of representatives for Mr. Crawford, whose prospect of success was hopeless, although the electors of that state gave their votes in favor of gen. Jackson. Knowing the deep interest you have always taken in Mr. Clay's welfare, I have been induced to give you for your personal satisfaction, these particulars. Mr. Clay I have known intimately for sixteen years; his public career is completely identified with every event of the country from that period to the present time, whether in peace or war. During the late war I have seen the house of representatives, after having gone out of committee of the whole, return to it again, for the sole purpose of affording Mr. Clay an opportunity (then speaker) of putting down the desperate and infuriated advocates of British tyranny, insult and injury. But his enemies say Mr. Adams bargained with him. This is assertion without proof, and is destitute of truth, as it is of manly frankness. His superior qualifications placed him in the department of state, and history furnishes no instance, when so superior a man ever had to bargain for a high station, for which his peculiar fitness was evident to every one. In Maryland the administration is daily gaining ground, and by the time the election occurs, I hope we shall be able to present an undivided front in their support."

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. The convention of delegates appointed by the people of N. Carolina, favorable to the re-election of Mr. Adams, represented thirteen out of the fifteen electoral districts. William Davidson, esq. was appointed chairman, and J. Gales, esq. secretary. Mr. Gaston opened the business of the meeting with a brief address; and the convention proceeded to the nomi-

nation of electors of president and vice president as follows:

Electoral districts and electors.

1. Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford and Hayward—col. Isaac T. Avery, of Burke.
2. Wilkes, Iredell, Surry and Ashe—Dr. Abner Franklin, of Iredell
3. Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln—Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln.
4. Rowan, Davidson and Montgomery—Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery.
5. Rockingham, Stokes and Caswell—Dr. Andrew Bowman, of Stokes.
6. Randolph, Guilford and Chatham—Gen. Alexander Grey, of Randolph.
7. Richmond, Anson, Robeson, Moore and Cumberland—Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Cumberland.
8. Pierson, Orange and Granville—Dr. James S. Smith, of Orange.
9. Wake, Johnston and Wayne—Col. William Hinton, of Wake.
10. Warren, Franklin, Halifax and Nash—Edward Hall, of Franklin.
11. Bertie, Northampton, Hertford and Martin—Sam. Hyman, of Martin.
12. Pasquotank, Gates, Chowan, Perquimons, Camden and Currituck—Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank.
13. Beaufort, Edgecomb, Pitt, Washington, Tyrell and Hyde—General William Clarke, of Pitt.
14. Craven, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Carteret and Onslow—William Blackledge, of Craven.
15. Bladen, Sampson, Columbus, Duplin, New Hanover and Brunswick—Daniel E. Kenan, of Duplin.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people, on the approaching election of president and vice president.

A resolution passed the house of representatives of Georgia, on the 19th ult. nominating William H. Crawford as a candidate for the office of vice president of the United States. But the senate refused to concur in this resolution, not deeming it advisable to make any nomination for that office. Both houses, however, agreed to support general Jackson for the presidency.

The Augusta, (Geo.) Chronicle, in commenting upon and disapproving the nomination by the house of representatives of Georgia, of Mr. Crawford as a candidate of the "Jackson party" for the vice-presidency, thus concludes its observations:

"Several of Mr. Crawford's most prominent friends in this state, still avow their preference of Mr. Adams, who was the acknowledged second choice of his party at the last election; and if we mistake not, such will be shewn, ere long, to be the real sentiments of Mr. Crawford himself, notwithstanding the declarations which have been made to the contrary."

The house of representatives of Delaware being equally divided on the presidential question, could not elect a speaker. They balloted from Tuesday to Saturday, 10 against 10, and then broke up informally, *à die.* The absent member, who was sick, addressed a letter to the tellers, declaring his attachment to the present administration, and stating that he would vote for Dr. Morris, the administration candidate for speaker. The conduct of some of the members of the house is severely spoken of—and it is said that they have disappointed their constituents.

Elections have lately been held in Lancaster and Adams counties, Pennsylvania, to fill vacancies in the house of representatives, caused by the decease of members elect—and in each, a gentleman friendly to the administration was chosen—as follows, in Lancaster Mr. Hoffman had 1,603 votes, but two "Jackson candidates" were run, one received 1,494 and the other 948. In Adams county, Mr. McSherry had a majority of 284 votes over his "Jackson" opponent. The city election in Pittsburgh turned decidedly on the presidential question. The contest was an ardent one, and about one third more votes than usual were taken. The highest on the "administration ticket" received 537, highest on the "Jackson" 401—average majority in favor of the "administration ticket" 138.

The legislature of Maryland met on Monday week. The house of delegates elected Mr. Chapman speaker

by 41 votes against 35 given to Mr. Thomas, and one blank. Gen. Murriet was chosen speaker of the senate, in the place of Mr. Lloyd, who resigned that station on account of bad health. On the 7th inst. gov. Kent was re-elected, without opposition, except one vote given to a gentleman who was not a candidate, and 12 blank votes—he had 30 votes. Messrs. Martin, Stuart, Davis, Estep and Jones, were elected members of the council. Messrs. Davis and Estep are new members. The governor and council, except Mr. Jones, are "friendly to the administration."

A convention of delegates, appointed at meetings of the people, friendly to the present administration, was held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 28th ult. Jeremiah Morrow, president, and William Doherty and Thomas Corwin secretaries. They agreed to recommend the following electoral ticket:

Jeremiah Morrow, Warren; Peter Hitchcock, Georgia; William Rufin, Hamilton; James McBride, Butler; Joseph Hawkins, Preble; Benjamin Whiteman, Green; John Smith, Highland; Duncan McArthur, Ross; Ralph Osborn, Franklin; William Kendall, Scioto; Isaac Vanhorn, Muskingum; John Patterson, Belmont; John McLaughlin, Jefferson; William Fogle, Stark; Aaron Wheeler, Ashtabula; Ebenezer Lane, Huron.

A similar convention was held at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 17th December. It consisted of nearly 300 members from 60 counties. Gen. James Garrard, president, and gen. Thomas Bodley, and Thomas Helm, esq. secretaries. The following tickets were agreed upon and recommended to the support of the friends of the administration in the several districts, as electors of president and vice-president of the United States.

For the southern district—Christopher Tompkins, of Barren; Ephraim M. Ewing, of Logan; Alney McLean, of Meck lenburg, and John Anderson, of Graves. For the middle district—Thomas Eve, of Knox; Thomas G. Howard, of Madison; Gabriel Slaughter, of Mercer; Joseph Allen, of Breckenridge; and Burr Harrison, of Nelson. For the northern district—John M. McConnell, of Greenup; David Payne, of Mason; Thomas Bodley, of Fayette; Richard Southgate, of Campbell; and Richard Taylor, of Franklin.

Some discussion took place in the convention upon the expediency of nominating a candidate for the vice presidency; but the prevailing sentiment appeared to be, that it was not expedient for the convention to make a nomination; and the convention, trusting that the electors nominated, will vote for that candidate who shall be most acceptable to the friends of the present administration throughout the union, declined acting on that subject.

The convention also nominated Gen. Thomas Metcalfe, for governor, and Joseph R. Underwood, esq. for lieutenant-governor.

Gen. Root has been re-elected speaker of the house of assembly in New York, without regular opposition—for him 114 votes, 4 blanks and 3 scattering. Mr. Segur was elected clerk by 117 votes and 4 blanks.

The Pennsylvania political conventions met at Harrisburg on the 4th and 8th inst. We have an account of the proceedings of the former, but those of the latter have not yet reached us.

The convention of the 4th was composed of delegates from 43 of the 51* counties of the state, amounting to 112 persons, and convened for the support of the present administration of the United States. Judge Burnside, of Centre county, was president, Samuel Wetherill, of Philadelphia, and Archibald Bard, of Franklin county, vice presidents—and Charles Israel, of Alleghany, and David Schulze, of York, secretaries.

Among other proceedings, the following were nominated as electors of president and vice president.

Gabriel Hiestor, of Dauphin county, and John Reed, of Washington county. [For the state at large.]

1st. district, Charles Penrose, county of Philadelphia, 2nd district, Samuel Wetherill, city of Philadelphia, 3d district, Guy Bryan, county of Philadelphia, 4th district, Samuel Dale, Lancaster county—David Townsend, Chester county, and Pierce Crossby, of Del. county.

*It is stated that all but two counties appointed delegates—but that the distance of some, with the severity of the season, prevented their attendance.

5th district, Philip Reed, of Montgomery county, 6th district, Jacob Goodhart, of Lebanon county, 7th district, George Schall, of Berks county, and George Raush, of Schuylkill county.

8th district, William Watts, of Bucks county, and George Weber, of Northampton county.

9th district, George Dennison, of Luzerne, Daniel Montgomery, of Columbia, William Wilson, of Lycoming.

10th district, James S. Mitchell, of York county, 11th district, John Reed, of Cumberland, John Hershberger, of Franklin county.

12th district, Conrad Bucher of Huntingdon county; 13th district, Henry Black, of Somerset county; 14th district, Jeremiah Kendall, of Fayette county; 15th district, Thomas McCall, of Washington county; 16th district, Francis McClure, of Alleghany county; and Jacob Mechling, of Butler county.

17th district, John Lobingier, of Westmoreland county; 18th district, John Leech, of Mercer county.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted—*Resolved*, That our distinguished fellow citizen, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, now secretary of the treasury of the United States, be, and he hereby is, recommended to the citizens of the United States as a candidate for the office of vice president.—The various and important stations which he has ably and honorably filled; the sound principles he has on all occasions, and in all stations, displayed; the singular and distinguished ability with which he has advocated "the American system," and the watchful care, as well as enlightened skill, with which he has presided over the treasury department, are the best pledges which can be given to the American people, that he will, in every station, sedulously devote his time and his talents to promote the prosperity and happiness of his country.

Many other proceedings were had, which we have not room to notice. Committees of vigilance were appointed in each county, and an address to the people agreed upon. A committee addressed a polite note to gov. Shulze, stating that his name, either for the vice presidency, or to be placed on the electoral ticket, would be very acceptable to the convention—but he declined a nomination for either, feeling it his duty, as governor of Pennsylvania, as far as might be in his power, "to soothe and allay, rather than aggravate the asperities which necessarily will appertain to the approaching presidential canvass."

PROTECTION OF MANUFACTURES. We have many times congratulated our readers on the "glorious invention" of taking the yeas and nays. We believe that the United States—perhaps Pennsylvania, has the honor of having discovered this strong link between representatives and constituents, and the happy means of insuring that precious quality among republicans, RESPONSIBILITY.

Believing that it is important, at "the present, momentous crisis," that the people should be afforded all possible light to judge of the motives as well as of the doings of their representatives in congress, in relation to the great subject which now interests all parts of the U. States, and all parties—we have taken no small pains to prepare the three following tables for the people's use. It would be imprudent to say, that they are *absolutely* correct, though they have been carefully made out and examined—the several different points embraced in them rendering error easy, and difficult of detection, in all cases.—But they cannot vary materially from truth; and we recommend the whole matter to the serious consideration of every person accustomed to reflect upon causes to produce effects.

TABLE NO. I.

Yeas and nays on the resolution proposed by the committee on manufactures on the 31st ult. and passed as modified, shewing the vote of each member present and the state to which he belongs; and, if members of the last congress, the vote of each upon the woollens bill, in February last, provided they were present, and voted on both the resolution and the bill.

[The names of the gentlemen who were members of the last and present congress are printed in roman—those of the new members in *italic*.]

<i>Names.</i>	On the re-solution.	On the woollens bill.	<i>Names.</i>	On the re-solution.	On the woollens bill.	<i>Names.</i>	On the re-solution.	On the woollens bill.
MAINE.			NEW JERSEY.			SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Mr. Anderson,	Y	N	Wright,	Y		Long,	N	N
Butman,	N	N	NEW JERSEY.			Sawyer, ab.		
McIntyre,	N	N	Mr. Condit,	N	Y	Shepherd,	Y	
O'Brien,	N	N	Mr. Holcombe, ab.			Turner,	Y	
Ripley,	Y	N	Pierson,	N		Williams, ab.		
Sprague,	N	Y	Swann,	N	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Wingate,	N		Thompson, ab.			Mr. Carter,	Y	N
N. HAMPSHIRE.			Tucker,	N	Y	Davis,	Y	
Mr. Barker,	N		DELAWARE.			Drayton,	Y	N
Bartlett,	N	Y	Mr. John's,	N		Hamilton,	Y	N
Brown,	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA.			McDuffie,	Y	N
Healy,	N	Y	Mr. Addams,	Y	N	Martin,	Y	
Harvey,	Y	Y	Anderson,	N		Mitchell,	Y	N
Whipple,	N	Y	Barlow,	Y		Nuckolls,	Y	
VERMONT.			Buchanan,	Y	N	Tucker, ab.		
Mr. Buck,	N		Coulter,	Y		GEORGIA.		
Hunt,	N		Forward,	Y	Y	Mr. Floyd,	Y	
Mullary,	N	Y	Frey,	Y		Fort,	Y	
Swift,	N		Green,	Y		Haynes,	Y	N
Wales,	N	Y	Ingham,	Y	N	Gilmer,	Y	
MASSACHUSETTS.			Kremer,	Y	N	Lumpkin,	Y	
Mr. Allen,	N	Y	King,	Y		Thompson,	Y	N
Bailey,	N	Y	Lawrence,	N	Y	1 vacancy.		
Bates,	N		Miller, ab.			KENTUCKY.		
Crowninshield	N	Y	Miner,	N	Y	Mr. Backner,	N	N
Davis, ab.			Mitchell,	Y	Y	Clark,	N	Y
Dwight,	N	Y	McKean,	Y	Y	Daniel,	Y	
Everett,	N	Y	Orr,	Y	Y	Lecompte,	Y	N
Gorham,	N		Ramsey,	Y		Letcher,	N	N
Hodges,	N		Sergeant, ab.			Lyon,	N	
Locke,	N	Y	Stephenson,	Y	N	Metcalf,	N	Y
Reed,	N	Y	Sterigere,	Y		McHatton,	Y	N
Richardson,	N		Stewart,	N	Y	Moore,	Y	N
Varnum, ab.			Sutherland, ab.			Wickliffe,	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND.			Van Horne,	Y	Y	Yancey,	Y	
Mr. Burgess,	N	Y	Wilson, ab.			1 vacancy.		
Peace,	N	Y	Wolf,	Y	Y	TENNESSEE.		
CONNECTICUT.			MARYLAND.			Mr. Bell,	Y	
Mr. Baldwin,	N	Y	Mr. Barney,	Y	Y	Blair, ab.		
Barber,	N	Y	Dorsey,	Y	ab.	Crockett, ab.		
Ingersoll,	N	Y	Gale,	Y		Desh,	Y	
Merwin,	N	Y	Kerr,	Y	N	Isnaeks,	Y	N
Phelps,	N	Y	Little,	N	Y	Lea,	Y	
Plant,	N		Sprigg,	Y		Marable,	Y	N
NEW YORK.			Washington,	N		Mitchell,	Y	N
Mr. Barnard,	N		Weems, ab.			Polk,	Y	N
Belden,	Y		Wilson, ab.			OHIO.		
Bunner,	Y		VIRGINIA.			Mr. Bartley,	N	Y
Cambreleng,	Y	N	Mr. Allen, ab.			Beecher,	N	Y
Chase,	N		Alexander,	Y	N	Creighton,	N	
Clark,	Y		Areher,	Y	N	Davenport,	N	
Dickinson,	N		Armstrong,	Y	N	Findlay,	Y	N
Larll,	Y		J. S. Barbour,	Y	N	McLean,	N	Y
Garnsey, ab.			P. P. Barbour,	Y		Russell,	N	
Garnvo,	Y		Bassett,	Y	N	Sloane,	N	Y
De Graff,	Y		Claiborne,	Y	N	Stanbery,	Y	
Hallock,	N	Y	Davenport,	Y	N	Vance,	N	Y
Hobbie,	Y		Floyd,	Y	N	Vinton,	N	Y
Hoffman,	N	N	Lester,	N		Whittlesey,	N	Y
Johnson, ab.			Maxwell,	N		Woods,	N	Y
Keese,	Y		Mercer,	Y	N	Wright,	N	Y
Markell,	N	Y	McCoy,	Y	N	LOUISIANA.		
Martindale,	N	Y	Newton,	N	N	Mr. Brent,	Y	N
Marvin,	N	Y	Randolph,	Y	ab.	Gurley,	Y	N
Mages,	Y		Rives,	Y	N	Livingston,	Y	N
Maynard,	N		Roane,	Y		MISSISSIPPI.		
Oakley,	Y		Smyth,	Y		Mr. Haile,	Y	N
Van Rensselaer,	N	ab.	Stevenson,	sp.		INDIANA.		
Storrs,	N	Y	Taliferro, ab.			Mr. Blake,	N	
Strong,	N	Y	Trezvant,	Y	N	Jennings,	N	N
Storer,	Y		NORTH CAROLINA.			Smith,	N	
Taylor,	N	sp.	Mr. Alston,	Y	N	ILLINOIS.		
Tracy,	N		Barringer,	Y	N	Mr. Duncan,	Y	
Verplank,	Y	N	Bryan,	Y	N	ALABAMA.		
Ward,	Y	Y	Carson, ab.			Mr. Moore,	Y	N
J. J. Wood,	N		Conner,	Y	N	McKee,	Y	N
S. Wood,	N	Y	Culpeper,	N		Owen,	Y	N
Woodcock,	N		Hall,	Y		MISSOURI.		
			Holmes,	Y	N	Mr. Bates,	N	

TABLE NO. II.

Notes on the resolution proposed by the committee on manufactures, distributed among the several states.

	FOR.	AGAINST.	ABSENT.	WHOLE NO.
Maine	2	5	0	7
New Hampshire	1	5	0	6
Vermont	0	5	0	5
Massachusetts	0	11	2	13
Rhode Island	0	2	0	2
Connecticut	0	6	0	6
New York	15	17	2	34
New Jersey	0	4	2	6
Pennsylvania	18	4	4	26
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Maryland	5	2	2	9
Virginia	16	3	3*	22
North Carolina	8	2	3	13
South Carolina	8	0	1	9
Georgia	6	0	1	7
Kentucky	6	5	1	12
Tennessee	7	0	2	9
Ohio	2	12	0	14
Louisiana	3	0	0	3
Mississippi	1	0	0	1
Indiana	0	3	0	3
Illinois	1	0	0	1
Alabama	3	0	0	3
Missouri	0	1	0	1
	102	88	23	213

The results from the preceding table are striking and important. The following are some of the chief things that will arrest the attention of those who consider it:

Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, gave *sixty-four* votes on the resolution—*fifty-seven* for and *seven* against it. These states have always been opposed to the protection of domestic industry, by means of duties on importation, and have acted consistently. Of the 57 votes for the resolution, one was given by a gentleman favorable to the system—but of the 7 who voted against the resolution, at least 4 so acted because of the principle involved in it, being opposed to the protection sought for; then, these 5 special votes being deducted, 56 members from the anti-tariff states stood against three from the same states. The character of the resolution cannot then be doubted, as being hostile to the system. It is written as with "a pencil of light." And there is a valuable old saying, "tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you what you are." Pennsylvania, hitherto forming the phalanx in favor of domestic industry—18 to 4, joined the members from the south who have always heretofore, as with the heart and soul of one man, voted against her and her favorite principles. *Facilis d e novo*, &c. But we trust that step will be recovered. On the tariff question, there cannot remain an union between Pennsylvania and Virginia, unless one or the other clearly surrenders principle, in some *quid pro quo*.

TABLE NO. III.

Showing the votes of the members of the last, and who are also members of the present congress, for or against the woollens bill, and for and against the resolution of the committee on manufactures—by states:

	The woollen's bill.		The resolution.		Present on both votes.
	FOR.	AGAINST.	FOR.	AGAINST.	
Maine	1	3	2	2	4
N. Hampshire	5	0	1	4	5
Vermont	2	0	0	2	2
Massachusetts	7	0	0	7	7
Rhode Island	2	0	0	2	2
Connecticut	5	0	0	5	5
New York	8	3	3	8	11
New Jersey	3	0	0	3	3
Pennsylvania	9	5	11	3	14
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	2	2	3	1	4
Virginia	0	13	12	1	13
North Carolina	0	6	1	5	6

*Including the speaker, who did not vote.

South Carolina	0	5	5	0	5
Georgia	0	2	2	0	2
Kentucky	2	6	4	4	8
Tennessee	0	4	4	0	4
Ohio	9	1	1	9	10
Louisiana	0	3	3	0	3
Mississippi	0	1	1	0	1
Indiana	0	1	0	1	1
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	3	3	0	3
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0

This table shows a remarkable degree of steadiness among the *old* members, (except in Pennsylvania), their votes on the woollens bill being compared with those on the resolution. There is only *one* change in each of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Indiana, for various causes; *two* changes in Kentucky, and *sic* in Pennsylvania alone, all the latter *for* the resolution. The rest of the states having *old* members, to wit, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, shew no change. It should, however, be observed, that one gentleman of New York who voted for the woollens bill also voted for the resolution—and that another voted against both.

We have seen the votes on the resolution distributed among the "friends of the administration," and of "gen. Jackson." We have not yet drawn such lines as these—nor are they necessary. We go for the system, the whole system, and nothing but the system, to which the resolution is *decidedly hostile*, being introduced by an anti-tariff member of the committee, Mr. Martin, of S. Carolina, and receiving a majority of all the votes which it obtained from the anti-tariff states; but if the resolution had thus appeared to *all* the members at the time when voted for, we think that it would not have been passed. It bears upon the front of it "down with the tariff," and we are preparing ourselves for a *defeat*, for several causes that might be mentioned; but will not "give up the ship." We have suffered persecution for our principles, and they are the dearer to us on that account. Something may happen, through the *resoluteness* of the friends of the system, that will favor their cause, and a *plain and plump taking of the yeas and nays* be insisted upon and obtained; unless it is determined to avoid that *awful responsibility* by delay; or to crush the projects of the farmers and manufacturers, by the weight of matter heaped upon them, and produce a private smothering of that which may not be openly and manfully met in argument and vote.

We have much to say on these things. We have no *compromises* on the subject of protection, nor will we permit of "COMBINATIONS" against its principle—if we can prevent or dissolve them.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

January 3. Mr. Silsbee asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. Webster, for one week.— This request was made in consequence of Mr. Webster's continued indisposition, and Mrs. W. being also very ill at New York.

Mr. Smith of S. C. presented the memorial of sundry citizens of South Carolina against an increase of the tariff.

Mr. Marks presented the memorial of the manufacturing association of Pittsburgh, praying that congress will impose an additional duty on imported woollens, for the protection of domestic manufactures, and praying that congress will lessen the term of credit on duty bonds. The petition was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Marks having moved the reference of the petition to the committee on manufactures—

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, observed that he had no objection to the reference of the petition, but he thought that the portion of which it related to lessening the term of credit on duty bonds, should be referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Marks assenting to this course, the suggestion of Mr. Smith was adopted, and the memorial as referred accordingly.

Mr. Noble submitted a resolution inquiring into the expediency of establishing a post office in the capitol for

the use of the senate, and the appointment of a post master, who shall also act as a librarian for the senate, which was agreed to.

The president communicated a letter from the secretary of the navy, accompanied by fifty copies of the Naval Register for the year 1828, for the use of the senate.

Also a letter from the post master general, stating the names, number, and salaries of the clerks employed in his department.

Mr. *Hayne* presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce of S. C. praying for an uniform rule as to damages on bills of exchange.

He also, as chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill increasing the pay of lieutenants in the U. S. navy, who had served ten years as such, which were severally disposed of.

Mr. *Woodbury*, from the select committee to which was referred the memorial of the surviving officers of the revolution, made a report on the same, accompanied by a bill for their relief; which was read, and ordered to a second reading. The report was ordered to be printed.

A motion was made by Mr. *Harrison* that 1,000 copies of the report be printed, but on the suggestion of a senator, Mr. *H.* moved for the printing of 500 copies—when, after some remarks from Messrs. *Johnson*, *Harrison*, *Chandler* and *Foot*, the motion for printing 1,000 copies and 500 copies were severally put and lost.

The resolution presented Mr. *Parris* on Monday last, requesting the president to communicate to the senate, (so far as may be compatible with the public interest), any information in his possession relative to any alleged aggression on the rights of the citizens of the United States by the persons claiming authority under the government of the province of New Brunswick, was taken up and agreed to.

Messrs. *Knight* and *Bateman* were appointed a committee on enrolled bills, on the part of the senate. Mr. *Knight* was, at his urgent request, excused from serving on the committee, and Mr. *Ellis* was appointed in his stead.

The bill for cancelling the bond given in the case of the slaves captured in the Ramirez, was considered and agreed to.

The bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt, as formerly amended, came up for discussion, and, after being further amended and discussed by Messrs. *McKinley*, *Johnson*, of Ky. *Smith*, of S. C. *Rowan*, *Berrien*, *Branch* and *Kane*, the senate adjourned.

January 4. The president communicated to the senate the annual report of the commissioner of the public buildings; also a report of the secretary of state with copies of the correspondence with the British government, relative to the establishment of light houses, &c. within their jurisdiction opposite to the coast of Florida, which were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Hayne* presented a memorial of the chamber of commerce of S. Carolina, against an increase of duty on imports. The president of the senate communicated a memorial signed by a number of citizens of the state of Delaware, praying for protection against "foreign rivalry" in the manufacture of wool, and other branches of American industry; and referring congress to the memorial of the Harrisburg Convention, in the recommendations and suggestions of which, they heartily agreed, and praying that efficient protection may be afforded to all the interests recommended therein; which, were referred to the committee on manufactures and ordered to be printed.

The bill for the relief of Francis Larche, of New Orleans, was taken up in committee of the whole, and the blank being filled with \$800, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After other business transacted this day, of which hereafter we will take notice, the bill for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, the order of the day, was again taken up, and when Messrs. *Hayne*, *Kane*, *Van Buren*, *Johnson*, of Ky. had spoken on the subject,

On motion of Mr. *Berrien*, the bill was postponed to and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The senate then went into the consideration of executive business, and when the doors were opened,

The senate adjourned on Monday next.

January 7. The chair communicated letters from the secretaries of war and the navy, stating the number and compensation of the clerks in the departments.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. having moved to print two thousand copies of a report made several years since from the war department, in which the names of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, entitled to lands were enrolled, an animated debate took place between Messrs. *Johnson*, *Harrison* and *Branch*, during which the last named gentleman moved the reference of the resolution to the judiciary committee, to be examined by them, and some method adopted to prevent the frauds which might arise from the publication, by the acts of speculators.

After further proceedings, the question on Mr. *Branch's* motion was taken, and the report referred to the judiciary committee, to inquire and report whether it is expedient to print the same, and in what manner it shall be done.

Mr. *King*, from the committee on the public lands, reported the bill for the graduation of the prices of public lands, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. *Macon*, the senate went into the consideration of executive business, and, after remaining two hours so employed, adjourned.

January 8. The senate did not sit this day.

January 9. The chair communicated a letter from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing a list of the clerks employed in his office during the last year, &c.

Mr. *Hayne*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Susan Deacatur, accompanied by a report: which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Woodbury*, from the committee of commerce, to which was referred a resolution passed on the 18th December, in relation to drawbacks, reported a bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. *Marks* presented a memorial from the city and county of Philadelphia, stating that they are deeply sensible of the great importance to the true interests of the United States of an extended support to the agriculture and manufactures of the country. They, therefore, respectfully pray that congress will be pleased to give their earliest attention to this great national object, by imposing such salutary additional duties on the leading important articles made from our great domestic staples, as their wisdom shall direct, which will protect from imminent danger a large capital already embarked, and, as your memorialists fully believe, produce the most prosperous results to the community at large.

The memorial was read, and referred.

Petitions against an increase of the present tariff were presented by Messrs. *Smith* and *Hayne*, of S. C. The petition presented by Mr. *H.* was from the agricultural society of S. Carolina, and on his moving that it be printed for the use of the members, a brief but animated debate took place, but finally, on the question being taken, it was ordered to be printed. It was then moved by Mr. *Marks* that the memorial from the city and county of Philadelphia be printed. Carried. The memorial presented by Mr. *Smith* was also ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Eaton* submitted the following resolution, which was considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on the district of Columbia inquire into the expediency of placing Pennsylvania avenue in such situation, that this great highway of the city may be passed in comfort and safety.

Several bills received from the house of representatives were ordered to a third reading, when, on motion of Mr. *Macon*, the senate then went into the consideration of executive business, and remained therein nearly two hours; when the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 2. Among the petitions presented this day, were several in favor of and against an increase of the tariff.

Mr. *McLean*, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a general superintendency of Indian affairs in the department of war. Twice read and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. *Whipple*, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to confirm certain claims to lands in the territory of Michigan, which was twice read and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. *Jennings*, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill from the senate, to authorize the sale of lands in the state of Indiana, heretofore set apart for the use of schools, without amendment. The bill was then committed for to-morrow.

Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill appropriating forty-six thousand, two hundred and seventeen dollars and fourteen cents, to the navy hospital fund, which was twice read and committed for to-morrow. Mr. *McDuffie* from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent defalcations in the disbursing agents of the government, &c. Mr. *McDuffie* also reported from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the resolution of the house, directing them to "inquire into the expediency of refunding the amount of tax laid by congress on domestic spirits, by the act of July, 1813, to such contractors as were bound to furnish supplies of that article to the United States, by contracts made prior to that date, and which supplies were to be delivered to the United States, subsequently to the passage of the said act, and liable to be affected by the tax or duty above alluded to," submitted a report concluding with the expression of an opinion that it would be inexpedient to refund the tax referred to in the resolution, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. *Hamilton*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army of the United States, &c.

Mr. *Mercer*, from the committee on roads and canals, made a report, accompanied with a bill to amend and explain an act, entitled "an act confirming an act of the legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company," and an act of the state of Maryland for the same purpose. Which bill was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. *Mercer* also reported a bill authorizing the subscription, on the part of the United States, for ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, to be paid for out of the dividends that may accrue to the United States upon their bank stock in the bank of the U. States, which was committed to the same committee of the whole as the preceding.

Mr. *Mercer*, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, (a copy of the bill heretofore before the house for the same purpose). The bill was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. *Mercer* also reported a bill for the continuance of the Cumberland road. This bill was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

Several resolutions laid on the table, on the 31st ult. were taken up and agreed to.

The following resolution, offered some days since by Mr. *Maxwell*, was taken up and read, and, after considerable discussion, adopted.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to communicate to this house the report of the engineers employed to examine and ascertain the practicability of uniting, by a canal, the waters of the James and the great Kenhawa rivers.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. P. P. *Barbour* in the chair, on the bill to revive and continue in force the several acts making provisions for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of the public lands, and on the bill for the relief of purchasers of public lands which have reverted for non-payment of the purchase money, which were severally read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of gen. Flournoy was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Several communications from the different departments were laid before the house by the speaker, and then the house adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 3. Vast numbers of petitions are still presented to the house; the following were among those presented this day.

Of wool growers and woollen manufacturers, in the county of Worcester, in Massachusetts.

Of the farmers and manufacturers, within the county of Dutchess, in New York.

Of citizens of the state of Pennsylvania, praying, respectively, for the imposition of additional duties on fo-

reign fabrics, by way of protection to the domestic manufactures of the same.

Of the corporations of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, asking for pecuniary aid from the government of the United States, in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal—also, for a confirmation of the terms upon which the said corporations have subscribed to the stock of that canal; viz, by a tax upon, and a pledge of, all the real estate within the said corporations, for the redemption of loans which the said corporations may make for that canal, and by a collateral guarantee of the redemption of such loans.

Of the comptroller general of the state of South Carolina, for the payment of the balance claimed by that state of the United States, on account of advances and expenses during the late war.

All these memorials were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. *Burges*, from the committee on military pensions, reported a bill to amend the act "to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war," and of the several acts made in amendment thereof.

This bill was twice read, and committed.

Mr. *Cambreleng*, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill allowing an additional drawback on sugar refined in the U. States and exported therefrom, which was read and committed.

Several bills of a private nature having been reported, the speaker laid before the house a letter from the postmaster general, accompanied with a list of the names and salaries of the clerks of the general post offices in the year 1827. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Stanberry* it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be directed to inquire into the justice and expediency of appropriating a portion of the public lands to the state of Ohio, to aid the said state in the payment of the debt contracted for the canals authorized by the laws of said state.

On motion of Mr. *White*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the settlement of all claims to land in the territory of Florida, which have been presented to the commissioners of the United States appointed to decide and report upon the claims under the Florida treaty, which remain undecided.

On motion of Mr. *Fort*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire if any of the Indian tribes within the territorial jurisdiction of any of the states, have organized an independent government, with a view to a permanent location in the said states; and if they find that any attempt of the kind has been made, to inquire into the expediency of reporting to this house such measures as they may deem necessary to arrest such permanent location.

In addition to the above resolutions, thirty eight of a private or local nature, were offered and disposed of; and the house having passed to the order of the day, several private bills were reported to the house, without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. Adjourned.

☞ We expect to have a little discretion over the contents of our next publication, though embarrassed by the mass of matter on hand, and shall bring up many things in arrears. We are exceedingly desirous of grappling with the much-talked of 'Boston report,' against the protection of domestic industry—from looking into which, (for we have not yet had time to read it), we observe that things are upon the "high pressure principle," and might suffer a "collapse," through the application of practical truth instead of counting-house theory.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. *Appointments by the president and senate—Nicholas Biddle, and John B. Trevor, of Pennsylvania; Campbell P. White, of New York; E. J. Dupont, of Delaware, and Benjamin Hatch-er, of Virginia, to be directors of the bank of the United States, on the part of the U. S. for the year 1828.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO No. 20, VOL. IX, THIRD SERIES.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

AGRICULTURE IN GEORGIA.—A resolution was passed by the Georgia legislature in Nov. last, to instruct the committee on agriculture and internal improvements, to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to promote the cultivation of certain plants, in consequence of "the continued depression of the cotton market," and we find their report in the Savannah papers.

They recommend that attention be devoted particularly to those tracts of land called Pine Barrens, where mulberry trees might be raised with facility, and silks might be made in large quantities. Before this branch of culture was destroyed by the revolutionary war, in one year ten thousand pounds of silk were received at Savannah. As women and children are able to perform all the necessary labor, the committee are of opinion that the subject is worthy of the encouragement of the legislature. Olives may be raised in Georgia, as is proved by an experiment made on the plantation of Thomas Spalding, esquire, of McIntosh county, where five trees are bearing, and forty or fifty are growing well. Good wine is made on the same plantation of native grapes; and there is evidence referred to by the committee, which proves that very good wine was made in the state as early as 1740.

Tobacco, indigo, madder, the white poppy, and several kinds of grass are also recommended; and it is proposed that large tracts of country, now useless, should be converted into sheep walks. For the purpose of exciting the zeal, attention and industry of the inhabitants on these and parallel subjects, the committee recommend that various premiums be offered.

INSTRUCTIONS AND REQUESTS. The legislature of Pennsylvania, almost unanimously, has passed a resolution to instruct the senators and request the representatives from that state in congress, that an act may be passed for the encouragement of domestic industry, embracing the items recommended by the convention of farmers and manufacturers which met at Harrisburg, on the 30th of July last.

A resolution of like purport has been introduced in the New York house of assembly, and we are informed that it will be adopted with great unanimity.

A resolution has passed the senate of Indiana, 16 to 5, instructing the senators and requesting the representatives of the state, to use all reasonable endeavors to procure a further revision of the tariff so as to give adequate protection to the growth and manufacture of hemp and wool. Four of the minority, it is stated, have entered a protest against this resolution—as interfering with the presidential election! We have not yet seen this paper.

While such is the state of things in New York and Pennsylvania, we find 15 members from the former and 18 from the latter, voting with all the anti-tariff members of the house of representatives, four only excepted, in favor of the resolution proposed by the committee on manufactures, on the suggestion of a decided opponent of the protecting system—the member of the committee from North Carolina. "If we live long enough, we shall see the result." *The question must be fairly met*—whether it "interferes with the presidential election" or not.

INTERNAL TRADE. The number of vessels employed on the upper lakes, Erie, Huron, &c. is 53—and their tonnage is 3,611. In the tonnage two of the steam boats are not included—the whole number of steam boats is 7. The number of trips performed in the year just closed, was 572. The amount of commodities transported to and from was very large—30,000 barrels of salt, alone, having been shipped from Buffalo for the upper country.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. Colombia is much disordered—almost every thing seems to be in an unsettled and fluctuating state, without the prospect of speedy and ad-

justment. Guayaquil has thrown off the Colombian yoke, and the affections of the Peruvians seem completely drawn away from Bolivar. Mexico is expelling the old Spaniards—1,200 were preparing to leave the capital alone—many were coming to the United States. They have been for some time engaged in securing their property, and many millions of dollars had left, or were about to leave, the republic, in consequence. Factions abound, and the people are nearly as ignorant and miserable as they were under the government of Spain. Com. Porter, at Vera Cruz, advertises "a number of commissions for privateers," to be disposed of. Chili, is apparently at rest; but Peru and Buenos Ayres are unquiet—without unity of action, and harassed for funds. We some times almost fear that the want of intelligence, which has been well called "the soul of liberty," will long prevent the people of these large and interesting countries from enjoying that repose and safety which we have so anxiously wished for them. It takes generations to make up a thinking virtuous "populace"—that middle class, chiefly made up of thrifty laborers; men with strong heads and sinewy arms—a body which commands the factious elements, and bids the ambitious and their tools, the thoughtless "herd," be still.

Later accounts intimate that Bolivar was exerting himself to bring about a "regular state of affairs" in Colombia—Bogota, and its neighborhood, had been severely shaken by the late earthquake—half the houses in the city had been rendered untenable, and only one church remained uninjured. The same destruction extended through the neighborhood. The motion of the earth was perceptible for more than 24 hours.

ROADS. Letter addressed to the editor of the Maysville Eagle, dated 21st Nov. 1827—

Dear Sir: I cannot forbear, before I take my seat in the stage, to inform you of a statement just now made to me, the truth of which is not to be doubted. Before the construction of the turnpike road from this place to Zanesville, the price of carrying the mail exceeding \$50 per mile a year. It has now been let at a sum but little exceeding \$30—the difference per mile exceeds \$50 a year. This bare fact speaks volumes in favor of making good roads. If we make the same difference in the price of transporting merchandize, salt, whiskey, and all other articles of commerce that pass between Maysville and Lexington, &c. can you tell me and the subscribers to your paper, how many hundred thousands of dollars a good turnpike road would save to the citizens interested in that transportation, in a few years? If you can, I am persuaded that it will be of some benefit to that class of our fellow citizens who are opposed to internal improvement, as well as to those who are in favor of it. Yours, respectfully, THOMAS METCALF.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION. The people of what are called the "free states," are becoming more and more interested in the success of the colony which we have planted in Africa. The steady progress of opinion against the principle of negro slavery, together with the reduced value of slaves as property, causes an increased influx of colored persons into them, and reduces their energy and force in possessing a class who cannot be introduced into the common stock of the population for the common purposes of these states. Many of the citizens of these states became such to avoid the evils attendant upon a black population, but they are followed by manumitted persons, expelled from the states in which they were born, because they have been made free. Ohio is particularly over-run with them—they are a great nuisance in many parts, and the colonization project has, therefore, become a great favorite in Ohio. If that, or some other plan, to provide a home for liberated slaves does not succeed, it is very possible that, in the course of

events, some of the free states may feel compelled to throw back the colored people intruded upon them, and thus force the slave-holding states to "manage their own concerns in their own way." The last deny the right of any national provision on the subject, though the project originated, or was, at first, chiefly supported by them; and if they will not act for the relief of those unfortunate persons, let the responsibility rest where it ought. The free states may as well interfere to exclude persons of color, as the slave-states rightfully can to cast them out, though natives thereof; and such will probably be the result of this opposition to the colonization of freed people of color.

INDIANA. It appears from the message of gov. Ray to the legislature of the state, that, through the instrumentality of her representatives, Indiana has attained public land for the construction of roads and canals, worth *one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.*—This grant was made for the construction of a canal to connect the navigable waters of the Wabash river, with those of lake Erie; and for the construction of a turnpike road between lake Michigan and the Ohio river. The canal from the Wabash to lake Erie, has been demonstrated to be practicable, by the examination of skillful engineers. The expense is estimated at a little above one million of dollars, which in time can be realized, from the lands granted by the general government to the state. An interesting question arises, in what manner the lands can be best disposed of, to raise a sufficient sum to construct this canal. The governor recommends, that a loan should be obtained at present for its construction, and that the land lying on each side of the canal would increase in price, after the canal was made. He states, that the land, if sold at present, would be sacrificed, but if preserved for a few years, would amply remunerate the state for loans and interest, in the construction of this work.

The governor, in noticing the principal opposition to the national doctrine of internal improvements as coming from the south, very archly inquires, "whether the rays of a southern sun, gives that peculiar energy to the intellect, which enables their politicians to take the only correct view of the constitution!"

APPOINTMENTS—by the president and senate of the United States.

James Mitchell, of Connecticut, to be marshal of the district of Connecticut, in the place of Andrew Hull, deceased.

John Simonds, jun., of Missouri, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Missouri, in the place of Henry Dodge, resigned.

Mathews Hall McAllister, of Georgia, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Georgia, in the place of Richard W. Hubersham, resigned.

William Tudor, of Massachusetts, to be charge d'affairs at Rio de Janeiro, in the place of Condy Raguet, resigned.

Thomas Randall, of Florida, to be judge of the United States for the middle district of Florida, in the place of Augustus B. Woodward, deceased.

Henry Chipman, of Michigan territory, to be one of the judges in and for the Michigan territory, in the place of John Hunt, deceased.

William Radcliff, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Lima, and for the ports of Peru, in place of William Tudor, appointed charge d'affairs at Rio de Janeiro.

Louis Paimbocuf, of New York, to be consul of the United States at the island of Curracoa, in place of Philip Robinson, resigned.

Henry Wilson, of Florida, to be marshal of the United States for the district of West Florida, in the place of William Sbrree, deceased.

John Shellman, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Savannah, Georgia.

Samuel R. Gilman, to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Penobscot, Maine.

Nathaniel Bullock, to be collector of the customs for the district of Bristol and Warruc, Rhode Island.

AFRICA. The *Phare du Havre*, of Oct. 13th, contains the following article:—"M. Ashmun, agent of the Washington Company for colonizing Africa, writes as follows: An excursion of one of our people to the distance of 140 miles into the interior, has led to the discovery of a nation, numerous and polished to a degree beyond all I could have imagined. The country is perfectly well cultivated, and the horse is employed, as among ourselves, for domestic uses; a considerable tract of land is tilled and inclosed; and every thing really necessary for the wants and pleasures of life is produced by the soil, or manufactured by industry. Here written Arabic serves to keep up communications; well supplied markets and regular fairs are established, and the inhabitants possess a degree of intelligence and civilization altogether incompatible with the ideas we had formed of the people of Guinea."

LIEUT. ALLEN. The remains of this gallant officer having arrived at Hudson, N. Y. of which place he was a native, were interred there on the 20th Dec. ult. with military and civil honors; in the presence of a great concourse of people. The remains had been accompanied from New York by a considerable number of officers of the navy, who assisted in the funeral ceremonies. They returned thanks to the committee for the respect paid to the memory of their late associate, and for the hospitality with which they themselves had been entertained—and departed under a salute of artillery, with the best wishes of the inhabitants of Hudson.

COUNT CAPO D'ISTRIA. The following brief sketch of the life of Count Capo D'Istria, the president elect of Greece, will probably be as interesting as any thing with which we could fill our pages.

This nobleman, who has lately been elected president of Greece, was born at Corfu, in the year 1776—a glorious year for the cause of freedom. His family had, from the year 1300, held an honorable place in the first class of citizens of the Seven Ionian Isles. He studied in the universities of Italy, and returned to his country in 1798, at the moment when the overthrow of the republic of Venice introduced into the Ionian islands the democratic power of France. He found his father a prisoner, and threatened by the French commissary with banishment, on account, it was said, of his political opinions. Count Capo D'Istria exerted himself with zeal and activity for the relief of his father, and had the good fortune to succeed. After the French had surrendered the island to the combined Russian and Ottoman fleets; and they had been formed into a republic under the joint protection of Russia and England, the count, though still young, was employed in 1800 to organize the islands of Cephalonia, Ithica, and St. Maura. This was the commencement of his political career. In 1802 he was appointed secretary of state for the home department of the republic, and afterwards for foreign affairs, for the marine and for commerce. One of the most prominent acts of his administration was the establishment of moral schools, which had not before existed in the islands.

In 1807, the isle of St. Maura was threatened by Ali Pacha. The Ionian government invested count Capo D'Istria with the powers of commissioner extraordinary on the frontiers, and placed under his orders all the militia in the service of the allied courts in the Seven Islands. In this campaign, under the cannon of Ali Pacha, count Capo D'Istria became first known to the Greek captains Colocotroni, Bozzaris, Karaiskaki, and other chiefs; and at this epoch his personal relations with the warlike part of Greece commenced. In July, 1808, he was invited to repair to St. Petersburg to be employed in the foreign department.—Thither he went in 1809, and remained there until 1812. He was then employed in the suit of the Russian embassy at Vienna, whence he was summoned to discharge the functions of chief of the diplomatic department at the head quarters of the Russian army of the Danube, and afterwards with the grand army. He continued with the army during the campaigns of 1813, 1814, 1815, and took an active part in the most important negotiations of this memorable epoch. In November 1813, the emperor Alexander sent him to Switzerland. The result of his mission was, that Switzerland made common cause with the allied powers against Bu-

naparte; and the system of the Helvetic confederation, as it now exists, was in part his work, in concurrence with the ministers of the other allied courts, and of the 22 cantons. Switzerland still feels for him a grateful affection. At the congress of Vienna, during the conference at Paris, in 1815, and at Aix-la-Chapelle, count Capo D'Istria, possessing all the confidence of the emperor Alexander, was chosen to carry on the principal negotiations with the allied powers—negotiations which included those, the result of which was the placing the Ionian islands under the exclusive protection of Great Britain.

From 1816 to 1822, he exercised the functions of secretary of state for foreign affairs in the cabinet of the emperor Alexander. In 1822, when the court of Russia adopted the Austrian system with regard to the affairs of the Levant and Greece, count Capo D'Istria resigned his office and retired to Switzerland, carrying with him marks of the unaltered kindness of the emperor Alexander, and of the attachment of the most distinguished persons in Russia. In the beginning of the year 1826 he came to Paris, and it was then supposed that he then intended to go to Russia. He did not take the journey, however, until the month of May in the present year, and it was on his arrival in Russia that he received the news of the choice which called him to the government of the affairs of Greece. After a residence of two months in Russia, he retraced his steps, and was in France at the last advices, having brought a decree, whereby the emperor Nicholas gives him a complete discharge from his service in terms which at once demonstrates the personal sentiments entertained by his sovereign towards him, and the character of the recollections he has left behind him in Russia.

Copy of a letter from count D'Istria, to the Greek nation. London, August 26.

"At the moment of quitting the Russian capital, I have received, through my brother, the messages which your excellency did me the honor to address to me, conjointly with the representatives of the nation, to communicate to me two decrees, one of which places me at the head of the Greek government, and the other invests me with the power to negotiate a loan. Ever since the month of May, and since my arrival at St. Petersburg, the public prints and private letters made me acquainted with the proof of confidence so flattering and so solemn, which the Greek nation had just given in my favor. I will not express to your excellency and your noble colleagues, either the sentiments which the decrees now before me inspire, or the prayers which I offer to the Almighty that he may bestow upon you, gentlemen, and upon me strength to attain the object of the long and bloody sacrifices to which the Greek people have submitted, and to which it still submits in the hope of a final restoration. For the present, I shall confine myself to giving you an account, in a few words, of what I have succeeded in doing up to this time, and giving you the assurance of my entire devotion to the cause for the future.

"On learning of the catastrophe of Athens, of the pecuniary embarrassment of the provisional Greek government, and of the sad necessity which forced it to contract a loan in the Ionian islands, which could only have sufficed for a few days, I sent to my brother, as my only answer, the remnant of my moderate fortune. I instructed him to take a portion of that loan if it had been negotiated, or to deposit in the hands of the provisional government the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, which I have placed at his disposal. At the same time, I proceeded to call on the Greeks, who possessed wealth in foreign lands, to follow this example, and to afford you some assistance. These measures have had some success, and the provisional government, in consequence, is in a condition to meet its most urgent wants, for the moment; I say for the moment, for I flatter myself that by the aid of God and your wisdom, the Greek nation will shortly receive more important success.

"In the present state of things, this assistance, in order to be effective, ought to have a double object. It ought to draw Greece from its isolation, and put it in contact with the great European powers. It ought to procure for it the means of existence, and of defending itself, till its government can introduce something like order into the external concerns of the nation, and put it in a situation to provide for itself. It is with these two

great interests that I am now exclusively occupied, and with which I will still occupy myself when on my way to you I pass through Paris. Should heaven continue to bless my efforts, as it has blessed them up to this day, I dare indulge the hope, that it will be merit to offer you some consolation, and that the Greek nation will not refuse to me the powers which I ask, to regulate, in the legal exercise of the honorable functions which it offers me, all the necessary arrangements with the courts which interest themselves in its behalf.

"I will not lose a moment, for time passes from day to day, to decide for Greece the question of life or death. Doubtless, the event is in the hands of God; but let us not dissemble, that much depends on you, gentlemen, to render it propitious. Be assured, such it will prove, if, faithful to the immutable principles of our holy religion, you labor unanimously, and with good faith, for our common safety, some in carrying arms; not only with devotion and courage, but with a perfect subordination to the orders of your chiefs: others in administering the affairs of the country, for and not for or against particular individuals or particular interests.

"I pause here, and I resign, gentlemen, to your wisdom and your patriotism, the care of weighing the immense responsibility which falls on your heads. I shall have the honor to share it with you; but I hesitate not to repeat here, that I cannot share it with you, till after you shall have heard me; and that I myself shall have obtained from you all the confidence which I wish to inspire.

Receive, &c.

(Signed)

CAPO D'ISTRIA.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. The following is the bill recently reported to the house of representatives by Mr. Mercer, chairman of the committee on roads and canals—

Be it enacted, &c. That the secretary of the treasury be, and is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe, in the name, and for the use of the United States, for ten thousand shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and to pay for the same at such times, and in such proportions, as shall be required of the stockholders, generally, by the rules and regulations of the company, out of the dividends which may accrue to the United States upon their bank stock, in the bank of the United States; provided, that not more than one-fifth part of the sum, so subscribed for the use of the United States shall be demanded in any one year, after the organization of the said company; and provided, moreover, that for the supply of water to such other canals as the state of Maryland or Virginia, or the congress of the United States may authorize to be constructed, in connexion with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the section of the said canal, as leading from the head of the Little Falls of the Potomac river, to the proposed basin, next above Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, shall have the elevation above the tide of the river, at the head of the said falls, and shall preserve throughout the whole section aforesaid, a breadth, at the surface of the water, of not less than sixty feet, and a depth below the same of not less than five feet, with a suitable breadth at bottom.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said secretary of the treasury shall vote for the president and directors of the said company, according to such number of shares as the U. States may at any time hold in the stock thereof, and shall receive upon the said stock, the proportion of the tolls which shall, from time to time, be due to the United States for the shares aforesaid; and shall have, and enjoy, in behalf of the United States, every other right of a stockholder in the said company.

U. S. AGENTS IN COLOMBIA AND PERU.

From the National Gazette.

A letter or address of Mr. Watts, American chargé d'affaires at Bogota, to president Bolivar, in which he refers to the concerns of Peru, appears to have occasioned much excitement among the politicians of the latter country, who deemed themselves emancipated from the Colombian hero, as much as from Spain. We annex translations on the subject from our Lima papers, which show the feelings produced by the address.

*From the Peruvian Mercury, of Aug. 9.
Bogota, March 15, 1827.*

To his excellency the liberator, president, &c. &c.
SIR: As the representative of my country, I have the honor of addressing myself to your excellency. Your excellency must be informed of the events which have taken place in Peru, a nation which your excellency alone had created, and established in peace, when your excellency was called to Colombia, in order to repress, by your moral force, the exasperated passions of the malcontents of Venezuela. Permit me, sir, as the representative of my country, of the republic of Washington, to beseech your speedy return to Bogota, that you may save your country. *Without your excellency all is lost.* The three nations, created solely by your excellency almost from nothing—Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia—will relapse into their primitive state of obscurity, should you not continue to exert your faculties in their behalf.

I have the honor to be your excellency's admirer, and obedient servant,
BEAUFORT T. WATTS.

From the Mercury, of August 12.

The Gazette of the government of Colombia, of the 27th of May last, contains the following article:

"Information has been received from Venezuela, that, in Caracacas, a rumor had been circulated, that in Bogota we were reposing on a volcano, and that the government was playing the devil. The results answer for Bogota and the government. The letters of men interested in maintaining disunion between the centre and the north, and between the principal magistrates, are by no means good data to judge of these affairs. The national congress will qualify them as the devilish tricks of the executive; and would to God that no foreign agent (all of whom should confine themselves within the limits of their duties,) may become engaged in such matters."

This must allude to the communication addressed to the liberator, by Mr. Beaufort T. Watts, the representative of the government of the U. S. of North America, near that of Colombia, which was inserted in the twelfth number of the Peruvian. We are fully sensible that the conduct of Mr. Watts has been repugnant to the constitutional principles of his government, as well as to those by which the new republics are directed, in meddling in the domestic affairs of the latter, at the same time that the just alarm we experienced from the perusal of his address, has been allayed by the disgust expressed at it by Mr. Cooley, who, no doubt, acts in conformity with his instructions.

*From the Peruvian Mercury, of Aug. 14.
DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATION.*

Legation of the U. States, Aug. 9th, 1827.

SIR: I have seen with pain and surprise, in the Mercury of this day, an article which is designated as a note from Mr. Watts, the representative of the United States at Bogota, to gen. Bolivar.

In expressing his belief that this document would not meet the approbation of the government of Washington, the editor of that gazette has done no more than justice to the sentiments which actuate the government and the people of the U. States.

I take upon myself, as representative of my government, the responsibility of not recognising the self-introduction of Mr. Watts into the domestic affairs of these countries, whatever he may assume from a supposed participation in the sentiments of that note on the part of my country or government.

Have the goodness to communicate these sentiments to his excellency the vice president, and accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

S. COOLEY.

To the minister of foreign affairs.

Lima, August 10th, 1827.

The undersigned, minister of foreign affairs of the Peruvian republic, hastened, immediately on its reception, to deliver to his government the very satisfactory note which Mr. Cooley, charge d'affaires of the United States of North America, addressed to him the day before yesterday, on account of the indication of feeling in the Mercury, with respect to the note from Mr. Watts to general Bolivar. The Peruvian government, actuated by the same sentiments as those of Mr. Cooley, and deep-

ly penetrated by the frank and liberal policy directing that of Washington, doubted not a moment that the intervention of Mr. Watts in the domestic concerns of Colombia would meet with severe and immediate reprobation; and far from apprehending it to be the expression of the principles and object of his mission to that republic, it feels assured that the declaration which the government of Washington will undoubtedly issue concerning this fatal error of Mr. Watts, will become an invincible barrier to the aspirations of those who, with the assistance of similar documents, labor for their own aggrandizement, under the suspicious pretext that even the freest governments consider them as absolutely necessary for the happiness and security of the people.

The undersigned reiterates to Mr. Cooley his distinguished consideration. **F. J. MARIA TEGUIA.**

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following is a summary statement of the receipts at the state treasury, for the year commencing the first day of December, 1826, and ending the 30th day of November, 1827.

	No.	Dolls.	Cts.
Lands and land office fees,	1	73,867	70
Auction commissions,	2	20,900	00
Auction duties,	3	142,928	84
Dividends on bank stock,	4	76,289	00
Dividends on bridge and turnpike stock,	5	15,940	00
Tax on bank dividends,	6	23,466	34
Tax on offices,	7	8,453	97
Fees, secretary of state's office,	8	2,413	60
Tavern licences,	9	39,218	15
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandise,	10	39,493	07½
State maps,	11	4,981	70½
Collateral inheritances,	12	1,790	39
Militia and exempt fines,	13	1,516	20
Escheats,	14	2,040	35½
U. States, interest on advances in the late war,	15	17,577	60
Loans and premiums on loans,	16	1,110,250	00
Old debts and miscellaneous,	17	7,630	20

1,598,757 12½

Balance in the treasury, 1st December, 1826,

155,022 05½

1,743,779 18

Summary statement of the payments at the treasury for the year commencing the first day of December, 1826, and ending the 30th day of November, 1827.

	No.	Dollis.	Cts.
Internal improvements,	1	1,083,735	97½
Expenses of government,	2	202,127	24
Militia expenses,	3	26,666	75½
Pensions and gratuities,	4	24,350	68½
Education, deaf and dumb institution, &c.	5	20,946	02
Penitentiary at Philadelphia,	6	59,124	09
Penitentiary near Pittsburg,	7	15,716	56
Conveying convicts,	8	296	66½
Interest on loans,	9	89,438	97
Commissioners of the internal improvement fund,	10	47,764	75½
Pennsylvania claimants,	11	9,132	02
State maps,	12	2,811	43½
House of refuge,	13	5,000	00
United States,	14	3,238	46
Miscellaneous,	15	5,551	66½

\$1,575,881 30½

Balance in the treasury 1st December, 1827

167,897 87½

\$1,743,779 18

The state of Pennsylvania holds, at its par value, \$2,108,700 worth of stock in the bank of Pennsylvania, in that of Philadelphia, and in the Farmers and Mechanics bank of that city; No less than \$1,801,707 in the stock of fifty-six turnpike road companies—\$392,955 in the stock of different bridges, and 195,000 dollars in that of canals. Shewing a total capital in these items, of \$4,568,363 14.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

[In senate, 5th December 1827—Read and ordered to be printed.] Report by judge Clayton, on the tariff and internal improvement.

The committee on the state of the republic, to whom was referred so much of the governor's communication as relates to the powers of the general government, claimed and exercised for the purposes of encouraging domestic manufactures, and effecting a system of internal improvement, beg leave to make the following report:

The committee are aware that it is assumed by the general government, as expressed in the decisions of the federal court, that state legislatures have no right to complain of its usurpations, however formidable or fatal. That the general government is said to be "truly and emphatically a government of the people," and therefore entirely out of the reach of representative bodies, whose sole-duty it is to keep within the sphere of their own delegated trust. It would seem, that if even such a pretension were admissible, it should be considered no great breach of decorum for a sovereign state, through its highest known authority, to approach a government it had contributed to establish, with a subject of complaint, especially when it is perceived that much inferior bodies are patiently listened to, and listened to with effect. While manufacturing companies and self-created delegates, pretending to represent whole states, assembled for the purpose of directing the congress what measures they must adopt, surely the legislature of a state, without much violence to any known rule of modesty, may respectfully offer a counter-remonstrance to such a growing temper of dictation. But it is not in this humble manner that your committee would recommend the legislature to prefer their just complaints to the general government. They claim it as a right to remonstrate with that government on all measures which they may conceive violative of the fundamental principles of its institution. They affirm that those who create a delegated government have lawfully the power to restrain it within its proper bounds, and maintain the doctrine asserted by Luther Martin, in his address to the legislature of Maryland, at the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, that "the proper constituents of the general government are the states, and the states are to that government what the people are to the states; that this is entirely within the spirit and intention of the federal union."

In support of this as well as other principles which will hereafter be presented in this report, the committee will frankly own that they can offer nothing new to the legislature, for it is a subject that has been so much discussed, all must be familiar with its details; nevertheless, with the above acknowledgment, to embody some of the leading objections to the course pursued against the rights of the states, will not, it is hoped, be considered improper. The people cannot be too well enlightened on this subject.

First, then—The committee contend that the states through their legislatures, have a right to complain of and redress, if they can, all usurpations of the general government. They maintain, "that the terms of the grant, in the federal constitution, did not convey sovereign power generally, but sovereign power limited to particular cases, and with restricted means for executing such powers;" and further, that the powers "were delegated, not by the people of the United States, at large, but by the people of the respective states, and that, therefore, it was a compact between the different states." Composed as the states were at the close of the revolution, being independent then of each other as they were previous to that event, and in the exclusive possession of self-government,

it will readily be admitted there could be but two ways to form the general government, either by "compounding the American people into one common mass," giving up their state governments, and suffering the majority to govern; or, by continuing their state governments, and delegating a part of their power to the general government for the protection of the whole. Under one or the other of these methods has the general government come into existence. Now no one will pretend to say that it was under the first named method: the power was not delegated by the people, composing one great consolidated community, but by the people of each state unconnected with, and independent of the people of the other states, in their corporate capacity.

If the history of this transaction is attended to, every one must be convinced that, from first to last, it was a procedure of the states, and not of the people composing one great political society. They were separate and distinct before the revolution; they confederated as states for the purpose of more effectually conducting them through that struggle; they remained independent, and were so acknowledged, with all their rights, territorial and municipal, at the close of it. By states the proposition was made to enlarge the powers of the confederation. The states appoint delegates for that purpose; they assemble, make and submit to the states a constitution, expressly declaring, that when the same is ratified by nine out of thirteen states, the same shall be binding; and the states are still found exercising independent and sovereign control over their ungranted powers. Now, if the assent of a majority of all the people of the U. States was necessary to ratify this instrument, was it not as easy as to have so declared, as to say that nine out of thirteen states should effect that object. Would it not have been more intelligible, and have better answered the purpose, if such was intended, than the mode adopted? But that this was not intended was obvious from the fact, that according to the plan pointed out for the ratification of the constitution, more than two-thirds of the states might have received the instrument, and yet a majority of the whole people would have rejected it. For instance at the first census in 1790, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, had 56 members out of 105 in congress; at the second census in 1800, they had 74 out of 141, and in 1810, they had exactly one-half of twenty three states—Now, every one must perceive, if these four states had alone voted against the constitution in opposition to all the rest, the instrument would, nevertheless, have been adopted, and clearly adopted against a majority of the whole people of the United States.

The absurdity of this result, to wit, to have a government founded upon the will of a minority, is so extravagant as to refute altogether the idea that the federal government is "truly and emphatically a government of the people." But it is contended that the constitution was ratified by the states assembled in convention, and that, therefore, the people of each state adopted it. This is granted; and in what other way could it have been ratified? This is the only way that the sovereignty of the state could act. It was the sovereign consent of the state that was asked: this could not have been expressed by any one branch of the government of the state, for the sovereignty does not lie in any one branch alone. But after the people of each state had in their sovereign capacity, delegated a portion of their sovereign power to the general government, and that government received it as a trust, every one must perceive, that as the people of each state cannot always remain in convention for the purpose of taking care of their reserved, and guarding the exercise of granted powers; and as they have in their state constitution granted the residue of the power not previously conferred upon the general government to their own legislature, except such

as are specially given to the executive and judicial branches of the government, in no manner partaking of a *representative* nature, it follows that the care of this *trust*, as well as every other interest of the people of each state, not granted to the co-ordinate branches of the state, government, belongs to their legislature. To make this idea clearly understood: all power is in the people—they are obliged to exercise it by representatives—they grant a portion of it to the general government—the residue is distributed among their own legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government. The watching and superintending of the power granted to the general government so as to keep it within its proper limits, must remain somewhere. The people act alone by their state authorities: this right is not with the executive or judicial authorities of the state: the conclusion is irresistible, that their representatives in general assembly met, have the right to protect the states from the usurpations of the general government, and to remonstrate against any act that shall *encroach* upon the powers reserved by the people and granted to their own government. Under this firm conviction, the committee claim for the legislature the right to protest and earnestly remonstrate against the exercise, on the part of the general government, of any undue powers, and especially, a power assumed by them to encourage domestic manufactures, and to effect a system of internal improvement within the states. We know that all complaints are listened to with jealousy, and sometimes with contempt, and unfortunately, this state has had stronger evidence of this than the general truth of the remark. But we likewise know, and if it were necessary, we could produce more instances of the fact than is furnished by the American revolution, that a long course of abuse, encroachment and oppression, followed up after repeated warnings and respectful expostulations, have terminated in a convulsion fatal to the affections which generally bind together either men or nations. We do most solemnly deprecate such an issue of the attachment which we bear to the general government, and if that government entertains a faithful recollection of all history on this subject, and is not borne away by the pride of superior power and strength which usually closes the ear to just remonstrance, there is yet no danger of such a result. But if, reckless of the fact that the only true cement of the union is a generous and high-minded affection of its members for each other, and that no sordid motives of speculation or selfish desire to prosper upon each other's injuries or misfortunes, has brought them together, it must be obvious to every understanding, that an uncompromising course of self-willed legislation upon subjects so long and so often objected to, must inevitably end in the worst of consequences.

If the subjects of domestic manufactures and internal improvement depended upon the question of expediency, we should have nothing to say, for that is a matter purely within the power of congress: and although we should greatly deplore the adoption and continued prosecution of a policy obviously grinding down the resources of one class of the states to build up and advance the prosperity of another of the same confederacy, yet it would be ours to submit under the terms of our compact. All argument is vain against interest supported by power. But we do most solemnly believe, that such policy is contrary to the letter and spirit of the federal constitution.

All must agree, that the best method of ascertaining the intention of the framers of the constitution, wherever the power is doubtful, is first to get the *letter* of the power, and then to the history of its origin, as contained in the journal of the convention.—This is the method we propose to pursue in relation to the two subjects just above expressed.

When we ask for the *letter* of the above powers in the constitution, there is a diversity of opinion on the subject, and we are pointed to various passages in that instrument, by various advocates of the general government's right, not uniformly agreeing among themselves on the different clauses conferring this right. Now this uncertainty of itself ought to create great doubt, and in all free governments, doubt and forbearance in relation to the exercise of power ought to be synonymous. But most persons refer to that particular clause of the constitution which gives to congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states."

Before we examine this point with reference to its particular import, it will be proper to lay down some general principles which made the *establishment* of the federal government at all necessary. If the intelligence and moral character of the states were altogether sufficient for their own internal police, (and that it has been, stands fortified by the most ample experience), wherefore the necessity of general government? Every body perceives that the laws which would do for the municipal regulation and internal affairs of Massachusetts would not do for Georgia; and therefore a government to legislate for both, in those particulars, would be absurd and ridiculous. What then was it that made these two states *unite* in what is called a general government? Does any one believe it was that *both states* should legislate for the particular interest of one, and against the particular interest of the other? Or, to come more to the point, that *both* should legislate for the promotion of the manufactures of the one, and directly against the agriculture of the other! No one can believe this, unless he is prepared to say that the weaker state was utterly destitute of all sense of self preservation. The exclusive inducement and sole motive then to the UNION was, first, "COMMERCE, and secondly, the COMMON DEFENCE." Every one must at once perceive, who has any knowledge of the history of the times, that at the close of the revolution, the states were left in the most ruinous condition, as to their public *debt* and *credit*; that to COMMERCE, every state looked as the only efficient source to relieve them from their burthens; and as each state had exclusively the right to regulate its own trade, the utmost perplexity and confusion must have resulted from the great diversity of interest which existed among them. Commerce too is the fruitful source of *war*. To regulate then a matter so essential to the welfare and peace of the states, considered as neighbors, who had just come out from a most disastrous conflict, the common dangers and sufferings of which had greatly endeared them to each other; and to DEFEND this interest from internal and external aggression, was the true and only ground of the confederation: Or, in the language of an able writer, all that was desired, "was a FEDERAL HEAD to regulate commerce, and a federal arm to protect us." To secure those objects, all the powers granted in the constitution, are entirely referable. It is a general government, and therefore the powers are *general*. The states never intended to give up one particle of power that related to their *internal police*; all the powers of the general government are *national*; that is to say, they are suited to the *whole confederation* as one nation; they are not to operate partially so as to effect one state and not another. All the powers granted by the general government, with the exception of taxation, the states cannot legislate upon, so that when it is necessary to ascertain the powers which belong to each, it is alone tested by this principle.—If the general government can legislate upon it, the states cannot and *vice versa*. The two governments do not possess *concurrent* power of legislation on the same subjects. The federal court has declared that "it is the genius and character of the whole government, that its actions is to be applied to all the external and internal concerns which affect the states generally and equally; but not to those which are completely within a particular state, which do not effect other states, and with which it is not necessary to interfere for the purpose of executing some of the general powers of the government."

With these general reflections, let us proceed to consider the right of the general government to encourage domestic manufactures, under the right to regulate com-

merce. It is readily conceded, that any law regulating commerce for its sole *advantage*, or for the purpose of *revenue*, which shall incidentally promote the interest of manufactures, will be perfectly reconcilable with the power to regulate commerce; but the moment it loses sight of either of those objects, then it is a departure from the spirit and true intent of the constitution; and a breach in that regard, according to all interpretation of law, is not less illegal, than a violation of the most express provision in the instrument. If COMMERCE was one of the prime causes of the UNION: if it was the source to which *each* state looked for its prosperity, it surely was the *intent* and *interest* of the whole to have it so regulated by the general government, as to be productive of the greatest possible advantage to the confederation. In giving up their great source of wealth to the union, no one can believe it was for any other object than to be encouraged, fostered and promoted, by all the means which the united energies of all the states could exert.—In the power to regulate commerce, no one could possibly conceive there was contained a lurking principle to destroy it; yet every one must admit that the direct tendency of encouraging manufactures, is to produce that effect. And in proof of this assertion, commercial men, commercial cities, from one end of the union to the other, raise their hands and voices in the most earnest opposition to this singular method of regulating commerce by promoting manufactures.

But there is another view of the question which is worthy of peculiar notice. It is a principle which no one will deny, that what is *directly* forbidden, cannot be *indirectly* effected. Now the federal constitution, in granting the power to regulate commerce, was so fearful that the regulation might be made to operate partially upon the states, to the benefit of some and injury of others, that it declared "no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or REVENUE to the ports of one state over those of another." If then no regulation of commerce or REVENUE could directly be made to act unequally upon the states how happens it that a regulation concerning manufactures, bottomed upon the power to regulate commerce, can lawfully have that effect. In other words, if a law compelling Georgia to pay duties to Massachusetts for the protection of her commerce would be unconstitutional, how does it happen that a precisely similar law to protect manufactures, derived from the right to regulate commerce, is not equally so?

In carefully consulting the journal of the convention, nothing appears on the subject of manufactures until the 15th of Aug. On that day this power was proposed to be given, to wit: "to establish public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, commerce and MANUFACTURES." On the 20th of the same month, another proposition "to assist the president in conducting the public affairs, there shall be a council of state of the following officers: among others, the secretary of domestic affairs, who shall be appointed by the president, and hold his office during pleasure. It shall be his duty to attend to matters of general police, the state of agriculture and MANUFACTURES, the opening of roads and navigation, and the facilitating communications through the United States. And he shall, from time to time, recommend such measures and establishments as may tend to promote those objects." These propositions were referred to what was called the committee of detail; and afterwards, on the 31st of August, was referred, together with some other reports, which this same committee had partially made, to a grand committee, composed of one member from each state. On the 5th of September this committee reported, among other things, the following proposition, which is now found standing in the constitution, to wit: "To promote the progress of SCIENCE and the USEFUL ARTS, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." This clause then is all that could be produced from the unequivocal propositions to grant the power to the general government, of encouraging manufactures—and what is it? The right to promote science and the *useful arts*. Under the first, no one will contend that the power to protect manufactures will result. It must be, then, under the last. And there is no doubt, under the expression of *useful arts*, as distin-

guished from the term *fine arts*, both *agriculture* and *manufactures* would properly fall.

All persons will agree that no *arts* can be more *useful* than agriculture and manufactures. Every one must, at the first glance, perceive that if the clause had stopped at the word "*useful arts*," the power to promote *manufactures* would have been full and complete beyond all cavil. But does it stop there? Is it a general or limited power? And if a limited power, how is it limited? Let common candor answer the question—not by protecting duties, not by imports on foreign exports, not by premiums and bounties—but "by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings (in SCIENCE) and discoveries." (in the USEFUL ARTS.) Now, says an able advocate of state rights, "If a power to promote a specific object, by a prescribed mode, does not exclude the power to promote it by a different, or other mode, then there is no truth in a universal maxim, (in law and logic,) that the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another." The restrictive words upon the power to promote the useful arts, must have meant something, and is any one so un candid as not to own that it was merely to, "*secure to ingenious men patents for their inventions.*" Writings and inventions would alike benefit all the states; being general they would have an equal and impartial operation over the whole union. Not so by encouraging the fabrics that resulted from these inventions; for some states might possess greater means, both moral and physical to produce them. The inventor of the plough might be rewarded, but no one will contend that it should entitle the ploughman to an exclusive privilege over the weaver—nor would a patent for the steam loom authorize a peculiar indulgence to its cloth over the hard-earned bread of the planter. These being all local and partial operations, would subject the states, if submitted to the legislation of the general government, to the most unequal effects and wholly subversive of that principle which we have already mentioned, that the "action of the general government is to be applied to all the external and internal concerns which effect the states generally and equally; but not to those which are completely within a particular state." Manufactures had been proposed in the convention, and so had the sciences, and all that could be possibly obtained for them, was the provision we have just explained. Every one must believe if more had been intended, more could have been given; for never was a subject so entirely before a deliberative body, than was that of manufactures before the federal convention.

But there is another section of the constitution, which, when taken in connection with the history of its adoption, places this question beyond all doubt, and for the exposition of which, the committee are indebted to an able southern writer on the subject of federal powers. It is the following:—"No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress." Those who will consult the structure of this clause, in the journals of the convention, will find that perhaps none other was more disputed; and that a very different object was intended, from that of levying a trifling duty to execute inspection laws. What was that object? It cannot be discovered from the clause itself; and, perhaps, none in the constitution has been so often read without a knowledge of its true intent and meaning. To grant the state the privilege of imposing duties beyond what is necessary for inspection laws, merely to go into the national treasury, seems to be perfectly idle. What benefit is it to be to the states? Some was certainly intended, and fortunately, there is at hand a key to this mystery. It was to enable the states within themselves, if they desired it, to protect their own manufactures, by the imposition of export duties on the raw materials, or imports upon foreign fabrics. Without this construction, every body must at once perceive that the clause is useless and ridiculous, and is the only feature of the constitution without meaning or motive. But happily for the interest of the agricultural states, we have a

cotemporaneous and complete explanation of the object and intention of this clause.

Mr. Luttler Martin, a delegate of the convention from the state of Maryland, in giving to his state an exposition of the constitution, on this particular clause, indignantly remarks—"Every state, is also prohibited from laying any imposts or duties on imports and exports, without the permission of the general government. It was urged by us, that there might be cases, in which it would be proper, for the purpose of encouraging manufactures, to lay duties, to prohibit the exportation of raw materials; and even in addition to the duties laid by congress, on imports for the sake of revenue, to lay a duty, to discourage the importation of particular articles into a state, or to enable the manufacturer here, to supply us on as good terms as they could be obtained, from a foreign market. But the most that could be obtained, was, that this power might be exercised by the states, with, and only with the consent of congress, and subject to its control; and so anxious were they to seize on every shilling of our money for the general government, that they insisted even the little revenue that might thus arise, should not be appropriated to the use of the respective states where it was collected, but should be paid into the treasury of the United States, and accordingly it was so determined." Besides fully accounting for the clause in question, what are the rational inferences from the foregoing quotation. In the first place, we see that the power of congress itself to lay duties on imports, was for "the sake of revenue" alone. In the next place, aside from the fact, that the subject of manufactures had been before the convention and settled to be promoted only by *patent*; if there had been any power reserved to the general government to encourage that object, Mr. Martin would not have asked for that right to the states, seeing that the only manner in which it could be done was forestalled by the constitution, in conferring upon congress the exclusive right to impose duties on imports. The states being engaged in different pursuits, all subject to clashing interests, a general power could not be given to the federal government to regulate such a local concern. Accordingly, it was placed, as it should be, at the discretion of each state, who might protect its own manufactures, if it should choose to do so, without calling upon its sister states to bear the burthen.

Adopting the ideas of a profound writer on this subject, surely a state does not wish greater advantages by the union, than would be enjoyed by her confederates. Surely she does not desire more, at the expense of her sister states, than she would possess if she remain free and independent. Surely, if sovereign and independent of the whole world, she would not lay duties to encourage her own domestic manufactures, because it would oppress her commerce and agriculture; she will not wish their prosperity at the sacrifice of the very same interests of her neighbors? If there is any state that desires her manufactures to be promoted, why does she not avail herself of the express provision intended for that purpose? Is it because it will injure her other great concerns? And have other states no interests to effect? If a state has the power, by the constitution, to do exactly what she might do it alone, and it is her interest to do so, why does she not proceed to encourage her manufactures by the appointed means? No—the fact is, such a state wants the profit without the burthen of such a measure; and as long as she can tax her associates to answer her purpose, her own community will never be made to bear any of the sufferings of such an unequal system. If other states are obliged to pay the cost, or even divide it with the states seeking to establish her manufacturing institutions, if their exports and imports are to contribute to the welfare of northern money-making projects, and to advance the schemes of private capitalists, depend upon it the only method that will be pursued, is the one found in the increasing exactions of the tariff laws of 1816, 20, and 23.

With regard to the question of internal improvement, independent of the fact that there is not a solitary expression to be found in the constitution, in the remotest degree connected with that subject, we have already shown that on the 18th and 20th of August, a distinct and full proposition to grant that power, was rejected by the convention; and the committee would here observe, that

many of the remarks which they have made on the subject of manufactures, will be strictly applicable to this branch of the subject. But in addition to what has been submitted, we have to state, that the following facts are to be found on the journal of the convention—to wit: On the 18th of August it was specially proposed to vest in congress the power.

"To grant charters of incorporation, in cases where the public good may require them, and the authority of a single state may be incompetent.

"To establish a university.

To encourage, by proper premiums and provisions, the advancement of useful knowledge and discoveries.

To establish seminaries for the promotion of literature and the arts and sciences.

To grant charters of incorporation.

To establish public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, commerce, trades and manufactures; and to regulate stages on the post roads."

Now, where are any of these powers to be found in the federal constitution—and what course of reasoning can entitle them to a place in an instrument purporting to contain nothing but expressly defined powers? But this is not all. On the 14th of September, only three days before the final passage of the constitution, some, still anxious to enlarge the powers of the general government, after the instrument was presented for the adoption of the convention, proposed "to grant letters of incorporation for canals," &c. which was rejected.

The committee are aware that the subject is far from being exhausted, but time would fail them to present all the objections which could be justly preferred against the course of the general government. Less could not be said, for the subject is of such growing magnitude, and is producing sensations of such just inquietude among the people of the south, that they ought to be made thoroughly acquainted with all its bearings, and certainly can never be too often admonished to be prepared for the worst events. The committee are fully sensible that every degree of moderation is due to the question, upon which they have founded the present serious complaint; but they owe it to truth and sincerity to say, that it is their decided opinion an increase of tariff duties will, and ought to be resisted in all and every shape that can possibly avert the crying injustice of such an unconstitutional measure.

They are constrained too to say, that this state ought to oppose in every possible shape, the exercise of the power, on the part of the general government, to encourage domestic manufactures, or to promote internal improvement. They will not pretend at present, to recommend the mode of *opposition*; but they will recommend the peaceable course of remonstrating with congress on the subject, and of asking of that body to pause before it proceeds any further in measures that must inevitably destroy the affection of some of the states for the general government. It will detract nothing from the firmness or wisdom of the congress, to listen to the voice of state legislatures, while it is considering the memorials of *manufacturing companies*.

If to the contempt of right, there should be added the jealousy of *partiality*, it must be obvious to all that there will be, an increased account of unmerited aggravation. How long a people shall be permitted to complain, or how much they can be made to suffer, has always been matter of dangerous experiment, or doubtful calculation, and knowledge acquired under either issue, has never been without its certain and severe regrets.—In conclusion, your committee recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to cause the foregoing report to be laid before congress at its next session. And that the forward a copy of the same to each of the other states, to be laid before their respective legislatures for the concurrence of such as may approve of the principles therein avowed; and as due notice to those who may dissent from the same, that Georgia, as one of the contracting parties to the federal constitution, and possessing equal rights with the other contracting party, will insist upon the construction of that instrument contained in said report, and will submit to no other.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 21—Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, JAN. 19, 1928. [Vol. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 653

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

A multitude of articles are arranged for the press, waiting room for insertion, though a SUPPLEMENT to the preceding number is published with the present. Our congressional journal and record of electioneering matters, are more extensive than usual, because more than usually interesting, for present or future information.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. commenced its annual session in the capitol at Washington, on Monday last—present chief justice Marshall, and Messrs. Washington, Johnson, Story, Thompson and Trimble, associates, and Mr. Wirt, attorney general.

Though the constitutional construction of this lofty tribunal, is not wholly conformable to our humble opinions of right,—we have often thought that no person could behold this venerable body without profound respect for the virtue and talents concentrated on its bench; and with a great degree of confidence, that, as there must be some power in every government having final effect, it could hardly be vested any where more safely than in the supreme court, as at present filled.

BRITISH ORDER IN COUNCIL. We have the honor to publish an order "permitting vessels of the United States to enter the ports of the Bahama islands in ballast, and to export salt and fruit therefrom," for which we are very thankful!

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain

"And not a sail without PERMISSION spreads!"

Now—if we had our own way, we would make it a capital offence, as much as the trading in slaves, for the owner, officers and crew of any American vessel, entering the ports of the Bahama Islands and trading with the inhabitants thereof, upon the gracious terms "of the king's most excellent majesty in council." We have rarely met with a small matter containing so much arrogance. We are permitted to carry specie to the Bahamas, to purchase its surplus and wasting productions of salt, or obtain cargoes of perishable fruit! "GOD SAVE THE KING!"

"THE AMERICAN SYSTEM." We have approached a crisis in which it would be something like "moral treason" in us to pretend to impartiality, or remain silent, as to the great matter which has interested our best feelings, and absorbed our chief exertions, for many years past—to wit, the protection of domestic industry, in all its various branches—agricultural, manufacturing or commercial. There is no earthly consideration—nothing but the influence of our judgment, which can, or shall, induce us to barter our principles on this imposing subject, let others do what they may. These were formed long before a large proportion of the present actors in political controversy had the right of suffrage; they have been entertained through every change of circumstance and time—and "without respect to persons." They must be so entertained—we will not make a compromise about them.

We have so much discussed the necessity of protection to produce reciprocity in our relations with Europe, that it is useless to press it any further at present. Indeed, "the signs of the times" do not lead to an investigation of the right or reason of the matter at all—unless we are totally at fault in understanding their purport. It is to us as manifest as that the sun shines at noon-day, that any proposed alteration of the tariff, with a view to the protection of the agriculturalists and manufacturers of our country, is to BE DEFEATED—without reference to the merits of the question at issue, and by the default of individuals hitherto counted upon as fast friends of the system. For our

Vol. XXXIII—No. 22.

opponents—for those who, since 1816 to the present time, have resisted our principles, we have a high respect; the entire consistency of all their conduct, shows the uprightness of their opinions or the honesty of their prejudices: but we have no respect for those who shall betray the interests of their constituents, and barter the "American system" to obtain temporary advantages, or promote their own ambitious and selfish and unholy designs. If they succeed—if the friends of domestic industry shall not rally themselves, and speak in a voice that must be regarded—our country will meet with a shock from which it will not easily recover itself. From fifty to sixty millions of dollars will be instantly sacrificed, in the reduced value of lands and sheep and the manufactories of wool. Already, the farmers stand with whetted knives to kill off these useful animals, because of the unprofitableness of them—already many woollen manufactories are idle, or doing only from one tenth to one half of the work which they are capable of performing. Both parties await the proceedings of congress with intense anxiety, and all other of the productive classes are as well interested in the result. The slaughter of the sheep will cause increased crops of grain, &c. to interfere with the already glutted market,—and tens of thousands of consumers will be cast into the already too numerous body of producing farmers—the proprietors of woollen factories will be generally ruined, or, at least, exceedingly distressed; their water power and buildings will be diverted to other manufactures, and an excess of these will speedily follow; and, to cap the whole, the British manufacturers, having succeeded, no matter by what means, in destroying our sheep and manufactories of wool, will reap a rich harvest in the enhanced price of their goods, having a command of our market, and commanding their own, to the prohibition of our commodities: and thus, in the depressed value of land and its productions, and the advanced price of woollen goods, (and they are inseparably connected), we esteem it entirely reasonable to believe, that the annual home loss, or British extortion, on the people of the United States, will exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars a year—an amount one third greater than the requisitions of our government, and capable of paying off the national debt in two years, only.

We have not time, just now, to proceed into a detail of incidents that have happened to lead us into the fearful conclusions that we have adopted. We repeat our belief, that it is designed to refuse further protection, without regard to the merits of the question, and that nothing will prevent the fulfilment of that design, but the loud and deep voice of the people, promptly expressed. We are of those who firmly thought, last winter, that the "COMBINATIONS" spoken of by Dr. Floyd, in his letter to gen. Smyth, had their foundation on this very thing. We have said so a thousand times. We were at Washington when, as we thought, this work was going on, and there were many politicians gathered there from different states. They might have been present, just at that moment, by accident—but we did not believe that they were! Dr. Floyd, at the public dinner given to him at Richmond, boldly avowed these "COMBINATIONS"—BUT THE TERMS ARE KEPT CONCEALED. The people

have a right to know the principles of this proceeding. "A deed without a name" has been done "in the dark." In the absence of a public exposition of what was privately agreed upon, we have a right to resolve the proceedings by subsequent facts, and our deliberate opinion then was, and now is, that the "American system" is to be sacrificed to the prejudices, or opinions, of dominant individuals in Virginia and the south, who have always opposed it. If we are mistaken as to the basis of this "COMBINATION," let it be explained to the people, what it was that the "large states" combined about—what sort of bargains were made. That there are secret understandings seems manifest; but we shall be indeed in error, if the public will submit to such secret managements of their affairs. The people shall see it, if we can present it. And if correct, why has it not been published? Are members sent to congress to legislate in private places? Are "combinations" allowable in matters of so great interest to the whole people of this union? We do not know what has happened, nor would we impeach any individual on the testimony afforded; but this is certain, that "combinations have been formed," and that every citizen has a right to know the terms on which the "great states"—[New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia], have settled the tariff question, or any other matter, previous to its presentation to congress or the people! Dr Floyd says, that "combinations have been formed," else his letters and his speech have been unfairly quoted—which we have not yet seen intimated.

Assuming then the fact, that an agreement was made in February last, by certain politicians of New York and Pennsylvania, to offer up the protection of domestic industry and furtherance of internal improvement to the "Virginia school" of politicians, on fixed conditions, let us briefly note the progress that has been made as if to fulfill the bargain:

1. The woollens bill was defeated at the last session.

2. The Harrisburg convention was resisted and opposed by many who had been loudest in their clamors in favor of a protecting tariff and internal improvement.

3. One of the most decided anti-tariff gentlemen that ever was in congress, has been chosen speaker.

4. The speaker appointed an anti-tariff committee on manufactures—or, at least, one believed to be decidedly opposed to the protection of the woollen manufacture, the chief object at present in view, as tending also to encourage the growth of wool, in making a market for it.*

*We must suppose and gladly hope, that this proceeding was because of the want of information; being unwilling to believe that Mr. Stevenson would prevent an action of the house of representatives, by the reference of any important subject to an unfriendly committee. We well remember the feeling that prevailed when M^r. P. P. Barbour did the same thing, and on the same subject, by which the chairman of the same committee, Mr. Baldwin, was compelled to ask the discharge of his committee from the further consideration of the matters referred to it, and reduced to the necessity of getting at his purposes by ordinary resolutions! We were at Washington when this happened. It was deeply mortifying to many of the opponents of the tariff; and they plead, and plead truly, as we believed, that Mr. Barbour was mistaken as to the opinions of one of the members of the committee—that he meant to have a majority on it favorable to the subjects that would probably come before it. Without such an understanding, the raising of particular committees and the reference of petitions to them, is a mere farce—an insult and abuse of all persons praying for a redress of grievances, and a violation of the first principles of our government.

5. Three weeks delay, and then the resolution about sending for persons and papers, offered on the 31st ult and its adoption—by votes obtained from two of the "great states," hitherto friendly to the general protection of domestic industry. See the yeas and nays, inserted in the last REGISTER. † Had the members from New York and Pennsylvania been in the negative, as members from those states might be expected to have been, the proposition would have failed by a majority of from forty five to fifty votes. But thirty three of them went with the southern and steady enemies of the tariff.

So matters stand at present. The committee is in session—summoning whom they please, and rejecting whom the majority may not see proper to call before them. We hear that a motion to summon, perhaps, the most distinguished wool grower in the U. States, and one of the most upright and intelligent manufacturers of wool, was negatived on Wednesday last. We shall better understand the reason hereafter. We simply state the fact now. But we must defer further speculation or remark. Let all concerned, look a-head to some of these things:

1. An early day may be fixed for the adjournment of congress, and time will not be allowed to discuss the tariff question, after the committee shall make a report!

2. The bill may be so loaded that certain members, favorable to the general principle, cannot and ought not to accept the whole.

3. Much time may be spent in collateral questions and speeches against hours; with an ever-prevailing desire to avoid the yeas and nays, or any direct question.

4. A bill, such as the farmers and manufacturers desire, may be reported and pass the house; if so, ten against one, it will be defeated in the senate!!!

5. And, in conclusion, no hope can be entertained of the final passage of any bill acceptable to the people, unless they promptly and decidedly say—they will have one.

We mean no personal or general disrespect of the members of congress, or of the committee. Every individual may act on his own opinion, and on his own responsibility; and blessed be God for it, we have a right also to express ours. We only wish that all may meet this matter fairly—if any are opposed to us, let them be opposed; we shall not blame them for it, nor should they blame us; but we must insist upon a direct meeting of the important question, that the people may exactly know what their representatives have been doing. In such a case, we have no fear of the republic; and stand prepared to submit to what the constitutional majority shall enjoin, though that majority may be made out of a brief minority of the citizens of the United States.

The tariff, we know, is called a "delicate question," by either of the present great political parties. We have no delicacies about it! We have held its principles for more than thirty years, and will not give them up for the moonshine of the moment. This paper never has been devoted to personal electioneering. We have sedulously avoided a taking of sides in contests between individuals. We have steadily pursued measures. The people are with us on this interesting matter—and we will stand or fall as they shall decide by the support given or refused. We acknowledge no allegiance to party. The opinions of individuals shall, as ever before, be treated with respect—but they must not come into competition with our sense of duty, and the obligations which we owe to the free people of these United States, our fellow laborers and companions in exalting the character of the human race, by the prosperity and duration of the only republic in the world.

THE WEATHER. It is believed that for the last ten weeks until yesterday, there has hardly been five clear days—and not many more which were not exceedingly damp and dreary, if not rainy. Such a season was

Our exhibits of the yeas and nays have been thought, by some, a very rude proceeding! Are gentlemen ashamed of their names before the people? We put down things as they were. If this is offensive, we expect yet more to offend.

not known before. We may be said not to have had any of that delightful weather to which we have been accustomed in the last three months of the year. The exhausted springs, will, however, be replenished, and our valuable water-power regain a considerable portion of its former strength. Indeed, from the decrease of our streams for a few years past, it seemed as if several of them were about to be lost to the proprietors of mills.

"NORTH CAROLINA MONEY." In the present state of the market for them, we hope that our friends will not remit to us hills of the banks of Newbern or Cape Fear. We cannot afford to pay 10 per cent. discount upon them; though it is said, and we hope that they will "get better." We do not, however, know of any good reason why the bills of all the banks of this state should stand depreciated as they have been and are.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. Having noticed the draft of a petition to the legislature of Virginia, published in the Enquirer, asking for a repeal of the act to authorize the making of this road, it is due to the more liberal feelings of the house of delegates of that state to say,—that a resolution has been agreed to to remove the restriction, and so afford the company liberty to locate it as to the directors shall seem best.

The United States engineers, colonel Long, capt. McNeill and Dr. Howard, have reported four routes for the proposed rail road until it shall strike the Potomac. The practicability of the project has not been doubted—and every examination made, only tends to assure us that this great work will be as speedily accomplished as the magnitude of it will permit.

BALTIMORE RAIL ROADS. We have a copy of a pamphlet entitled, "Report and proceedings in relation to a rail road from Baltimore to the Susquehanna" river. The practicability of this project seems very clearly shown, and that it will be made, there is little doubt, in the present state of information on the subject of such roads, unless prevented by the want of legislative enactments—which there is no reason to suppose will happen. When this road shall be completed, as it is thought that it may be, and at an early day, the transportation upon it will be exceedingly heavy. The Susquehanna trade is annually increasing and rapidly extending its range, through increased cultivation and manufactures near the borders of the river and its tributaries; and though the Pennsylvania union canal, as we rejoice to hear, is completed—Baltimore must and will be the market for vast quantities of commodities floated down this noble stream.

The report concludes with the following vivid sentence—

"Baltimore must and will be the great central city of the union—no rivalry can impede her progress—no competition disappoint her destined elevation, if her citizens are but true to themselves, and unite, with their characteristic enterprise, to improve the advantages and cultivate the resources which Providence has placed at their disposal."

We do not apprehend that this anticipation is too sanguine. The road to the Ohio will cast upon us the productions of the rich and vigorous west. The cotton trade of several states will centre with us, as a place of deposit, or sale—and tobacco, flour, wool, iron and its manufactures, will flow upon us, in quantities, to be distributed to other states, or exported to foreign places.

REBELLION! Petersburg, Fredericksburg and even Richmond, itself, the very seat of the sleepy king, LET-US-ALONE, seem resolved to raise the standard of rebellion against his *discenting* majesty, and make use of the means which GOD and nature has given them for the improvement of their condition, by encouraging industry, the child of LIBERTY and SCIENCE, in applying the waters of the Appomattox, Rappahannock and James rivers to useful purposes—streams which, in the east, would be metaphorically called *rivers of gold*, from the power afforded by them for the creation of value. We hope that many other towns and places in the eastern part of Virginia, will, like Wheeling in the west, and Winchester, Leesburg, &c. in the valley, throw off their allegiance to king LET-US-ALONE, and set up for themselves, wishing

them complete success in all their undertakings—to "d—n rivers, sink mines, blast furnaces and consume manufactures"—and disturb the *stillness of desolation* with the cheerful hum and happy bustle of productive freemen.

A meeting of the citizens of Fredericksburg was held in the town hall on the 2nd inst. at which the following *rebellious* preamble was adopted—

We, the people of the town of Fredericksburg, assembled in general meeting, at the Town Hall, pursuant to notice given by the mayor, viewing with great concern the languishing state of the commerce, the great depreciation of property, and the progressive impoverishment of the citizens of our town; and believing that this state of things has been accelerated, if not brought about, by our inattention to the advantages bestowed upon us by our situation upon the Rappahannock, and by our negligence in failing to improve those advantages, by opening the navigation of the river above the town, and by the establishment of manufactures.

They follow sundry resolutions, that the Rappahannock may be made navigable; and we learn from the "Herald," that individuals had subscribed \$16,000, and that the corporation was advised to subscribe 10,000 dollars more, for this purpose.

Wheeling, by the way, seems fairly to have "cast off the old man and his"—*sayings*, and desires protection for home industry, let gov. Giles talk as he pleases. The following is a brief notice of some of the chief manufacturing establishments at this place:

An iron foundry, 30 feet by 90; a machine or work shop 150 by 49—having a steam engine of 40 horse power, and employing 40 artists. This establishment consumes 200 tons of pig and bar iron, and a steam engine of 100 horse power can be made in it, in three or four weeks; a less space of time than it would cost, at Richmond, to discuss the constitutional quality of the iron out of which it ought to be made; and, if, perchance, any of the Juniata should be proposed, it might be well to argue how far *foreign* iron should enter into the manufacture of Virginia steam engines! But passing this workshop, we meet another foundry making from 50 to 75 tons of castings a year—then another, making from 100 to 150 tons; next we encounter a large brewery 100 feet by 50; glass works, making \$24,000 worth of glass, annually; then a large woollen factory, that *scandalous magnatum* in Virginia, employing 70 hands; a cotton factory, with 70 hands, soon to be increased to 160, and use 700 bales of cotton annually; then a great building for another cotton factory; a chemical laboratory, a saddle-tree manufactory, two establishments for the making of oil, and the numerous shops of twenty or thirty different kinds of hard-fisted mechanics, hammering, sawing, working and sweating and singing, "as busy as bees," without even thinking about his majesty, LET-US-ALONE, on his Ebon seat at Richmond—one of these, a saddler, employs between 30 and 40 hands; and he must be a desperate rebel, indeed! But the *worst* is to come—before the establishment of these factories, corn was sold at 10 or 12½ cents per bushel; it now brings from 25 to 37½—and lands which had no purchasers, though offered for 10 or 12 dollars per acre, are in demand at from 30 to 40, and the town has doubled its population in the last five years. This is a miserable "misery!" There are large districts in the same state *improved* by the loss of 50 per cent. of their population in the last 30 years—and so doubt, because of the "oppression" of the protecting tariff, though only 3 years old—as might be argued, if we were disposed to settle the question in that way! But we shall leave this matter to the wisdom of those who *sell* bagsheads of tobacco to market, because their *fathers* had not good roads and strong wagons—being opposed to all innovations!

COTTON. Our remarks on the probable effects of the pacification of Greece, &c. on the demand for and price of our cotton, have excited considerable attention. We think they deserve the most serious reflection of the people, generally. At present, by the manufactures and navigation of the middle and eastern states, the inhabitants thereof are enabled to obtain a portion of those products of the south which England will receive in exchange for her manufactures—but if cotton be obtained

from Greece and Egypt, every section of this union will severely feel the effect of it. The climate of these countries is better fitted than our own for the cultivation, and the people are sufficiently numerous—their wages much less, and subsistence cheaper. In Egypt, the peasantry labor for 2½d. sterling, or five cents per day, and subsist themselves on one meal of bread and water. We cannot compete with persons thus paid and supported. Labor costs less than the interest on the capital vested in a slave in the United States, to say nothing of his food and clothing, depreciation in value, and lost time by sickness, &c.

Ohio. At the state census of the different counties in 1823, the number of free white males over 21 years of age, was 124,635—the census of 1827 shews 145,745, or an increase of 21,110 freemen and citizens in the space of 4 years—a greater increase than the old states of Maryland or Virginia shews for 20 years.

The amount of free white males over 21 years, in Virginia, according to the census of 1820, may be thus determined.

Over 25 years old and under 45	57,898
Over 45	58,245
Of 16 and under 25	53,863
Say one half over 21 years	29,431
	<hr/>
	125,574
Increase 8 per cent. in 7 years, about the rate shown by the last census	10,203

or, 10,000 less citizens of lawful age, than Ohio.

THE OHIO CANAL. The report of the commissioners shews that they have paid to contractors and others, for services rendered, during the past season, nearly \$800,000. The work proceeds prosperously.

About 35 miles of the great canal has been partially in use since the 4th of July last. The part of the country through which it extends was uninhabited a little while ago, and, of course, does not yet supply much surplus produce. However, the Cleveland Herald presents a handsome list of transportations on this part of the canal, between the 24th July and 28th Dec. Among the articles conveyed north, or to the lake, were 6,059 bbls. of flour, 619 whiskey, 102 tons tobacco, 50 tons of butter, with some beef and pork, and pearl ashes, linseed oil, 28 tons of cheese, &c. &c. The whole being 992 tons: and there was conveyed southwardly 3,536 bbls of salt, 393 do. fish, 237 tons of merchandize, &c. in all 819 tons.

PENNSYLVANIA UNION CANAL. *Lebanon, Dec. 30.*—Yesterday afternoon the boat Susquehanna of Lebanon, captain May, passed this place with a load of Wilkesbarre coal from the Susquehanna, bound for Philadelphia, at which place I expect she will arrive on the evening of the first of January.

There is three feet depth of water in the summit; the supply from the reservoirs being more than sufficient to keep up that depth.

The navigation is now in good order—I may say perfect, from Lewis's pond on the Schuylkill, below Reading, Middletown on the Susquehanna, as well as the navigable feeder to Jones-town on the Swatara.

Six boats have already arrived at this place with lumber and other articles, and to-day I expect the beautiful boat Hummelstown Enterprize, capt. Richards, will be here from that place.

[We heartily rejoice that this splendid project has been realized. Pennsylvania well understands the importance of internal improvements and domestic manufactures.]

BALTIMORE INSPECTIONS, for the quarter ending Dec. 31—160,109 bbls. and 3,253 hulf bbls. wheat flour, 367 rye do. 760 casks corn meal, 2157 hlds. and 17,867 bbls. domestic liquors, 2703 bbls. pork, and 2,239 beef, Baltimore pickled, about 12,000 bbls. of fish, 9,000 kegs of butter and lard, &c. &c.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. The Indianapolis Journal, of the 11th ultimo, gives the following as the state of parties in the legislature of Indiana, on the pre-electoral question.

"In the senate—For the administration 17: for Jackson 4.

"In the house of representatives—For the administration 40: for Jackson 13: neutral 4."

We have before mentioned, that the president and vice-presidents of the Harrisburg convention, favorable to the re-election of Mr. Adams to the presidency of the United States, addressed a letter to gov. Shulze, which we now insert with the governor's reply, as belonging to the political history of the times.

In the convention, Jan. 4, 1828. The president of the convention, as chairman of the committee for that purpose appointed, reported that they had in performance of the duty imposed on them, addressed to the governor the following letter:

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1828.

To his excellency, J. Andrew Slatze,
governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir: The subscribers, appointed for the purpose, by the democratic convention opposed to the election of gen. Andrew Jackson, as president of the United States, respectfully represent, that that convention have the most entire confidence in your principles, and heartily approve of your administration. Conscious of your deserved popularity, and desirous, as well as an expression of their own opinion as to benefit the cause they advocate, and the country they love, ask permission to use your name on their ticket.

The general expression of confidence in you which has gone forth from the friends of the administration of the general government, in this state, and in other states, convince the convention of which we are members, that no name would be so acceptable as yours, as a candidate for the vice presidency. May we hope that you will permit us the use of a name which is identified with the cause of internal improvement and American manufactures.

If circumstances, to which we are strangers, shall determine you to withhold your name as a candidate for the vice-presidency, we hope that you will see no objection to permit us to put it at the head of our electoral ticket.

We have the honor to be, sir, with entire respect,
your obedient servants,

THOMAS BURNSIDE,
SAMUEL WETHERILL,
ARCHIBALD BARD.

Committee.

The governor's reply.

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1828.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and reply without hesitancy or reservation. I had long since determined upon the course of conduct, which I consider it is my duty to pursue in relation to the pending presidential election. Aware, as I am, of the honor conferred by the request that I would permit the use of my name for the office of vice president, or as an elector, I cannot be insensible to the fact, that it is the station to which I have had the honor to be elevated, and the hold which I am supposed to have on the good opinion of my fellow-citizens, that I am indebted for this distinction. Flattered, as I am by it, I cannot but be aware of the obligations it imposes.

As governor of Pennsylvania, I feel it my duty, as far as it is in my power, to soothe and allay, rather than aggravate, the asperities which necessarily will appertain to the approaching presidential canvass. This consideration greatly influences my judgment, when I make known my determination to decline allowing the use of my name as a candidate for public suffrage at the election in November next.

To the convention, of which you are a committee, I tender the homage of my high consideration, and request your personal acceptance of my good wishes.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen.

J. ANDW. SHULZE.

To the hon. Thomas Burnside, president. Samuel Wetherill, and Archibald Bard, esquires, vice-presidents.

There are two "Jackson tickets" of electors before the people of Georgia—one composed of members of the "Troup party," the other of the "Clark party"—and

there will be a severe contest between them, unless a third ticket shall be brought out. Neither will yield its pretensions to the other, though, in the present case, both parties seem to have a common object. The Clark party, however, say, that the other side mean to support Mr. Crawford for the vice president.

The Virginia "anti Jackson convention" met at Richmond on the 8th inst. in the house of delegates, which was given up to their accommodation. About 200 members answered to their names. Judge Francis T. Brooke, president of the court of appeals, was appointed president, and John H. Pleasants, editor of the Whig, appointed secretary. The president made a brief address on taking his seat. On the 9th, on the motion of gen. Taylor, of Norfolk, a committee of one from each electoral district was appointed to report fit persons to be placed on the electoral ticket, and a like committee was also appointed to report, by resolution or otherwise, the measures proposed to be adopted, &c. and then, on motion of Mr. Chapman Johnson, the convention adjourned until the next day at 2 o'clock. Mr. Johnson, from the latter committee, reported in part on the following day. On the 11th—Gen. Taylor, from the committee appointed to frame an address, rose and said, he was instructed to announce, that that committee was not yet prepared to make a final report. It was with much mortification he stated the fact, but he hoped that he would not for a moment be doubted, that every exertion worthy of the character of the committee, of the convention, and the great cause in which they were engaged, had been used to expedite the result. That result, he was farther instructed to report, would, the committee hoped, be laid before the convention on to-morrow. He knew the inconvenience venerable gentlemen sustained in leaving and staying from their homes at this season, but he could not but hope that a feeling of the sacredness of the principles they came to support, that their zeal and perseverance would be called in to sustain their patience. He was further instructed to request the president to apply to the house of delegates (to whose magnanimity and courtesy, said gen. T. we are already so deeply indebted) for the privilege of meeting in their hall to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

The committee "appointed to report to the convention fit persons to be placed on the electoral ticket," reported that they have performed the duty assigned them, and submitted to the convention the following ticket:

For the electoral district composed of the counties of Orange, Madison and Culpepper—*James Madison*, of Orange.

Loudon, Jefferson and Berkeley—*James Monroe*, of Loudon.

Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, and the Borough of Norfolk—*Col. Stephen Wright*, of Norfolk Borough.

Surry, Isle of Wright, Prince George, Charles City, New Kent and the Town of Petersburg—*Benjamin Harrison*, (of Berkeley) Charles city.

Sussex, Dinwiddie and Southampton—*Col. Joseph Goodwin*, of Dinwiddie.

Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg and Greensville—*Dr. Richard Field*, of Brunswick.

Charlotte, Halifax and Prince Edward—*Gen. Edward C. Carrington*, of Halifax.

Amelia, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Nottoway and Powhatan—*Benj. Hatcher*, of Manchester.

Buckingham, Campbell and Bedford—*Saml. Branch*, of Buckingham.

Franklin, Pittsylvania, Henry and Patrick—*Judge Fleming Saunders*, of Franklin.

Albemarle, Amherst, Nelson and Fluvanna—*David S. Albarrat*, of Amherst.

Gooseland, Loudon, Henrico and the city of Richmond—*Chapman Johnson*, of Richmond city.

Spottsylvania, Caroline and Hanover—*Judge Francis T. Brooke*, of Spottsylvania.

Essex, King and Queen, King William, Gloucester and Matthews—*Charles Hill*, of King and Queen.

Acomack, Northampton, Elizabeth city, Warwick, York, James city and the city of Williamsburg—*Capt. in Robert Lively*, of Elizabeth city.

Middlesex, Lancaster, Richmond, Northumberland, Westmoreland, King George and Stafford—*Capt. Hancock Estlin*, of Stafford.

Fauquier, Prince William and Fairfax—*Judge Wm. A. G. Dade*, of Prince William.

Frederick, Hampshire and Morgan—*Alfred H. Powell*, of Frederick.

Rockingham, Shenandoah and Hardy—*Col. Jos. Mausee*, of Rockingham.

Botetourt, Alleghany, Rockbridge and Augusta—*Judge Archibald Stuart*, of Augusta.

Bath, Pocahontas, Pendleton, Greenbrier, Giles, Tazewell, Monroe and Montgomery—*Ballard Smith*, of Greenbrier.

Washington, Russell, Lee, Wylie, Scott and Grayson—*Col. Benj. Estill*, of Washington.

Harrison, Wood, Lewis, Nicholas, Mason, Cabell, Kanawha and Logan—*Judge Lewis Summers*, of Kanawha; Monongalia, Preston, Brooke, Ohio, Tyler and Randolph—*Alpheus P. Wilson*, of Monongalia.

Which ticket was unanimously accepted by the convention.

For the other proceedings and the address, reference must be had, as in other cases, to the newspapers of the day. We cannot insert all, and therefore do not insert any of those things at length.

The resolutions go to these points—the recommendation of *John Quincy Adams* for the presidency, and of *Richard Rush* to be vice-president of the United States: to print and transmit 30,000 copies of the address of the convention: to raise a central committee of correspondence: to provide for any vacancies in the electoral ticket: to appoint corresponding committees: to publish the address of Henry Clay: to provide for the payment of expenses incurred, by a contribution of \$5 by each of the members: to thank the legislature for the use of the hall, &c. All which with the address, were unanimously agreed to.

The "Jackson convention" of delegates from the several counties of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg on the 8th inst—132 members appeared, representing every county in the state. *Robert Smith*, esq. of Franklin, was chosen president, *Samuel Power*, of Beaver, *Nathaniel B. Boileau*, of Montgomery, *Robert Patterson*, of Philadelphia, and *William Ross*, of Luzerne, vice presidents, and *Calvin Blythe*, of Harrisburg, and *James M. Barker*, of Philadelphia, secretaries.

After the call of the roll, &c. on motion of George M. Dallas, esq. the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the democratic citizens of this Commonwealth, in accordance with the established usages of the party, have delegated to this convention, the important trust of nominating candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States, to be supported at the approaching presidential election: And whereas the voice of the democratic party has been unequivocally expressed in favor of that illustrious and patriotic citizen, *Andrew Jackson of Tennessee*, as president, and *John C. Calhoun*, of South Carolina, as vice president.

Resolved, That *Andrew Jackson*, of Tennessee, be nominated as the democratic candidate of Pennsylvania, for the office of president of the United States.

Resolved, That *John C. Calhoun*, of South Carolina, be nominated as the democratic candidate of Pennsylvania, for the office of vice president of the United States.

A committee was appointed to draft an address to the "democratic republican citizens of Pennsylvania on the subject of the approaching election," and measures adopted for the formation of the electoral ticket, and for establishing a central committee of correspondence, &c. The electoral ticket was adopted as follows.

For the state at large, *John B. Gibson*, chief justice and *William Findlay*, late governor.

1st district, *George Morton*, county of Philadelphia.

2d do. *John Lisle*, city of Philadelphia.

3d do. *Jacob Holgate*, county of Philadelphia.

4th do. *Samuel Humes*, near Lancaster.

5th do. *John W. Cunningham*, Chester.

6th do. *George G. Leiper*, Delaware.

7th do. *Henry Sheetz*, Montgomery.

8th do. *Adam Ritscher*, Lebanon.

9th do. *Daniel Udree*, Berks county.

10th do. *Peter Frigley*, Schuylkill.

3th do.	Francis Baird, Bucks county.
	Henry Winters, Northampton county.
	William Thompson, Susquehanna county.
9th do.	Leonard Rupert, Columbia county.
	Jacob Gearhart, Northumberland county.
10th do.	George Barnitz, York county.
11th do.	Jacob Heyser, of Franklin county.
	John Harper, Cumberland.
12th do.	John Scott, Huntingdon county.
13th do.	William Piper, Bedford county.
14th do.	Valentine Gisey, Fayette county.
15th do.	James Gordon, Washington county.
16th do.	John M. Snowden, Alleghany county.
	Robert Scott, Butler county.
17th do.	Henry Allshouse, Westmoreland county.
18th do.	James Duncan, Mercer county.

And it was resolved that each person named should give a "written pledge or assurance" that, if elected, he would vote for Andrew Jackson, for president, and John C. Calhoun, for vice president of the United States; and in case that any refused or neglected to give such pledge, the central committee should supply his place, as well as that of others who might decline, &c.—15,000 copies of the address were ordered to be printed—one third of them in the German language. Committees of correspondence were appointed for each of the counties.

We have stated that the house of representatives of the state of Delaware, not being able to elect a speaker, *dispersed*. They cannot meet again, it seems, unless called by the governor; and it is intimated that he will not convene them; thus the state will *save* \$5,000, which many think will counterbalance the want of new laws! These proceedings have made a great stir in this small state, and accusations of "intrigue, bargain and corruption" are very freely made against individuals named, who are charged with having deceived their constituents, because of proffered offices, if they would vote as desired, &c. These are serious matters, and the condition of the state is an extraordinary one, indeed. We shall note the proceedings, without taking part in the contest—with the reason of which we are unacquainted, not being able to discover any effect which the proceedings of *this* legislature could have had on the election of president, to benefit either party.

Mr. Chilton, the "Jackson candidate," has been elected for the congressional district of Kentucky, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Young, by a majority—of 83 votes. For Mr. Chilton 3,146, Mr. Calhoun 3,063.

Alexander Mahon, speaker of the senate of Pennsylvania, has been elected treasurer of that commonwealth, in the place of William Clark—78 votes for Mr. M. and 43 for Mr. C. We mention this because it is the effect of *political opinion*.

On the 29th ult. a resolution was offered in both branches of the North Carolina legislature, to alter the mode of electing electors of president and vice president, from the general ticket to the district system. The vote on the resolution in the house of commons, was 54 yeas, and 91 nays; in the senate, 16 yeas, 43 nays—being rejected the first reading in both houses.

Conventions friendly to the election of gen. Jackson, met at Columbus, Ohio, and at Frankfort, Ky. on the 8th inst. Accounts of the proceedings of either have not yet reached us, but shall be noticed as usual, when obtained.

Magnus Murray, esq. has been elected mayor of Pittsburg. Of the 20 votes given, Mr. Snowden, the "Jackson candidate," on the first ballot, received three—on the second, none. It is remarked that Mr. Murray and 16 other persons in Pittsburg, were all that voted for Mr. Adams in 1824.

The "Virginia legislative convention," re-assembled in the hall of the house of delegates on the 14th instant—14 senators, 156 delegates and 23 special deputies present. Mr. Banks speaker of the house of delegates in the chair, and Thomas Ritchie, secretary. It was unanimously resolved to support Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, as a fit person to be president of the United States; and on the nomination of vice president, 164 declared for Mr. Calhoun, 20 for Mr. Macon, 3 for Mr. Crawford and 1 each for Messrs. Yazewell and Tyler. The proceedings

were not concluded, at the period of our latest accounts and the whole will be referred to in our next.

NEW ORLEANS. The ladies of the Ursuline convent in this city, have contributed the sum of \$50 towards the proposed entertainment of gen. Jackson, on the 8th of Jan. enclosed in the following note addressed to Mr. Thomas S. Kennedy—

Convent of St. Ursule, New Orleans, December 14.
 SIR: Our entire seclusion from the world, and our not receiving any of the public newspapers, render us perfectly unacquainted with what passes in the city; we are, therefore, highly indebted to a friend for the agreeable intelligence of the expected arrival of general Jackson in this city, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the ever memorable 8th of January.

We were at the same time informed that the citizens of New Orleans, desirous of entertaining him in a manner worthy of their gratitude, were contributing for that purpose; and as none can have a higher sense of the obligations they are under to the general, than ourselves, we take the liberty of enclosing to your address, sir, the sum of fifty dollars. We have the honor to be, sir, with consideration, your obedient servants,
The superior and community of the Ursulines.
 Sr. de Ste. Felicite, Alzas, supre.

MR. MONROE, being invited to partake of a political dinner on the 8th inst. declined the appointment in the following terms:

Oak Hill, January 7th, 1828.

"GENTLEMEN—No person felt more sensibly than I did, the advantage and credit, derived to our country from the victory gained at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815, or thought more highly of the gallantry, and good conduct of the commander and of the troops, who fought under him, in that action. Of this I have given many proofs, by attending like celebrations heretofore, and also by nominating him to several important trusts while I held the late office. If the celebration proposed, was confined to that object, I should readily accept the invitation. It is known, however, that a question is now depending, and with which every movement, relating to the parties concerned, is connected. In that question, I resolved at an early period, to take no part, having had the most friendly relation with both the candidates, during my service in the late office, and given to each the strongest proofs of confidence and regard, under a thorough conviction that they merited them. The opposing candidate, performed likewise his duty in the important trust committed to him, with great ability and integrity, and entirely to my satisfaction. With these sentiments and feelings, for both, I retired, and it is my wish to preserve them. I cannot, therefore, take any position, which may, by inference, arrange me, in the present question on the side of either, against the other. For your kind invitation, I beg you to accept my best thanks.

With great respect and esteem, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 JAMES MONROE.
 To Ed. Tyler, L. M. Smyth, T. C. Quinlan,
 and T. Maund, esqrs.

THE 8TH OF JANUARY has been celebrated at many places, with feasts and balls and orations and discharges of artillery. At present, we can only notice one of the incidents that occurred, because of its direct relation to certain public men.

Among the documents appended to Mr. Clay's address (see our last number, page 311), is a letter from colonel Brent, one of the members of the house of representatives from Louisiana. At the dinner at Washington, Mr. DeSha, a member of the same house from Tennessee, gave the following toast:

Edward Livingston of Louisiana. The first and only honor in the Louisiana political pack: though beaten in the presidential game, by the *knave* "will stand before the world as a proven base calumniator, unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has a respect for virtue and for honor."

With reference to this toast, col. Brent has caused the following address to be published:

To the public.

When the cause of the present publication is known, I hope I shall be excused for making it. I would not trouble the public, was I not forced by recent occurrences to do it; and if it were not for the connection these occurrences have with the present state of parties in the country, and the very unprovoked attack which has been made upon me by a "volunteer" friend of gen. Jackson from Tennessee.

During last spring, I received a letter from a friend of mine, informing me that gen. Jackson had charged upon the friends of Mr. Clay, "a corrupt proposal by them to sell their votes to the candidate, at the late presidential election, who would make Mr. Clay secretary of state; and, as one of those friends, I was asked if such charge was true. In a letter in reply, I could not restrain the indignation I felt at such an unfounded accusation, and in expressing myself I used a language produced by the excitement. In so doing, I never intended to do more than to repel the charge I conceived general Jackson made against me. I then thought, and I am yet of the same opinion, that he who is accused of so base an act as gen. Jackson attributes to me, had a right to use what language he pleased, in throwing off the charge, provided the language was confined to the accuser alone.— Since the publication of my letter by Mr. Clay, I have stated, and I now state, that it never was my intention, by any expression in that letter, to wound the feelings of any of gen. Jackson's friends. I should regret if they thought so, and it is gratifying to me to know that many of the general's friends are satisfied of that fact, for they have told me so. But, because I dared to speak what I felt, and to exercise the right of a freeman, in expressing my opinions in defending myself, it appears that, if possible, I am to be sacrificed to the vengeance of some who surround the general for the purpose of fighting his battles. If gen. Jackson is always to be surrounded by bullies and desperadoes, ready to hunt up opportunities to try to intimidate and insult those who defend themselves, and who have the independence to express their opinions of him, then, indeed, will the day which sees him president of the United States, be the last of our liberties.

These remarks are forced from me by a "toast" drank at the Jackson dinner in this place upon the 8th instant, in which Mr. Livingston, of Louisiana, is complimented, and his colleagues, but especially myself, assailed. I have no acquaintance with the individual who gave it; I never saw him before the present session of congress, and never was introduced to him; nor was he here at the late presidential election; and could not, by any forced construction, consider himself aggrieved by any thing contained in my letter; nor could I have entertained towards him any unkind feeling. I make this statement to show the unprovoked manner in which I have been assailed. Had that gentleman considered himself aggrieved by me in any way, or had he desired to become the "fighting hero" of general Jackson, he ought, by every rule of honor, to have called upon me in a direct manner. And he done it, I certainly would have answered him promptly.

I trust I have too much self-respect to yield to a feverish and morbid anxiety in casting around for the angry ebullitions of every "toast drinker," or newspaper scribbler or bully, who may think proper to offer me an insult by commenting on the language I used in my letter, and by putting wrong constructions upon it. I consider myself bound only to answer those who, feeling themselves aggrieved by that letter, call upon me in a gentlemanly manner. To such I will always accord any satisfaction demanded. The individual who gave the "toast" cannot expect me to take any other notice of it than I have done; but in concluding, I must be permitted to say, that if any thing personal to me was intended by it, I unequivocally pronounce such conduct as dishonorable, and at war with every gentlemanly feeling.

WM. L. BRENT, of Louisiana.

From the National Journal of Jan. 16.

To the public.

In the National Journal of this morning, Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, has endeavored to relieve himself from the awkward situation in which he is suspended by the honorable notice which I was pleased to take of him on the 8th of January last. Neither my respect nor clarity for

that individual, will induce me to save him from a responsibility which the whole character of his communication so pitiously discloses. ROBERT DESHA.

Washington city, Jan. 15, 1828.

CAPT. FELLOWS, of the British navy, so distinguished at the battle of Navarino, it is believed, is a native of Stonington, Con. So that if Nantucket has supplied admiral sir Isaac Coffin, Stonington has furnished capt. sir Thomas Fellows. About 30 years since, he was engaged in the cod fishery from that port, if there is not a mistake as to the individual.

MONEY—cheap. A late number of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says—The third \$100,000 5 per cent state stock, issued on account of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was sold yesterday morning at auction, by Messrs. Hone & Sons, at 3 3-8 per cent prem. It will be remembered that the first sale was at 11, and the second at 11 per cent prem.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

Having published gov. Coles' statement, the following naturally succeeds.

From the Charlottesville Advocate, Dec. 29.

Mr. Edward Coles of Illinois, having recently thought proper to refer to me, and to publish a letter of mine on a subject of considerable importance, it becomes my duty to submit a statement of the transaction so far as it concerns myself, or may be interesting to the public. On the 27th of May last, I received the following note from Mr. Coles:

Albemarle, May 22, 1827.

DEAR SIR—Intending to set out for Illinois in a few days, and thinking it possible that it may become desirable to have my recollections strengthened by those of others, in relation to some remarks made by Mr. Jefferson, which have been repeated by me, and which I have just seen with surprise, have been referred to in the newspapers, I am induced, from my recollection of a conversation which took place between us last winter, to ask the favor of you, to state what you have heard from Mr. Jefferson himself, or from others, of his opinion of gen. Jackson's qualifications for the office of president of the United States; and of his declaration of the mortification he had experienced at seeing the enthusiasm displayed by his countrymen to elect Jackson to the presidency, and the doubts it had created of the durability of the republic. I should not have troubled you at this time with this communication, but for the great distance at which we reside from each other; and the apprehension that the bitterness of party feeling may lead to some ill-natured attack on me. I assure you no use will be made of your reply, unless it should become necessary in self-defence to resort to it.

With great respect and sincere regard, I am your friend,
EDWARD COLES.

I considered that Mr. Coles' enquiry related only to Mr. Jefferson's opinions of gen. Jackson, individually, without reference to the comparative estimation in which he held him as the competitor of Mr. Adams. Under this impression, my answer was restricted to the subject of interrogation; and I was contented to state what was required of me, with regard to Mr. Jefferson's opinions of gen. Jackson, as a candidate for the presidency at the last election. In illustration of those opinions, as then expressed by Mr. Jefferson, I stated the only remark of his, which I remembered with sufficient precision to quote in his own language—an expression which indicated no alarm for the "durability of the republic," but which was made more in warmth than sadness. With respect to the chief subject of enquiry contained in Mr. Coles' letter, I knew nothing, and therefore said nothing, presuming that my silence would be a certain guarantee against any attempt to apply my statement to a purpose for which it was by no means adapted. The conversation of which I spoke to Mr. Coles took place as I informed him, some time previous to the last presidential election, which fact was thought sufficient to distinguish the opinions of Mr. Jefferson at that time from those ascribed to him by Mr. C. at a later period. Had Mr. C. desired it, I should have been equally explicit as to the

opinions which Mr. Jefferson at the same time expressed of Mr. Adams. I should have stated what Mr. C. might not have been so eager to publish, that while Mr. Jefferson spoke thus in jest of gen. Jackson's elevation to the presidency, he seriously deprecated the election of Mr. Adams as an evil portending most calamitous consequences to the country.

I never heard Mr. Jefferson speak of the relative merits of general Jackson and Mr. Adams as statesmen, though in contrasting their respective qualifications with those of Mr. Crawford, he greatly disparaged both, and did not hesitate to avow a decided preference of the latter gentleman. He spoke of Mr. Adams as the federal candidate, whose election would be the means of restoring the dynasty of '98—as a man whose earliest and strongest predilections had been imbibed in the high schools of ultra federalism—whose political principles, however artfully disguised, had undergone no change by his pretended apostasy. He regarded Mr. Adams as a learned, rather than wise man—as a politician more specious than sound—possessing many of the erroneous theories, with little of the practical ability of a statesman. Mr. Jefferson often said that the contest should be confined to only two candidates, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Adams—that the people might the better discriminate between the only political distinctions which it involved. On the occasion which elicited the remark, to which Mr. Coles and the other friends of Mr. Adams have attached so much importance, Mr. Jefferson spoke of all the other candidates as contrasted with Mr. Crawford, to whom they were all postponed in his estimation. His opinions as expressed to me, only contemplated the existing state of things, and his disapprobation of gen. Jackson and Mr. Adams was entirely relative—his derisions of the former and abhorrence of the latter, being urged only as evidence of his preference of a third candidate.

Thus much I have deemed it necessary to state in justice to myself and others. I would fain have avoided the unpleasant task, had that alternative remained to me after the very partial exposition of Mr. Coles. That gentleman should have been conscious that his statement of Mr. Jefferson's opinions as detailed to him in August, 1825, can derive no corroboration from my letter, referring, as it does, to different opinions, expressed under different circumstances, at the distance of years, and influenced by causes and considerations which subsequently ceased to operate. He should have been aware, moreover, that the public will not long deliberate, when their decision necessarily involves either a misapprehension on his part, or an inconsistency on the part of Mr. Jefferson. It was needless to have referred to me for proof that Mr. Jefferson was opposed to both Mr. Adams and gen. Jackson, prior to the last election. If Mr. Coles' statements of his opinions in 1825, is confirmed by this fact—then it is abundantly substantiated by the concurring testimony of thousands. If it needs other confirmation, Mr. Coles will seek in vain for it in the expression contained in my letter. This gentleman has not challenged proof, as to the opinion of Mr. Jefferson prior to the last election, but he would quote that opinion, uttered as it was in the same breath which denounced Mr. Adams, as tending very remotely to strengthen the probability of his statement. It will require something more than the mere dictum of any living man to discredit the established fact of Mr. Jefferson's preference of Jackson since the election of Mr. Adams.

I am not the apologist nor yet the accuser of any man, though I claim the privilege of rescuing my own statements from misrepresentation, especially when they are misrepresented to the prejudice of others. It is not for me to eke out the scant measure of probability which belongs to the assertions of others—while the tenor of Mr. Jefferson's life and opinions, and the peerless reputation which survives him, defy the vain effort to prove him inconsistent. If there be any subject in the ever fluctuating affairs of life, on which the sentiments of the most steadfast may be allowed to vary, it is found in the comparative qualifications of men for office—because these variations are occasioned by the changes incident to man himself, regarded as he must be through the fallacious medium of his own conduct. But, there is no need for this indulgence in the present instance. Mr. Jefferson only preferred gen. Jackson to Mr. Adams,

when, by the current of events he was called to choose between the two. This opinion involved no inconsistency on his part, however contemptuously he may have spoken of either—as a preference implies comparison, and comparison only regards the objects between whom a selection must be made. THOMAS W. GILMER.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Jan 3.

Gov. Coles, of Illinois, having in a communication to the public alluded to a letter in my possession from my deceased brother, P. Minor of Albenarle, containing a statement of Mr. Jefferson's opinions in relation to gen. Jackson's qualifications for the presidency of the U. States, I herewith send you all that part of the letter which relates to Mr. Jefferson, and which was in answer to a letter of mine, stating that the friends of Mr. Crawford had generally gone over to gen. Jackson.—August 1, 1826.

"I admire the refuge which you say you are all seeking in a body, from the oppressions of Mr. Adams's administration. Mr. Jefferson, of late years, seldom ventured to say any thing on politics; but he observed to a friend, not many weeks before his death, that his faith in the self-government of the people had never been so completely shaken as it had been by the efforts made at the last election to place over their heads a man who, in every station he ever filled, either military or civil, made it a point to violate every order and instruction given him, and take his own arbitrary will as the guide of his conduct."

The fact of my brother having a conversation with Mr. Jefferson, as stated by gov. Coles, is not contained in the letter, nor was it derived from my statements made by me; it is only the inference of gov. Coles or his informant.

GARRET MINOR.

The following is an extract of a letter from gen. Harrison, published in the North Carolina Star—

"WASHINGTON CITY, 6th Dec. 1827.

"As you predicted and wished, gov. Branch and myself have not suffered the political differences which divide us to prevent our forming an intimate private friendship. None of the party collisions which have taken place in the senate have for a moment suspended it; and I was determined, as far as it depended upon me, that they never should. This determination was made as well from a sense of duty, calling, as I think, upon every public man, in these times of excitement, to soften the asperities of party spirit by the influence of private friendship, as from the personal qualities of our friend. To show you that I act up to this profession, I will relate a recent occurrence: Upon my first interview with the governor, upon my arrival here a few days ago, although he received me politely, I thought there was not that cordiality in his manner to which I had been accustomed. I immediately mentioned it to him, and asked an explanation. He frankly told me that, in the letter which was lately published in relation to Mr. Clay, he thought I had not treated him in the manner he had a right to expect from me; that there was indeed a degree of courtesy in it, but that it still seemed to leave the public mind in doubt as to the accuracy with which he had published his remarks, the manner in which they were delivered, and the respect with which they were received. I hope I have convinced him that, if there is any one of these conclusions to be drawn from the letter, it is in entire variance with the feelings with which it was written, with my opinion, and my recollection of the facts. I have observed in my letter, that I did not distinctly hear governor Branch; but I did not state the fact, that, in changing my position to one in front of him, I had lost part of what he said, so as totally to misconceive him. This misconception was corrected by Mr. Lloyd and others, and I have no hesitation in saying, that their explanation of what he said, and my recollection of what I did distinctly hear, entirely accords with the speech as it has been published. I will further state, that the insinuations which have been made in some of the public prints, that the remarks made by gov. Branch were not received with respect by the senate, is totally unfounded, as far as my observation extended; nothing having occurred on the occasion to give any color to such a supposition."

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Permitting vessels of the United States to enter the ports of the *Bahama islands* in ballast, and to export *salt* and *fruit* therefrom, upon the governor issuing his proclamation to that effect.

From the *London Gazette* of *Tuesday, Oct. 30th.*

At the court at Windsor, the 18th day of October, 1827. Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas, by a certain act of parliament, passed in the sixth year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled "an act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad," inter reciting that "by the law of navigation, foreign ships are permitted to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the countries to which they belong, goods, the produce of those countries; and to export goods from such possessions to be carried to any foreign country whatever, and that it is expedient that such permission should be subject to certain conditions," it is enacted, "that the privileges thereby granted to foreign ships shall be limited to the ships of those countries which, having colonial possessions, shall grant the like privileges of trading with those possessions to British vessels, or which, not having colonial possessions, shall place the commerce and navigation of this country, and of its possessions abroad, upon the footing of the most favored nation, unless his majesty, by his order in council, shall in any case deem it expedient to grant the whole or any of such privileges to the ships of any foreign country, although the conditions aforesaid shall not, in all respects, be fulfilled by such foreign country."

And whereas, by an act passed in the 7th and 8th years of his present majesty's reign, entitled, "an act to amend the laws relating to the customs," after reciting or taking notice of the said act so passed as aforesaid in the sixth year of his majesty's reign, and after reciting that unless some period were limited for the fulfilment by foreign countries of the conditions mentioned and referred to in the said recited act, the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom and of the British possessions abroad, would not be regulated by fixed and certain rules, but would continue subject to changes dependent upon the laws from time to time made in such foreign countries; it is, therefore, enacted, that no foreign country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the conditions so prescribed as aforesaid, in, and by the said act, as to be entitled to the privileges therein mentioned, unless such foreign country had, in all respects, fulfilled those conditions within twelve months next after the passing of the said act—that is to say on or before the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and for the better ascertaining what particular foreign countries are permitted by law to exercise and enjoy the said privileges, it is further enacted, that no foreign country shall hereafter be deemed to have fulfilled the before mentioned conditions, or to be entitled to the privileges aforesaid, unless, and until his majesty shall by some order or orders, to be by him made, by the advice of his privy council, have declared that such foreign country hath so fulfilled the said conditions, and is entitled to the said privileges; provided always, and it is hereby declared and enacted, that nothing therein contained, extends, or shall be construed to extend, to make void or annul any order or orders in council theretofore issued, under the authority or in the pursuance of the said recited act, and to take away or abridge the powers vested in his majesty in and by the said act, or any of those powers, any thing therein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas, the conditions mentined and referred to in the said acts of parliament, have not, in all respects, been fulfilled by the government of the United States of America, and, therefore, the privileges so granted as aforesaid, by the law of navigation to foreign ships, cannot lawfully be exercised or enjoyed by the ships of the United States aforesaid, unless his majesty by his order in council, shall grant the whole or any such privileges, to the ships of the United States aforesaid:

And whereas, his majesty doth deem it expedient to permit the exportation of salt and fruit, in certain vessels of the United States of America, from certain of the Bahama islands; his majesty doth, therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the powers vested in him, in and by the said acts of parliament, by and with the advice of his privy

council, declare and grant, that it shall be lawful for the ships of the United States of America, arriving in ballast at any port or place in the Bahama islands in which a custom house is or shall be established, to export salt and fruit, or either of them, from such port or place, to be carried to any foreign country whatever; subject nevertheless, to the payment of all such duties as by any law in force within the said islands are or shall be payable upon such ships, or upon the exportation of any such salt or fruit.

And his majesty is further pleased with the advice aforesaid, to order that this present order shall take effect, and be in force in the said islands, so soon as the governor or officer administering the government thereof, for the time being, shall have made known the same to the inhabitants of the said islands, by a proclamation to be by him for that purpose issued, and not before.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and the right honorable William Huskisson, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain. JAS. BULLER.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

January 10. Mr. *Clauder*, from the committee on the militia, reported a bill, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, and providing for the discipline thereof—which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. *Harrison*, from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred the bill to prevent desertion in the army, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Smith*, of S. C. presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Laurens district, praying that all duties levied with a view to the protection of manufactures may be repealed, and that congress will abstain from any further legislation on the subject of imported woollens; which was referred to the committee on manufactures, and ordered to be printed.

The bill from the other house, providing for the extinguishment of the debt due to the U. S. by the purchasers of public lands, was considered in committee of the whole, and referred to the committee on public lands.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill providing for the printing and binding of 60,000 copies of the infantry tactics, including exercises and manoeuvres of light infantry, and for other purposes, which was amended and reported to the senate; and the amendment being concurred in, on the question, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? it was determined in the affirmative. [Read a third time and passed on Friday.]

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt then came up in its order; and the question being put, shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading? Mr. *Eaton* called for the yeas and nays; which call being sustained, Messrs. *Barton* and *Smith*, of S. C. spoke against the bill. Mr. *Beverien* now offered an amendment to the bill, which, after discussion, was adopted. Mr. *Rowan* rose and spoke in favor of the bill for about an hour; and having concluded his speech, was followed by Mr. *Macon*, who also gave his reasons in its support.

Mr. *Tazewell* wished, before the adjournment—to suggest an objection to the bill, which had recently occurred to him, and which he was prompted to offer by the respect he entertained for the friends of the bill. It was provided in the bill that those debtors, who are sued, and who keep their property invested in such manner as not to be subject to execution, shall, without bail or main-prize, go to jail, there to lie and rot. Now this provision, with all its horrors, will apply to every land holder in the state of Virginia; in which state, lands are exempted from execution. He hoped the friends of the bill would consider this suggestion, and amend the bill accordingly.

Mr. *Berrien* thanked the senator from Virginia, for his suggestion. It was in no idle or unceremonious spirit, that he had invited the assistance of the senate in perfect-

ing the bill. The suggestion just made merited, and should receive his attention. He would remark however, that the object of the bill was to establish the principle that imprisonment should only be applied to those debtors who fraudulently withheld their property.

On motion of Mr. *Berrien*, the senate then adjourned.

January 11. Mr. *Macon* presented resolutions of the legislature of North Carolina, declaring that it is inexpedient for congress to increase the duties on imports; which were ordered to be referred to the committee on manufactures, and to be printed.

Mr. *Marks* presented memorials from several citizens of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, praying that the duties on imported wool and woollen goods may be increased, which was ordered to be referred to the committee on manufactures, and to be printed.

Mr. *Smith*, of South Carolina, presented resolutions of the legislature of the state, instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives from said state in congress—1st. To oppose every increase of the tariff intended to protect domestic manufactures. 2d. To oppose all appropriations to the purpose of internal improvements of the United States. 3d. To oppose all appropriations in favor of the colonization society, or the patronage of the same, either directly or indirectly, by the general government. Which were ordered to be laid on the table.

Several reports from committees were received and disposed of. The bill declaring the assent of congress to an act of the state of Alabama, was read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up, and the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt being under consideration—on the question of engrossing for a third reading, a debate of considerable length took place, during which various amendments were offered and rejected. Mr. *Chandler* moved to lay the bill on the table; Ayes 22, noes 22: the chair voting in the negative, the motion was rejected. The bill was finally postponed until Tuesday next, when the senate adjourned to meet on Monday.

January 14. Several petitions were presented to day and referred. On motion of Mr. *Johnson*, the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, was ordered to be printed as amended, when, after the transaction of other minor business, not necessary at present to notice,

On motion of Mr. *Macon*, the senate went into the consideration of executive business, at a quarter past one, and remained so employed until half past three—when the senate adjourned.

January 15. The vice president communicated a letter from the secretary of the navy, transmitting a report, in compliance with the resolution of the 27th February, relative to the peace establishment of the navy.

The chair communicated a memorial from several officers of the medical staff of the navy, complaining of their present rate of pay, and of the facilities of obtaining admission into that staff by persons destitute of proper qualifications. Referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. *Van Buren*, from the committee on the judiciary reported a joint resolution, authorizing the publication of the document containing a list of the names of the officers and soldiers of the revolution entitled to bounty lands, in the usual form and manner, by the printers for the two houses, and, also, for three insertions of the same in the papers which publish the laws of the U. States; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Other business of but little interest just now, was transacted, when, on motion of Mr. *Macon*, the senate went into the consideration of executive business, and after remaining therein, until three o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 4. After the reports of committees had been received, the following resolution, offered a few weeks since by Mr. *Hale*, was taken up, and, being discussed, was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to enable the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminoles, Creek and Cherokee Indians, to explore the country beyond the river Mississippi, and to provide the means for the support of such Indians who are disposed to emigrate

and are willing to embrace the benevolent objects designed by the government.

On motion of Mr. *Mercer*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to report to the house of representatives the various internal improvements referred to the committee, or in their contemplation, which, in their opinion, merit the patronage of congress, and to what extent.

On motion of Mr. *Weems*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military pensions be instructed to inquire whether it would not be expedient to amend or repeal so much of the law as now requires that certain invalid pensioners shall once in every two years furnish evidence of the continuance of their disability, in order to enable them to draw their pensions.

Mr. *Mitchell* offered the following resolution, the object of which he explained, when it was adopted.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means do inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the 10th section of an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, &c. as requires that the owner or captain intending to transport a slave coastwise from one port to another in the same state, shall, previously, deliver to the collector a manifest, specifying the name, age, &c. of the said slave, and swearing that the said slave had not been imported since the year 1803, and that he was held to service by the laws of the state.

On motion of Mr. *Livingston*, it was ordered that when the house adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday—Ayes 80, noes 72.

Several private bills were passed and sent to the senate, among them was one for the relief of the representatives of the late gen. William Hall.

A message was received from the president of the U. States, transmitting a report from the commissioner of the public buildings for the year 1827.

The message and documents were referred to the committee on the public buildings.

The speaker laid before the house the following communication:

Treasury department, 2d Jan. 1828.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the information of the house of representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1828, amounting to \$8,990,380 44, viz:

Civil list	\$1,125,946 14
Miscellaneous	340,439 00
Foreign intercourse	62,000 00
Expenses of the army, including the military academy	2,050,317 63
Fortifications, armories, arsenals and ordnance, &c.	1,200,183 93
Revolutionary and military pensions	396,095 00
Indian department	166,100 00
Arreages	10,000 00
Internal improvement	62,644 44
Naval establishment, including the marine corps	3,286,649 25

To the estimates are annexed two statements, prepared in obedience to the "act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war and navy departments," showing first, the appropriations for the service of the year 1828, which have been made by former acts, viz: for arming and equipping the militia, gradual improvement of the navy, public debt, civilization of the Indians, and treaties with the Indian tribes, amounting to \$10,956,745. Second, balances of appropriations unsatisfied, made previous to the year 1828, and which will be required for the objects for which they were severally made, amounting to \$3,773,021 50.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

The honorable the speaker

of the house of representatives of the U. S.

The communication was referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, Mr. *Condict* in the chair. This was in payment for wood, and for the use of a cart and horse, during the late war, &c. A part of this claim, which was for a slave and for

medical attendance, having been stricken out of the account by the committee, Mr. Livingston moved to amend the bill by introducing a clause allowing for that part of the claim so stricken out, when an interesting debate, involving many important points, took place, and which we regret we cannot publish; but before any final disposition was made of the resolution,

Mr. Little moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The motion having succeeded, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. Mitchell, of S. Carolina, moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of this bill.

The committee then obtained leave to sit again, and then the house adjourned till Monday.

Monday Jan. 7. This being the day for the presentation of petitions, (which, according to the rules of the house, can only be presented on Mondays, after the first thirty days of the session), upwards of eighty were presented and disposed of.

Mr. McLean, from the committee on Indian affairs, who was instructed by a resolution, moved by Mr. Lumpkin, on the 15th of December, and by resolution moved by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, on the 18th of December, to inquire into the expediency and practicability of congregating the Indian tribes now residing east of the Mississippi river to the west of that river, and of establishing a government over them, &c, made a detailed report upon the subject, accompanied by a bill making an appropriation to defray the expenses of certain Indians who propose to emigrate, which was twice read and committed.

On the 5th instant, the committee on the judiciary was instructed "to inquire if any of the Indian tribes, within the territorial jurisdiction of any of the states, have organized an independent government, with a view to a permanent location in said states; and if they find that any attempt of the kind has been made, to inquire into the expediency of reporting to this house such measures as they may deem necessary to arrest such permanent location."

Mr. Barbour chairman of the judiciary committee, after noticing the many delicate points involved in the inquiry, and stating that it was a more fit subject for the committee on Indian affairs than the judiciary; and, in order to give the gentleman who introduced the inquiry, (Mr. Fort, of Georgia), an opportunity of disposing of it in such manner as he might select, he would ask that the committee on the judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the resolution be laid on the table.

This course was assented to by the house.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant the committee on the mint had leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Pearce offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of extending the provisions of the tariff of 1824, to hats made of palm and other descriptions of leaf.

On motion of Mr. Gorham, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of drawback to goods exported from the last of two districts other than that of importation, when transported into one of the said districts by water, and into the other by land, according to existing law.

Also, to inquire into the expediency of repealing the 37th section of an act relating to the collection of duties on imports, &c, passed March 1st, 1823; or of so modifying the same, that the regulations prescribed by it shall apply only to those goods transported coastwise which shall be intended for exportation with the benefit of drawback.

A great number of resolutions enquiring into the expediency of constructing roads, locating mail routes and for the relief of individuals, were offered and referred, &c.

The speaker communicated a letter from the president, transmitting a report of the secretary of state, and the correspondence with the government of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the Saint Lawrence; which was read and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The speaker laid before the house the following communication, which was read, and laid on the table.

Treasury department, January 4, 1828.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1826, with the letter of the register of the treasury, amounting to 1,531,190 82, 95ths, and showing an aggregate increase during the year, of 111,079 06, 95ths.

By the comparative statement of the tonnage of the United States, annexed to the commercial statements which were transmitted to congress, on the 24th of February last, it will be seen, that from the year 1818, when the tonnage had fallen to 1,225,184, there was a progressive increase to the end of 1825, amounting, in the average, to 28,275 annually. The greatest increase was in the year 1824, when it was 52,497. It will be satisfactory to observe, that the increase of the year 1826 has exceeded the increase of the year just named, by 58,481, and has exceeded the average annual increase of the whole period by 82,303 tons.

This increase has been chiefly in the enrolled and licensed tonnage, but the increase in the registered tonnage has also been considerable; exceeding the greatest increase in any one of those years, by 6,375, and exceeding the average increase of the period mentioned, by 23,274 tons.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

The honorable the speaker

of the house of representatives of the U. States.

The speaker laid the following documents before the house—a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting information respecting the lead mines of the U. S.—a report from the same as to the changes in the stations of the troops; a letter relating to the contingent expenses of the army in a letter giving information concerning the emigration of the Creek Indians, and a letter from the secretary of the navy transmitting a list of the clerks in his department, for 1827, all of which were read and disposed of.

The bill from the senate providing for cancelling the bond given for the removal of the slaves captured in the Ramirez, was taken up, and after a brief discussion as to its reference, laid on the table.

The house having passed to the orders of the day, the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Autorie was again taken up and discussed at length, Mr. Condict in the chair; the amendment of Mr. Livingston still pending. The debate elicited no new arguments upon this delicate subject. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. J. C. Clarke and Storrs, and advocated by Messrs. Randolph and Drayton, but before the last named gentleman had concluded his remarks, the hour being late, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise—the committee arose accordingly, and had leave to sit again, when the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 3. Mr. Everett, from the committee on foreign affairs, made a detailed report on the case of R. W. Meade, whose claim on Spain, amounting to upwards of half a million of dollars, was assumed by the United States, under the Florida treaty. The report was read and committed. A bill was reported some days ago, making provision for the settlement of Mr. Meade's claim.

Mr. Barney, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill to revive and continue in force, an act declaring the assent of congress to a certain act of Maryland, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Vance, from the committee on military affairs, reported an act for the better regulation of the ordnance department.

The committee of ways and means was discharged from the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Mitchell, of S. Carolina, on the 4th inst. proposing a repeal of so much of the 10th section of the act of 1807, prohibiting the importation of slaves, as lays certain restrictions on the transportation of slaves already in the country, from port to port, in the said states; and it was referred to the committee on commerce.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Ten. it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to the rates of postage on newspapers, letters, &c. so as to exempt newspapers and

periodical works from the burthen of all postage; and, that the said committee may, to prevent a decrease in the receipts in the post office department, increase the postage on all other objects which may be found to bear an increase of postage.

On motion of Mr. *Port*, of Georgia,

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, introduced by him on the 4th instant, and, from the consideration of which; the committee on the judiciary was discharged yesterday, which, after debate, was referred to the committee on Indian affairs; a motion made by Mr. *Bartlett* to strike out the words, "to arrest such permanent location," was decided in the negative, ayes 60, noes 76.

Mr. *Hamilton* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of having a historical picture of the battle of New Orleans painted, and placed in one of the panels of the rotunda. And that they further inquire into the expediency of engaging some suitable artist to design and finish the work, and, if expedient in both contingencies, to ascertain whether, and on what terms he can be so engaged.

A desultory debate now took place, during which the claims of the celebrated artists Trumbul and Alston, to the honor of painting the picture were discussed; various amendments were offered to include the pictures of several revolutionary battles, and also our naval conquests during the late war.

Mr. *Van Rensselaer* moved an adjournment. The motion was lost—ayes 91, noes 92.

The hour allotted for the consideration of resolutions having now expired, and the orders of the day being about to be proclaimed,

Mr. *Hamilton* moved that the rule restricting the time for this day suspended, and, the question being taken, the ayes were 122, the noes 76. The majority not amounting to two-thirds, the motion was lost, whereupon, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 9. The house was entirely occupied with the resolution offered by Mr. *Hamilton* on Tuesday, referring it to the committee on the library to inquire into the expediency of employing a suitable artist to paint the battle of New Orleans, for one of the vacant panels of the rotunda. A great many attempts were made to take away the exclusive character of the resolution, by embracing in it the battles of Monmouth, Bunker-Hill, Princeton, Quebec, Bridgewater, Chippewa, and the naval battles on Lake Erie and Lake Champlain, but all of them failed. The resolution was then amended on motion of Mr. *Randolph*, by making the reference to a select committee. The final question, after the ayes and noes had been taken five times on the several amendments, was then put, and the resolution was rejected. Ayes 98—Noes 103.

Thursday, Jan. 10. On motion of Mr. *Cambreling*, the house proceeded to consider the petitions of certain officers of the customs for additional compensation, when the report and resolution referring them to the secretary of the treasury, with directions to report to this house the compensations annually received by each collector, deputy collector, naval officer, and surveyor of the customs, for the years 1824, 5, 6, and such returns of 1827, as may have been received at the treasury, was adopted.

On introducing the following resolution, which was agreed to by the house, Mr. *Verplank*, related several interesting facts connected with the survey originally contemplated.

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of making such legislative provision as may be necessary, for revising, extending, and carrying into effect the act of February 10th, 1807, providing for surveying the coast of the United States.

On motion of Mr. *Dorsey* it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on imported cigars of foreign manufacture; and also of laying a duty on the importation of unmanufactured tobacco of foreign growth.

On motion of Mr. *Minor*, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what further legislative

enactments are necessary or proper to carry into more complete effect the benevolent intentions of the continental congress, granting bounty lands to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war.

On motion of Mr. *Phelps*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, a limitation to actions brought upon bonds given by postmasters for a faithful performance of their duties; also, within what time suits shall be commenced against their sureties, after a right of action has accrued against them.

On motion of Mr. *Hunt*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a part of the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for the education of the indigent deaf and dumb; and of apportioning the same among the several states according to their ratio of representation in the house of representatives, or in such other manner as to said committee shall appear equitable and proper.

On motion of Mr. *Woods*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians, and of devising such means as may be necessary to protect them against the encroachments of the whites, and to secure to them a permanent right to the lands which they now possess.

On motion of Mr. *Mallory*, chairman of the committee on manufactures, the committee were permitted to sit during the session of the house.

The bill from the senate for the cancelling of a bond given by Mr. *Wihle*, of Georgia, to transport certain Africans, (captured in the Ramirez), beyond the limits of the United States, was called up by Mr. *P. P. Barbour*, and after a desultory debate, it was recommitted with instructions that the committee report the facts of the case.

The bill from the senate, for the relief of Francis Larche, of New Orleans, (a case similar to that of Marigny D'Auterive which has engaged for some days the consideration of the house), was twice read, and referred to the committee on claims.

The rest of the day was occupied in committee of the whole, Mr. *Condit* in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive.

Mr. *Drayton*, of S. C. resumed the course of his observations in reply to all the gentlemen who had opposed Mr. *Livingston's* amendment to that bill, and concluded a very extended speech at 4 o'clock.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; whereupon, the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 11. A great number of bills, principally of a private nature, were reported this day.

Mr. *Hamilton*, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill fixing and graduating the compensation of the surgeons and assistant surgeons in the army.

Mr. *Mercer*, from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill for improving the inland navigation between the St. Mary's river, and the entrance of the St. Johns in Florida, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. *Davis*, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That the memorial of the American Antiquarian Society, presented for the consideration of the last congress, and praying aid in procuring copies of certain documents and records in the Plantation office in Great Britain, illustrating the early history of the United States, be taken from the files, and referred to the committee on the library.

Mr. *Sprigg* moved the following resolution, which, by rule, lies on the table one day, viz:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested to furnish this house, as early as convenient, with a statement of the accounts of the superintendent of the United States' armory, at Harper's Ferry, from the 1st of Jan. 1820, to the 1st December, 1827, particularly designating the amount of stone coal purchased, of whom purchased, and the price per bushel—the number of gun stocks purchased, of whom purchased, and the price per stock, within the above mentioned dates, for the use of said armory. [Agreed to on Monday.]

Mr. Lea moved the following resolution, which, by the rule, lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to communicate to this house, the report of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians for certain portions of their land, under an act of congress, approved March 3, 1827. [Agreed to on Tuesday.]

After some prefatory remarks, Mr. Weems submitted the following,

Whereas, suspicions are abroad, in our land, touching the economy of our government, and the improper application of the public money: And, whereas, it is at all times meet and proper for the representatives of the people to guard their property, as well as their freedom, so, also, it is equally their duty to protect the character of their officers: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on public expenditures, who have, by the 65th rule of this house, this subject more particularly committed to their charge than any other committee, be requested, forthwith, to inform this house whether it be compatible with their other duties, to enter upon that sort of rigid examination necessary, by comparing with the several laws making appropriations, the disbursements under them, and the vouchers in support of them, according to the spirit and intention of the said rule, and the objects herein specified. And, also, to report, if necessary, what further provisions and arrangements are wanted to add to the economy of the departments, and the accountability of their officers.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—Aye 61, noes 55.

Mr. Sloane moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to furnish this house with a copy of the proceedings of a court martial, which commenced its sittings at or near Mobile on the 5th of December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen; together with a copy of all the orders for the organization of said court, as well as those subsequently issued in relation to its decisions; and to inform this house whether there is in the war department any evidence that those militiamen were called into service by virtue of any special order of the president of the United States, or whether, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the law of the 13th of April, 1814, the president did make any general regulation as to the period of time the militia called into service under the provisions of that act, and the act to which it is a supplement, should be held to service; and, if so, the time at which this regulation was made. And whether the president did give, through the war department, any order directing the length of time that the detachment of Tennessee militia, of which the men tried by the aforesaid court martial at Mobile formed a part should continue in service. And, also, to state under what law these men were drafted, and what laws of the United States were in force at the time they entered the service. And, also, to furnish copies of any correspondence in the war department between the president or secretary of war and the governor of Tennessee, during the late war, on the subject of the time which the drafted militia of said state should be required to serve in the armies of the United States.

This resolution, according to rule, lies upon the table for one day.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, moved the following, which, also, by the rule, lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to inform this house what number of Creek Indians have been removed west of the Mississippi river, with the expense attending such removal; and, also, what sums of money, if any, have been expended for the subsistence of the Indians so removed. [Agreed to on Tuesday—after being modified, by inserting after the word "removal," and if any preparatory exploration of the country.]

The house again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Anterives; and the question still being on the amendment moved by Mr. Livingston, providing payment for the lost time of a slave, and the expenses of his medical treatment—

Mr. Sumner, who having moved the adjournment of the committee, yesterday, was, by the practice of the house, entitled to the floor when it should sit again, now rose, and addressed the house in a very animated speech;

the main object of which was, to deprecate, on both sides, the employment of irritating language; and, if possible, to dissuade from any further agitation of a question, which did not properly belong to the bill before the house, and the warm discussion of which could be productive of none other than injurious consequences. He concluded by assuring the members from the southern states, that when the necessity of settling this question should really present itself, they would find in the north, both hearts and hands to aid them in maintaining every right secured them by the constitution.

Mr. Dorsey, after pleading the situation of his constituents as an apology for his entering into the debate, proceeded to argue the question of the propriety of paying for the time of the slave, mentioned in the bill; in doing which, he replied in succession to the several grounds taken by those who were opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Hayne now obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Livingston, who, after vindicating himself from the imputations of having provoked the discussion, and animadverting on the report of the committee of claims, concluded by withdrawing the amendment which he had proposed to the bill.

The same amendment was, however, immediately moved, again, by Mr. Gurley.

Mr. Randolph expressed his regret that the motion had been renewed. He spoke in reply to some of the remarks in the speech of Mr. Sumner, whom he complimented for the tone and general spirit of his observations; and, after adverting to some former occasions, on which the present question had been introduced into the house, and deprecating its discussion, he moved to lay the amendment on the table. But being reminded from the chair, that this could not be done in committee of the whole, he moved that the committee rise; but withdrew that motion at the request of

Mr. Gurley, who entered at some length upon the general argument, and in support of the amendment he had offered. He insisted, that, under the pressure of great public necessity, the impressment of property was justifiable, provided it was in its nature adapted to such uses as the necessity of the country required, and that when thus taken, government was bound to pay for it if injured or destroyed. He was followed by

Mr. Ingham, who thought that the real point on which the decision of the house ought to turn, had not yet been touched. He then proceeded in a speech of considerable length to insist that, when either a slave, or a person held to service, an apprentice, &c. was taken for the public use, compensation was due from government in proportion to the time during which the person had been forcibly detained in the public service, and that the rate of such compensation was to be estimated by that at which the same service could have been engaged by a private individual. But that the government did not ensure the life or health of such person from ordinary risks or casualties, and was not liable to make compensation unless such person were improperly treated.

Mr. P. P. Barbour now moved that the committee rise; and the question being put, it rose accordingly, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. And the question being taken on granting leave, it was decided in the affirmative. Ayes, 101; Noes not counted.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, it was resolved that, when the house adjourns, it will be adjourned to meet on Monday next; and then

The house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 14. Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, appeared and took his seat to-day.

About ninety petitions, memorials, and remonstrances, were presented and referred to-day.

Amongst the memorials and petitions presented to-day, were two memorials from the mayor, board of aldermen, and common council, of the city of Washington—the one praying an extension of the lottery privilege, in some sort to indemnify the city for its loss by the defalcation of the contractor Gillespie; the other asking for the grant of the reservation southwest and northwest of the capitol, to be sold for further filling in the low grounds, &c. and also for enclosing and planting the mall, and for planting trees on the Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey avenues.

Mr. Lambdin, from the committee on Indian affairs,

to whom was referred a resolution directing an inquiry whether any of the Indian tribes within the jurisdiction of the United States have organized an independent government, made a report, which was read, and laid upon the table.

Mr. *Wickliffe*, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was committed the bill from the senate, "to authorize the cancelling a bond therein mentioned," with instructions to report the facts upon which the bill was reported, made a report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Cambridge*, from the committee on commerce, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the 37th section of the act of 1st March, 1825, and of extending one of the provisions of that act to merchandise transported by land and water for delinquency, made a report, accompanied by a bill for carrying these objects into effect. The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Sloane*, from the committee on elections, made the following report:

The committee on elections, to which was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of the second congressional district of Pennsylvania, contesting the right of John Sergeant, the sitting member from that district, to a seat in this house, have had the subject under consideration, and submit the following report:

This case presents the following state of facts, viz: That an election was held in said district, on the tenth day of October, 1826, for a member to represent the 20th congress. After a canvass of the votes given, it appeared that John Sergeant and Henry Horn had the highest, and an equal number of votes. This fact was officially reported to the proper officer of the state, by the returning officers of the election. It appearing by this report, that the people had failed to make a choice, the executive of Pennsylvania seems to have considered the case as a vacancy, but not to the extent sufficient to warrant him in directing another election, until both Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Horn informed him, in writing, that they relinquished all claims to the seat in virtue of the election of 1826. In consequence of the receipt of these letters, the governor of Pennsylvania did, on the 5th day of September, 1827, issue his proclamation, particularly referring to the circumstances of the case, and directing an election to be held, to supply the said vacancy, on the 9th day of Oct. 1827: at which election it appears that John Sergeant was duly elected. Official copies of these letters, and of the governor's proclamation, are here herewith reported. The memorialists, who contest Mr. Sergeant's right to a seat, allege, that, at the election in 1826, "on counting the votes contained in the *coroners*'s, and other boxes, there was found a number of votes in favor of Henry Horn, over and above those given for John Sergeant. Clearly" [as they say] "indicating the intention of a plurality of the electors, to choose Henry Horn." This memorial was unaccompanied with any testimony, whatever. The committee, at their first meeting, directed their chairman to notify the memorialists, that, on a certain day named, they would take up the subject for consideration, and that any testimony they might wish to present, would be duly considered. Several letters have passed between the chairman of the committee and one of the memorialists; and sundry depositions have been forwarded, all of which are *ex parte*, having been taken, for aught that appears, without any notice to the sitting member. These depositions the committee consider entirely insufficient to invalidate the rights of the sitting member. But they think it quite unnecessary to go into an investigation of the rights of the parties, under the first election; because, whatever those rights were, they have been voluntarily relinquished. They, therefore, beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That John Sergeant is entitled to a seat in this house.

The report, and the two letters to which it refers, of Messrs. Sergeant and Horn, being read—the question was put to agree to the report; and passed in the affirmative, *unanimously*.

The resolution submitted by Mr. *Weems* on the 11th inst. being modified as follows, was agreed to. Insert after the word *regiment*, where it occurs the last time, the following—"and also the distance from each post re-

moved from, to each post removed to, and how removed, whether by land or by water."

The resolution submitted by Mr. *Sloane*, on the 11th inst. "directing the secretary of war to furnish the house with a copy of the proceedings of the Mobile court martial, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen; and to inform this house whether there is in the war department any evidence that those militiamen were called into service by virtue of any special order of the president of the United States," &c. was taken up, and read, and being under consideration, an animated debate took place between Messrs. *Wickliffe* and *Sloane*. Mr. *Wickliffe* was anxious to be informed what object, legislative or otherwise, Mr. S. proposed to accomplish by the resolution. The subject referred to had caused much acrimonious discussion in the newspapers, and about which much misrepresentation had been employed, &c. Mr. S. replied that as the gentleman had very truly remarked, it was a subject which had greatly attracted public attention, and he thought that it was important the public should see the documents. Let us see on which side of the question truth is to be found. Mr. W. rejoined, and made some general remarks, not in opposition to the call for the documents and papers touching the subject, but deprecating the introduction of any matter by either party, at the present session, that would tend to exasperate party feeling. He expressed a belief that the distinguished individual whose reputation had been assailed, would not shrink from an investigation, and concluded by moving to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the end of the first sentence, and inserting the following:

"And also to furnish copies of all papers, letters, and documents, relating to said court martial, copies of all orders, general or special, made or issued by the president of the United States, or by the secretary of war, concerning or relating to the length of service of the detachment of Tennessee militia, detached under the order of the governor of said state, issued on the 20th day of May, 1814, and afterwards placed under the immediate command of lieutenant colonel Philip Pitkin; also, copies of the muster and pay rolls of said militiamen, which may be on file in the department of war."

Mr. *Sloane* said, that he should have been very happy if the gentleman's amendment had been such an one as he could have accepted, and made part of the resolution, but this he could not do, inasmuch as it cut off an important part of his resolution. The latter clause of his resolution called for all the correspondence.

Mr. *Wickliffe* observed, that, if the gentleman would examine his own resolution, and compare it with the amendment proposed, I am sure, (said Mr. W.) he will admit that all the documents connected with the subject on file in the department of war, are, and will be embraced by the resolution, if amended as proposed by me. The amendment extends the call—it goes farther than the original resolution. It embraces the muster and pay-rolls of the detachment of Tennessee militia, to which these *six militiamen* belonged.

Mr. *Wickliffe* made some further remarks on the subject, when the *speaker* announced that the hour allotted to the consideration of reports and resolutions had expired: When

Mr. *Martin*, by leave of the house, moved that the resolution and amendment be printed. The motion prevailed, and the printing was ordered accordingly.

The *speaker* laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a report and plans of the survey for a route of a canal from the city of Baltimore to the contemplated Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

The *speaker* laid before the house the following letter, which was read, and laid on the table:

Post office department, January 10th, 1828.
The hon. Andrew Stevenson,

Speaker of the house of representatives:

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, passed March 1st, 1825, I have the honor to transmit you, herewith, a statement of the net amount of postage accruing at each post office, in each state and territory of the United States, for one year, ending March 31st, 1827, and showing the net amount accruing in each state or territory.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

The following is the recapitulation of the nett amount accruing at each post office in the several states:

RECAPITULATION.

New York,	\$220,794 72
Maine,	26,143 01
New Hampshire,	13,250 51
Vermont,	13,554 93
Massachusetts,	98,930 44
Rhode Island,	13,597 22
Connecticut,	30,160 13
New Jersey,	16,227 41
Pennsylvania,	127,821 51
Delaware,	4,834 10
Maryland,	59,335 38
Virginia,	71,536 76
North Carolina,	27,571 81
South Carolina,	46,402 00
Georgia,	42,524 24
Ohio,	32,309 15
Kentucky,	25,572 26
Tennessee,	17,990 78
Alabama,	20,164 93
Mississippi,	10,314 87
Louisiana,	28,763 92
Indiana,	5,670 36
Illinois,	2,856 55
Missouri,	6,932 94
Michigan territory,	2,284 41
Arkansas territory,	1,046 49
Florida territory,	2,098 67
District of Columbia,	10,586 55
Grand total,	\$988,676 10

The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Taylor moved the printing of 2,000 extra copies. The document was one of general interest; and this number of extra copies of a similar document was ordered at the last session.

Mr. Bassett opposed the resolution as unnecessary, and Messrs. Taylor and Storrs advocated it on the ground that the work was one of great importance and of service to the community. After a few further remarks from Mr. Bassett, the order for the larger number was adopted.

The speaker laid before the house a memorial of the surgeons of the navy of the United States, praying that such alterations in the acts in relation to the medical department of the navy may be made, as will provide for a due and sufficient examination all candidates for a medical or surgical station, and for such graduated, augmented pay, as may furnish a decent subsistence for those surgeons who have passed the prime of their lives in the service of their country; which was referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Randolph, after stating that he came to Washington in the hope that nothing would be introduced into the house that would tend to disturb the harmony or interrupt the business of the session, moved a reference of the rules and orders of the house to a select committee.

[The chair here pronounced such a motion to be out of order at present.]

I rose (said Mr. R.) only to give notice of the motion which I intended to make. We have voluntarily placed ourselves in a situation which enables a few members of the house to forestal any subject, whether they are for or against it.

[The speaker here said that Mr. R. might get at the object he desired by moving to postpone the orders of the day, &c., with a view to take up this subject.]

Well, sir, said Mr. R. then I make you that motion.

The orders of the day and business on the speaker's table were then postponed, upon Mr. R.'s motion.

Mr. Randolph then descended on the great increase of the rules of the house since he first took his seat in congress, and pronounced them complicated and unparliamentary—he then read the rules, authorizing the speaker to assign places to the stenographers, and intimated that the gallery was a better place for hearing than any other part of the house, and alluded to the fact that the debates

of the house of commons are taken by persons stationed in the gallery. He mentioned the excitement at present prevailing among the people, and said that the house of representatives was made the theatre of electioneering, and that he would not have stirred in this subject had he not considered himself personally aggrieved.—He disavowed any intention of entering into a contest with the press, and said—I have not lived to my time of life without knowing how vain a thing that is—and with what fearful odds it is undertaken. I only use my privilege to rescue myself, as far as I can, from misrepresentation—nor is this at all on my own account. I could bear it—as I have borne a thousand misrepresentations from the same quarter: it is only because it injures the cause, the good cause, with which my humble name has been very humbly associated. I say, sir, and I bottom myself on what we have all seen—that it does not comport with the dignity of this house, or the interest of the people, to lend even a semi-official sanction to that which is notoriously false.

For what purpose are stenographers admitted to the places assigned them? It was not surely that we might figure in the newspapers, or rather be disfigured in them, but it was for the information of the sovereignty of this country, the good people, our constituents. Now, when a member feels himself misrepresented, and asks for the correction of the error—after much slow, reluctant, (but not *amorous*) delay, he is told that, if he will send his representations, they shall be admitted into a certain book which these persons happen to be publishing. Sir, do we admit stenographers on this floor, that they may first sell us in detail, and then sell us wholesale? Or, do we admit them for the information of the people of the United States? I ask, for which of these two purposes that I have mentioned, are they admitted? Sir, I have seen that book—and I have seen myself caricatured in it, I have seen these prints on the other side of the Atlantic—and have these seen words put into my mouth, which I never could have uttered, unless when I was asleep. I have seen them on the tables of the most respectable club-houses in England—I have seen them at Gagliani's in Paris.

In the debate of Friday last, I did say that I would punish with death any man who should violate the law forbidding the introduction of Africans into the state of Virginia. In the report of what I said, as "the learned gentleman from Louisiana," was translated into "my learned friend from Louisiana,"—(there never has been any hostility between us—but there has been no particular friendship—and, as I said in another place, I will not permit friendships to be made for me by any one—I choose to make them myself—I was, and I take pride in saying it, a humble conductor with that honorable gentleman—the youngest in the corps—in putting down an administration thirty years ago, and I should be happy to aid in doing the same now—and I should be proud of what I am sure I should receive, his aid and comfort in the process)—so these blackmoors have been white-washed—and they are all converted into Irishmen! A more mischievous, or a more wicked misrepresentation never was sent abroad than that. We all know there is an immense population of Irish, and descendants of Irish among us—and why do we know it? Sir, we have felt it: they have fought our battles in the field—they have filled the ranks of our army—they distinguished themselves, in our revolution, at Brandywine, and elsewhere; and these men are to be insulted, and their feelings lacerated, that this house may be made an electioneering theatre, and the cause on one side may be put down, and that on the other side may be propped up.

* It is an act due to Messrs. Gales & Seaton, to state—that, in defending themselves, they have shown that the reporter from the National Journal misunderstood Mr. Randolph in the manner of their own, a little varied in words used, but regarding in substance, without any correspondence or communication between them; and as to the caricatures that Mr. Randolph alludes to, they say that the last was his own, he having carried off the sketches, for the purpose of revising them, which he has never returned. These are the speeches that the editors of the National Intelligencer were charged with *suppressing*.

After some additional remarks, Mr. *Randolph* concluded by moving that the standing rules and orders of the house be referred to a select committee, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. *Buchanan*, after a brief explanation, submitted to the house a paper containing an amendment to the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road; which was ordered to be printed, and will be taken into consideration when that bill comes before the house.

Mr. *Smyth*, of Va. gave notice that on Monday next he would call up the resolution he had laid on the table, respecting an amendment of the constitution.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 15. The following committees have been appointed, in the house of representatives, in addition to those which have been heretofore reported:

On continuing the act concerning the mint—Messrs. Sergeant, Oakley, Mitchell, of South Carolina, Green, Davenport, of Ohio.

On the inquiry into the expediency of carrying into effect the intentions of the continental congress relating to bounty lands to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war—Messrs. Miner, Maynard, Van Horn, Bassett, Markell, Carson, Yancey.

On the rules and orders of the house—Messrs. Randolph, Barbour, Taylor, Ingham, Oakley, Kerr, and Wilde.

Mr. *Strong*, from the committee on the territories, which was instructed to inquire into the expediency of forming a new territorial government, for the country lying between lakes Michigan and Superior, and the Mississippi river, and north of the state of Illinois, reported "a bill for establishing the territorial government of Huron;" which was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *Taylor* moved to refer the bill from the senate, to cancel a certain bond therein mentioned, (case of Mr. *Wilde*), to the same committee of the whole house to which was referred a bill of a similar tenor and title, reported to this house by the committee on the judiciary. Agreed to.

A message was received from the president, transmitting a report from the secretary of state in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives of the 2d inst. requesting him "to inform that house, if it be not incompatible with the public interest, whether any representation or arrangement, to or with the Mexican government, has been made, so as to enable citizens of the United States to recover debts and property belonging to them from persons absconding from the United States, and taking refuge within the limits of that government; and whether any steps have been taken to establish the boundary of the United States between the state of Louisiana and the province of Texas."

The report states that no such representation or arrangement as the above resolution describes has been made; and that the minister of the United States at Mexico, when he was sent on his mission, was charged with a negotiation relating to the territorial boundary between that republic and the United States in its whole extent; and, consequently, including that portion which divides Louisiana from the province of Texas; but no definitive arrangement on that subject has been yet concluded; and it is respectfully submitted to the president that, in the present stage of the negotiation, it would be premature to publish the correspondence that has passed between the two governments.

A large number of resolutions were now disposed of, when

On motion of Mr. *Livingston*, the house then went again into committee of the whole, Mr. *Condict* in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive, and the amendment moved by Mr. *Gurley* being under consideration, (which goes to allow payment for the time of a slave employed in the public service during the attack on New Orleans, and for hospital charges after he was wounded), a debate of great interest and animation arose, in which the amendment was advocated by Mr. *P. P. Barbour*, Mr. *Archer*, Mr. *Mitchell*, of South Carolina, and Mr. *ADuffie*, and opposed by Mr. *Storrs*; some explanations, also, having been made by Mr. *Randolph*.

Mr. *Drayton* obtained the floor, and was proceeding to

reply to Mr. *Storrs*, when he yielded to a motion of Mr. *Hamilton*, that the committee rise. The committee of the whole rose accordingly, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Mr. *Randolph* hoped that leave would be refused, and the bill would be re-committed to the committee of claims.

The question being put on granting leave to sit again it was decided in the negative—Ayes, 69—Noes, 77.

Mr. *Randolph* now moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and to recommit it to the committee of claims. Mr. *ADuffie* opposed the re-commitment, being desirous that the house should now pass upon the bill; whereupon, Mr. *Randolph* divided his motion; and, the question being taken on discharging the committee, it passed in the affirmative. So the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of this bill. The question then recurring on its re-commitment to the committee of claims,

Mr. *Randolph* advocated the re-commitment in a short speech. It was opposed by Mr. *Hamilton*, who pressed for an immediate decision. Mr. *Randolph* thereupon withdrew the motion to re-commit, but that motion was immediately renewed by Mr. *Whittlesey*, who desired to have some of the facts of the case, and especially the imprisonment of the slave, more fully established by evidence. Mr. *Hamilton* insisted in his opposition to the re-commitment, when Mr. *Gurley* sent to the clerk's table, to be read, certain affidavits in relation to the imprisonment, but, before they were read, on motion of Mr. *Hamilton*, the house adjourned, at past 4 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate, no business of importance was transacted, it being chiefly occupied in discussing the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. The house, after the transaction of the usual preparatory business, resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. *Stearns* on the 11th inst. It caused an animated discussion and being amended, was adopted as follows; without a division.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to furnish this house with a copy of the proceedings of a court martial, which commenced its sittings at or near Mobile, on the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen, together with a copy of all the orders for the organization of said court, as well as those subsequently issued in relation to its decisions.

"And, also, to furnish copies of all papers letters and documents, relating to said court martial; copies of all orders, general or special, made or issued by the president of the United States, or by the secretary of war concerning or relating to the length of service of the detachment of the Tennessee militia, detailed under the order of the governor of said state, issued on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and afterwards placed under the immediate command of lieutenant colonel Philip Pitkin; also, copies of such order, and of the muster and pay rolls of said militiamen, which may be on file in the department of war.

"And to furnish copies of any orders of the president or secretary of war, by which, in the exercise of the discretion vested in the president by the 8th section of the act of 18th April, 1814, the term of service of the Tennessee militia may have been extended beyond three months; also, copies of two letters from the secretary of war to gov. Blount, dated the 11th and 13th January, 1824.

"And, also, to furnish copies of any correspondence in the war department between the president or secretary of war, and the governor of Tennessee, during the late war, on the subject of the time which the drafted militia of said state should be required to serve in the armies of the United States."

The other proceedings had this day, will be brought up in our journal.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The senate was chiefly engaged in discussing the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The house of representatives, was occupied with some of the appropriation bills—particulars hereafter. Nothing important decided upon in either house.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO No. 21, VOL. IX, THIRD SERIES.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In order to dispose of the great mass of articles which press upon us, we have issued this sheet as supplementary to our last number—thus giving an assurance that no efforts are spared to present our readers with matter interesting for the present, and useful for future reference.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. By reference to page 237, it will be seen that the public debt of the United States has a present nominal amount of \$68,913,541; or, deducting the subscription to the stock of the bank, seven millions, only sixty-two millions—and again deducting the *three per cents*, the extinguishment of which is not contemplated, except at some remote period, no more than forty-nine millions—a considerable part of which bears an interest of 4½ and 5 per cent. The 6 per cents, will, no doubt, either be speedily paid, or exchanged for stocks bearing a lower rate of interest, and the whole is reducing as rapidly as can be desired.

We are not of those who regard a "public debt as a public blessing," for the reasons urged in England. The love of a republican government should be based upon the "peace, liberty and safety" of the people, not the profits of fund-holders. Still, there are reasons, we think, why we should rather be willing to reduce the amount of the taxes levied upon certain articles needful to our comfort, which the soil, climate or industry of our people cannot supply, than be anxious to reduce the debt to a less sum than 50 millions—or, at any rate to hasten its extinguishment more rapidly than it is paying off under the present able administration of the treasury department, and the ample means afforded. This was, three or four years ago, a favorite opinion with some—they would then have had the surplus appropriated to internal improvements, as being more profitable to the people than the payment of their public debt. Whether this is, or is not, the best way of managing the matter, we are not prepared to say—a reduction of the taxes, perhaps, would be preferable. But we adhere to our belief, that a debt of fifty millions cannot be regarded as onerous on the United States, if otherwise benefitted in the use of its amount. It is a great convenience for aged persons and orphans, and, to a considerable extent, supplies a wholesome and safe circulating medium—an item which the statesman will never cease to see the necessity and benefit of, as auxiliary to the internal and external trade of his country. Money is plenty in the United States, but employment for it is exceedingly wanted; and hence there is a great apparent scarcity among dealing men, as well as working people: in the latter because of the deficiency of business, or the smallness of the prices of their productions—such as wheat and other grain, wool and manufactures.

"LET US ALONE!" The following is a beautiful commentary on the maxims of his majesty, King "Let-us-alone." The brig Ganges sailed from Baltimore a few days ago with a cargo consisting of eight hundred bales of domestic goods, chiefly of Baltimore manufacture, worth about one hundred thousand dollars.

Now, at least two thirds of this value has passed into the hands of the farmers and planters of the United States, for the subsistence of labor and the materials used. We count the latter as passing into the general profit of our country as much as the former; for if the domestic cotton manufacture had not been built up by the protection afforded, the material for such goods, for the supply of South America, would have been of East India product.

How do such things laugh at the prophecies of Mr. Cambreleng, and his calculations about the enormous advances that, he said, would follow the protection of domestic manufactures of cotton! verily, verily, this single case has more of argument in it than all the books he ever made, and is worth the whole "Barron's report!"

Here are 100,000 dollars worth of our "ruinously" protected manufactures, sent to the South Sea to compete with British capital, experience and skill, with no other advantage than the better quality and greater cheapness of our goods! To us it is a glorious triumph of practical truth over wild speculation—of fact over theory, of common sense over calculation! not excepting such as have been made by modest gentlemen calling themselves "chambers of commerce!"

THE POLICY OF VIRGINIA. A very respectable gentleman from the lower part of the "Ancient Dominion," called upon us a few days ago, to be put into the way of obtaining information relating to certain branches of domestic manufacture, which he contemplated the establishment of—to make a home-market for himself and his neighbors. He was, of course, attended to, and introduced to practical men, that, his objects might be accomplished. Among other things he said—that he and another had recently purchased 400 acres of land, a part of which was very good, located within two miles of tide water, and having a handsome water-power, at 150 cents per acre—or 600 dollars for the whole,—which was not the cost of some late improvements made upon the tract; and which, not long since, sold for fifteen dollars per acre.

THE BANK OF THE U. S. has declared a dividend of three per cent for the last six months.

January 9th, 1828. At an election held by the stockholders of this bank, at their banking house in Philadelphia, on the 7th and 8th inst. the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the present year, viz:

Horace Binney,	Matthew L. Bevan,
John Bohlen,	John Hemphill,
Henry Pratt,	Manuel Ferré,
Thomas Cadwalader,	Paul Beck, jun.
Richard Willing,	Lewis Clapier,
Henry Toland,	Samuel B. Mott,
Ambrose White,	
John Potter, of South Carolina.	
George Hoffman, of Maryland.	
Roswell L. Colt, of Maryland.	
Walter Browne, of New York.	
William B. Astor, of New York.	
Nathaniel Silsbee, of Massachusetts.	
Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.	

And at a meeting on the evening of the 8th inst. of the said directors, with those appointed by the government of the United States, Nicholas Biddle, esq. was unanimously re-elected president of the bank for the same period.

RANK IN THE NAVY. Mr. Barncy of the house of representatives, offered a resolution which was agreed to—That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing higher rank in the naval service.

This is a subject about which we have long felt considerable interest. It seems to be settled that squadrons shall be supported in various parts of the world for the defence of our trade, &c. and we think that our officers, having of necessity much intercourse with foreign ones, should not be out-ranked by persons of really inferior grades, in regard to the extent and force of their command, long service and hard-earned reputation.—This might be avoided almost without an addition to the cost of our navy—would increase the zeal of our officers, and add to their respect abroad, much being attached to names in many parts of the world, and do away the present indiscriminate use of the word "commander"—which had become so general as to have lost all meaning; being bestowed as well upon a junior master-cornet as upon, as the oldest captain in the service.

THE DELAWARE. This splendid and beautiful ship, fully equipped, which was lying off Annapolis several days, in order to give members of congress and others, an opportunity of examining her construction and force, sailed for Hampton Roads on the morning of the 20th instant. She was last week visited by the secretary of the navy, the governor of Maryland, and many other distinguished and honored persons, much to the satisfaction of all, and the courtesy of her officers to visitors, generally, is highly applauded. We ourselves, have not had leisure to give up a day to the sight of this ship—but on the testimony of others, we have no doubt, when the day of peril comes, she will uphold the reputation gained by the gallant little state whose name she bears, in "the times that tried men's souls."

A party returning from the ship, dined on board the steam boat Patuxent—among the toasts offered was the following—

By Charles Buonaparte.—The memory of Fulton—whose genius permits us to drink our toasts at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The reverend Mr. Baker performed divine service on board of the Delaware on the 13th instant, and having intimated that the church to which he was attached was in want of funds, a subscription was opened, and in thirty minutes the sum of seven hundred dollars was subscribed and paid to him.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following note of the dimensions of this fine ship, which are also said to be those of the North Carolina.

"From the end of jib-of-jib-boom to the end of ringle-tail boom, 379 feet.

Height, from keel to the top of poop deck, 53 feet; from keel to moon-sail mast head, 253 feet; breadth of beam, from outside to outside, 55½ feet; number of guns, 95—of heavy calibre.

The force of this class of ships is but little more than half that of the Pennsylvania, now building in Philadelphia."

A SPECTACLE. A man was lately hung at Cooper's Town, N. Y. for murder; and though it rained in torrents, the village was crowded with men, women and children, "to see the sight." A stage for the accommodation of spectators was erected, upon and immediately under which there were six hundred tender-hearted and kind people collected to behold the delicate spectacle, male and female; at the very interesting moment, when every one was anxious to see the rope fixed round the neck of the culprit, perhaps some with a view to future profit on such occasions, the stage gave way with a tremendous crash, and the highest and lowest order of lookers-on were mixed pell-mell together, heads and tails, with shrieks and groans and fearful noises. It luckily happened, that only two persons were killed; but 20 or 30 others were wounded—some of them severely. We regret this capital punishment of a cruel curiosity, but would have been willing that many more had been injured enough to keep this execution in remembrance all the days of their lives—the women especially. We think that a prudent young man would be nearly as safe in selecting a wife in a brothel, as to take to his bosom one fond of seeing such sights. It exhibits a resoluteness in cruelty that should be punished by the contempt of the other sex, and the curse of barrenness, that the breed may not be increased.

NEW YORK CANAL REVENUE. The amount of toll collected on the Erie and Champlain canals, for the past year, amounts to \$559,058 43. The amount collected in 1826, was \$762,033 60; shewing an increase of \$97,054 83.—The aggregate of 1827 is \$9,000 more than the estimate of the commissioners of the canal board, and \$11,000 less than that of the canal commissioners.

NORTH CAROLINA. We are cheered with the increasing spirit shewn in this state in favor of internal improvements, and to encourage the establishment of cotton and woollen manufactures, and the growth of wool within the state. A bill to drain the Mattanuskeet lake passed the house of commons, 62 to 57—and Mr. Fisher, from the select committee, has made a valuable report in favor of the manufacturing system, which we hope

will be spread throughout the state, that its general principles may be considered by the people. The great natural advantages of North Carolina have often been alluded to by us, and we heartily rejoice at whatever holds out a prospect of using them for the "general welfare." With the growth of manufactures, causing the rapid circulation of much money, will cease the present rickety state of the banks, and rather render North Carolina a creditor than a debtor state, in her domestic and foreign exchanges.

North Carolina continues the appropriation made by the act of 1815, of \$600 a year, for the education of capt. Blakely's daughter—the fate of her gallant father and his brave crew is yet unknown. No one seems to have been left to tell the tale. The oldest son of the equally gallant Forsyth, is also educated as a child of the state.

GEORGIA. The resolutions granting to the Danicu bank the privilege of redeeming her notes in the treasury, by instalments of \$150,000 a year, to which the governor dissented, were passed in both branches of the legislature of Georgia, by the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

On the question of removing judge *Moses Fort* from office, by an address to the governor, as recommended by the committee, (on a charge of habitual intemperance and consequent incapacity for the duties of his office), the vote in the house of representatives was—yeas 80, nays 57; in the senate, yeas 39, nays 27. So that there was a constitutional majority of the house, but not of the senate for his removal.

THE CHEROKEES. We have a copy of the "Constitution of the Cherokee nation, made and established at a general convention of delegates, duly authorized for the purpose, at New Echota, July 26, 1827," which we have laid aside for insertion at full length, when room can be allowed for it. Its general outlines are very much like those of the United States—the legislative, executive and judicial powers being defined, and separated as with us. John Ross was president of the convention, which consisted of 21 delegates, all but nine of which appear able to write, and the whole, except three, have Christian and surnames.

FLOUR. The exports of flour from the port of Philadelphia to foreign markets for the last thirteen years, ending on the 31st of December, were as follows:

Years.	Barrels.	Years.	Barrels.
1815	185,012	1822	141,612
1816	122,491	1823	182,016
1817	233,312	1824	198,705
1818	209,066	1825	177,115
1819	128,164	1826	159,218
1820	221,655	1827	184,476
1821	223,310		

Making a difference in favor of 1827, over 1826, of 25,258 barrels.—*Phila. Price Current.*

In the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, Philadelphia exported to foreign places 535,039 bbls. of flour—but Baltimore, in the same years, exported to such places 687,280 barrels. The latter city is, decidedly, the greatest market for flour and domestic distilled spirits in America.]

A review of the Philadelphia market, says—The following report of the inspection of 1827, has enabled us to estimate the quantity of flour consumed in this city:

Wheat flour,	bbls.	331,749
"	half bbls.	29,537
Rye flour,	bbls.	20,422
Corn meal,	bbls.	30,756
"	hdts.	6,161

The consumption of the city is estimated at 3,000 bbls. per week, making 156,000 per annum. It is also estimated, that one half of the consumption is taken without inspection, which, added to the amount inspected, the total receipts for the year 1827, would be 428,517 barrels; of which, there have been exported to foreign ports 184,476 barrels; 88,031 coastwise, and the balance consumed.

A PROFITABLE DAIRY. The Rutland, (Vt.) Herald, says—The following proceeds from 25 cows the last

season, we have from the owner, Mr. Jonathan Dyer, of Clarendon. Such enterprize is worthy of imitation.

4017 lbs. cheese at 6½ cts.	\$375 10
450 lbs. do. do 4	18 00
1000 lbs. butter, do 12½	127 50
Proceeds from the sale of calves,	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$570 60

Mr. Dyer further assures us, that the whey and butter milk amply paid for making, and all contingent expenses. The cows had no extra keeping, but were doubtless well attended to.

RESTORATION. A late Wilmington, (Del.) paper says—“A letter, without date or signature, post marked Philadelphia, eleventh of January, has been received at the bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, enclosing three hundred dollars, without any further explanation or direction than the following:

“This money belongs to the bank of Wilmington and Brandywine—the principal and interest in full.”

BRITISH FINANCES. It appears by a statement in the London Sun, that the actual revenue of Great Britain for the year ending on the 10th October last, was almost £47,000,000, and that of Ireland 4,000,000,—to which being added certain transfers, the whole revenue, for account, is made up at £55,250,000. In like manner, the expenditure is given at 60,000,000—including 5,700,000 appropriated to the sinking fund. It is suggested that, in the present state of the world, the army and navy cannot be materially reduced.

MANUFACTURES. The following resolutions passed the house of representatives of Massachusetts—150 to 94.

Resolved, As a sense of this house, that the continued and increasing depression of the woollen manufactures and of the agricultural interest in this commonwealth, and the country generally, calls for the interposition of the legislature of the nation.

Resolved, That a judicious revision of the existing tariff, in such manner as not essentially or injuriously to affect any of the other important public interests of the country, or to jeopardize established systems of policy, is required by a just and liberal regard to all the branches of American industry, as well as by the failure of measures heretofore adopted with this view.

Resolved, That this house regards with great satisfaction the course already taken by those who represent this commonwealth in congress, in reference to this subject, and that we rely with great confidence upon their continued efforts to accomplish what a sense of justice and a regard to the interests of the whole community shall require in the premises.

These resolutions were much opposed, because they did not go far enough. As Mr. Shaw, of Lakesborough, said, they were only the “under breathings of the house.”

AFRICAN COLONIZATION. The auxiliary society in N. Carolina, is a very zealous and respectable. Col. William Polk is its president. We cannot see why this project is now opposed by those who were its chief and original promoters, when its prospects of success are cheering, to assist in relieving us of a population which certainly excels and others are unwilling to receive.

HIGH WATERS. The Ohio, within the present month, at several points, has been from 24 to 30 feet above low water mark, and the Susquehanna 13½ feet. What volumes of water do these mighty rivers discharge, when thus swelled!

TAXATION. The value of goods imported at Boston in American and foreign vessels, for three quarters of the last year, stood at \$3,913,477 to 37,992—or more than 100 to 1, in favor of American tonnage.

THE COAL TRADE. About 60,000 tons of Lehigh and Schuylkill coal have been brought to Philadelphia during the last season—of which nearly 23,000 tons were shipped to New York, Providence, Boston, &c. In the preceding year the aggregate was 47,545 tons. The ton is regarded as equal to 24 bushels of 80 lbs. each. In

1820, only 350 tons were received. It is passing into general use, and has become a valuable article in the internal trade, subsisting many persons, and employing many vessels. Some parcels have been shipped south—even to Richmond! It is thought that the price would be yet much reduced, as the business extends. Such is the effect of competition in the coal trade, as in every other pursuit.

EAST AND WEST. The following account of “stock” which passed Reans’ hotel, 10 miles west of Cumberland, Maryland, during the year 1827, with its value, has been politely transmitted to us:

<i>Eastward.</i>		
Horses 2,181	\$50	\$106,550
Cattle 12,772	18	229,896
Sheep 5,272	1½	6,500
Hogs 70,683	5	353,165
		<hr/>
		\$689,001

Westward.

Negroes 555	500	\$100,500
-------------	-----	-----------

The “stock” of human beings, having souls to be saved, though their drivers may have none, are generally chained together in gangs of 20 or 30, guarded by four or five dealers in men and women. These poor creatures are often among the worst of the unfortunate class, and are sent south-west to keep up the mass of fulminating matter.]

TAXATION. In the French provincial paper we have the following account of the expenses, per head, of different nations:—

	<i>France.</i>
In Russia the state taxes on each individual are 7 per gr.	
Austria,.....	11
Naples,.....	12
Prussia,.....	16
Bavaria,.....	21
United States,.....	27
France,.....	28
Belgium,.....	34
England,.....	60

Shall we, therefore, prefer the government of Russia? asks the Frenchman. No; for if cheapness were the test, Ferdinand is still cheaper; and if we wish to go farther, we should drink “Long life to sultan Mahmoud!”

London paper.
[Why not go to sultan Mahmoud, if the doctrine of our anti-tariffists is correct? Why not live where our own suit is the cheapest, as long where we can buy the cheapest? Certainly we ought—if our own affairs are to be managed by a money-metre—pounds and pence or dollars and cents.]

A SING BIRTH. Dr. Sumner, bishop of London, has been lately translated to the bishoprick of Winchester in England—a round bellied and rosy-checked piece, worth £40,000, or nearly 90,000 dollars a year, and adding ten thousand persons to the poor house, that the bishop may roll in the fat things of “the church,” and preach two or three sermons a year.

CHEROKEE LANDS IN GEORGIA.
A long report on the subject of these lands has been made to the legislature of Georgia, and the committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions. The spirit of them is—

“*Resolved,* That the United States, in failing to procure the lands in controversy, “as early” as the same could be done upon “peaceable” and “reasonable terms,” have palpably violated their contract with Georgia, and are now bound, at all hazards, and without regard to terms, pressure and bonds for the use of Georgia.”

“*Resolved,* That the policy which has been pursued by the United States towards the Cherokee Indians, has not been in good faith towards Georgia, and that as all the difficulties which now exist to an extinguishment of the Indian title, have resulted alone from the acts and policy of the United States, it would be unjust and dishonorable in them to take the line behind these difficulties.”

"Resolved, That all the lands appropriated and unappropriated, which lie within the conventional limits of Georgia, belong to her absolutely; that the title is in her; that the Indians are tenants at her will, and that she may, at any time she pleases determine that tenancy by taking possession of the premises—And that Georgia has the right to extend her authority, and to coerce obedience to them from all descriptions of people, be they white, red or black, who may reside within her limits."

"Resolved, That Georgia entertains for the general government so high a regard, and is so solicitous to do no act that can disturb the public tranquility, that she will not attempt to enforce her rights by violence, until all other means of redress fail.

"Resolved, That to avoid the catastrophe which none would more sincerely deplore than ourselves, we make this solemn—this final—this last appeal to the president of the United States, that he take such steps as are usual, and as he may deem expedient and proper for the purpose of, and preparatory to the holding of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, the object of which shall be, the extinguishment of their title to all or any part of the lands now in their possession, within the limits of Georgia.

"Resolved, That if such treaty be held, the president be respectfully requested to instruct the commissioners to lay a copy of this report before the Indians in convention, with such comments as may be considered just and proper, upon the nature and extent of the Georgia title to the lands in controversy, and the probable consequences which will result from a continued refusal upon the part of the Indians to part with those lands. And that the commissioners be also instructed to grant, if they find it absolutely necessary, reserves of land in favor of individual Indians or inhabitants of the nation, not so exceed one-sixth part of the territory to be acquired, the same to be subject to the future purchase by the general government, for the use of Georgia.

"Resolved, That his excellency the governor, be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to the president of the United States, and one to our senators and representatives in congress, with a request that they use their best exertions to obtain the object therein expressed."

UNION CANAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual report of the president and managers of the Union canal of Pennsylvania, to the stockholders.

In obedience to the injunction of the charter, the board of the Union canal company now make their annual statement—

It is with great satisfaction they can say, that the union canal, which is to form the great link of communication between the Susquehanna and Philadelphia, is now complete in all its parts, with the exception of planking on the summit, which will be finished in ten or fifteen days.

Notwithstanding difficulties and embarrassments, which in the internal navigation of the United States are unprecedented, the board believe that the Union canal presents a work of improvement, which, for economy of expenditure, for beauty, solidity and adaptation to its purpose, will be found unequalled in our country.

The board will refrain at the present time from a minuteness of detail, as from former reports, when the parts of the work were incomplete, a correct opinion may be formed of what has been done in relation to locks, dams, aqueducts, embankments, towings, bridges, waste weirs, culverts and excavations. It may moreover be said, that the picturesque country through which the canal flows, the judgment with which it is laid out, the taste and style of beauty with which it is constructed, and the rational curiosity which is felt to see a work so intimately connected with the prosperity of our state and its fine metropolis, have attracted many of the stockholders to the place of its location, where all the parts have been personally inspected.

The board will proceed to explain the reasons why it was impracticable to open an extensive trade during the past season, and why they now confidently predict the benefit of an uninterrupted navigation during the ensuing year, and thus accomplishing the most important step towards developing the riches of Pennsylvania and giv-

ing to Philadelphia the advantages of her geographical position in relation to the interior of our state, and of the western country generally, a position which will make her the commercial capital of that country.

Early in the last summer, the whole canal was considered in a state of completion, and preparations were making to fill the entire line with water, when unfortunately, after the passage of the first boat, the steam engine pump which had been constructed in Pittsburg, was broken, and the summit was found less retentive of water than had been anticipated. These unavoidable accidents, (against a recurrence of which effectual measures have been taken), have been the prime cause of the unexpected delay which has taken place.

The steam-engine, as well as the great water wheel with the pumps, are now in perfect order, and, before the opening of the spring, a second water wheel, and a second steam-engine, will be in readiness, for the purpose of rendering more certain, at all times, an abundant supply of water.

The board, taking into consideration the limestone soil, through which the summit is constructed, and the immense advantage which will result from preventing all filtration or soakage, have, with the advice of Canvass White, esq. their engineer, nearly completed the planking of the sides and bottom of the entire summit, and it is believed that the water may be admitted before the close of the season. Every other part of the canal, including the navigable feeder, is now filled with water to the extent of about eighty miles, and used for the transportation of coal, lumber, and other commodities.

As it is hoped the state canal will, before the close of the year, be navigable from Middletown to Harrisburg, efforts will be made to pass a boat through the whole extent of the Union canal to Middletown, and from thence through the state canal to Harrisburg, so as to exhibit a Union canal boat at the seat of government, and thus remove the prejudices which now exists in the minds of some, against the size and capacity of the boats.

In relation to what are usually denominated the narrow boats of the Union canal, the board will remark, that the science and experience of the world are now enlisted on the side of narrow boats, as adapted to carry an adequate quantity with greater facility and economy than large boats. Upon the Union canal ten men and ten boys with boats, and ten horses, will carry and bring back 250 tons, with less labor and less time, than can be done with boats which are usually denominated "wide boats," whatever may be their size. The boats which are constructed for the Union canal, and which for some time have been used upon the eastern and western sections, are found, by actual experience, to be able to carry at least 25 tons, and to be easily drawn by one horse, and passed through each lock in five or six minutes.

The New York canal commissioners, in their official report to the legislature, say, that by constructing two sets of locks, they can pass 1,900,000 tons annually, and with single locks one-half the quantity. Now let us suppose that the locks of the Union canal will pass eight boats an hour, of 25 tons each, or one every 7½ minutes; then it follows that 200 tons will pass every hour, or 4,800, tons in 24 hours. If then the canal is navigable but 250 days a year, 1,200,000 tons may be passed in a single year.

It will be competent, as has been heretofore stated, to enlarge the capacity of the canal, by raising the banks and locks one foot; and boats of 40 tons each may then navigate the canal with facility, or 1,920,000 tons may pass in a single year. The whole commerce of all the branches of the Susquehanna has been estimated at 900,000 tons, and the Pennsylvania canal commissioners say, in their report to the last legislature, that the total of the commerce which passes the mouth of the Juniata by water, from the north and west, of a kind to be carried on a canal in preference to the river, is 125,000 tons.

From the foregoing facts, the board and the public must be brought to the irresistible conclusion, that although a liberal policy requires that no objection should be made to the accommodation of other districts of country, either with rail roads or canals, the Union canal will, for many years to come, have the capacity of conveying to market the whole produce of all the branches of the Susquehanna.

The treasurer's account showing the sum of \$31,720 16 cents to be the balance of cash in his hands on the 1st inst. is herewith submitted, and the farther sum of \$5,000 will be received in a few days, as the last instalment due from the commonwealth, which will complete the whole amount subscribed under the act of 1821, by the state and by individuals.

In conclusion the board will remark, that the Union canal company are engaged in the construction of a work which, in times that are gone by, from difficulties, financial and physical, failed in the hands of David Rittenhouse, Robert Morris, and other master spirits of Pennsylvania. Under the protecting and helping hand of the legislature, it is now on the eve of accomplishment. The unavoidable difficulties, and which may be chiefly ascribable to the nature of the soil, have never disheartened the board, and they have been sustained and animated by a correspondent feeling on the part of the stockholders, who have at all times, when called upon, freely paid their respective instalments. If any new and unforeseen difficulties present themselves, every resource of labor and art must be called forth to overcome them. The Union canal is the hope of Philadelphia, and so far as the commercial greatness and the ample revenue Philadelphia affords the state, is a matter of concern, it is the hope of Pennsylvania. Nature, by limiting the number of springs and streams of water, has fixed limits to which canals can be carried from the Susquehanna to the commercial capital of our state, and it is believed that no other direct water communication can ever be made. Every faculty must therefore be employed to sustain the Union canal, and when the greatest and most useful enterprise the new world has yet witnessed, and in which the commonwealth is now engaged—when the Pennsylvania canal shall have reached the shores of the Ohio and the lakes, the richest results to the stockholders, and to the public at large, will be fully enjoyed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the board of managers.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN, *president.*

Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1827.

CASE OF RICHARD H. WILDE.

The following is the original statement of the remarkable case which has produced much incidental discussion in the house of representatives, of slavery and the slave trade.

"To the honorable the senate and house of representatives of the United States, in congress assembled:

"The petition of Richard H. Wilde humbly sheweth—

"That a vessel called the Antelope, or General Ramirez, together with a number of Africans on board, were captured by a revenue officer of the U. States, and brought into the port of Savannah for adjudication. The vessel and cargo being libelled, were claimed in behalf of Spanish and Portuguese owners, by the consuls of their respective nations, and such proceedings had, that a large number of Africans were ultimately adjudged to the U. States to be disposed of according to law, as may be seen by the record of the case in the supreme court remaining, and the report thereof, in the 10th, 11th and 12th vols. of Wheaton's reports.

"But it also appears thereby, that thirty-nine of the Africans therein mentioned were finally decreed to be slaves, the property of the Spanish claimants, piratically taken from them on the high seas, by a pretended South American privateer, and as such ordered to be restored to them, they paying salvage to capt. Jackson, of fifty dollars per head, the charges of the marshal for the maintenance, clothing, safe keeping, &c. of the Africans, amounting to six thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars, the costs of court and bills of proctors in the case, amounting to ———, and, moreover, giving bond with security, to export the said negroes out of the United States.

"That the said Africans having been in the state of Georgia, under the charge of the marshal of that

district, by order of the United States circuit court, for more than eight years, have formed connexions by marriage, and many of them have children, from whom, if sent out of the country, they must be separated, as their wives and children are the property of other persons than the Spanish claimants.

"That, in November, 1827, an agent from the Spanish owners, Cuesta, Manzanat & Brother, arrived in Savannah, bearing full powers to a respectable merchant of that city, to receive the said slaves for the said owners, pursuant to the said decree, paying the charges and giving the bonds aforesaid, and immediately to transport them to the island of Cuba, the agent being authorized to engage a vessel for that purpose.

"Your petitioner, then in Savannah, being apprized of the repugnance of these people to depart from a country, to the language and habits of which they were accustomed; where easy labor was imposed and kind treatment received, and struck with the cruelty of separating them from their wives and children, to send them into slavery in a Spanish colony, resolved, if possible, though with some risk and trouble to himself, to afford them the chance of becoming free, or at least of suffering servitude only in that mitigated form already familiar to them, in a state of society to which they had become reconciled, and in the bosom of their families.

"For this purpose he became the purchaser of the Spanish interest, satisfied the marshal's bill, and all other legal charges; as will appear by the proper vouchers, and entered into the necessary bonds, to transport them out of the United States within the time limited.

"He has since, in order that they might be sent as free men to Liberia, made an offer of the said Africans, to the Colonization Society, for the money actually paid by him to the Spanish owners, and the charges aforesaid as taxed by the circuit court, without interest or any addition whatever, for the trouble and expenses of your petitioner incurred in their behalf.

"This offer the society have not accepted.

"In order to avoid seeing these unhappy people exported immediately, your petitioner, as before stated, has been obliged to give security that they shall be sent out of the United States within a specified time. The condition of his bond he must and will perform, however painful to himself, if congress decline to interfere.

"It is impossible to evade performance, and if it were impossible, he is incapable of attempting it. If the bond can be cancelled, he proposes, by purchase or exchange, without a view to profit, to unite the families; and afterwards to settle them, within the territories of the United States, that they will be secure of as much kindness and indulgence as the condition of slavery allows.

"If they must continue slaves, as it is decreed by the definitive sentence of the supreme court, your petitioner humbly inquires, can it be important to the U. States that their captivity should be embittered as much as possible, by removal to a strange land, a separation from their wives and children, harder labor, and more cruel treatment?

"Since the owners of the wives and children will not sell them into Spanish bondage, even were your petitioner able to purchase and capable of purchasing them for such an object; (which he is not), the separation of the husband from the wife, and the parent from the child, becomes inevitable, unless this bond shall be cancelled.

"For the sake of these poor creatures, and in the name of humanity, your petitioner humbly prays it may be cancelled.

"And your petitioner will ever pray.

"RICHARD HENRY WILDE"

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The following "general order," shews a resolution in the commanders of the squadron of the allies, to promote an armistice *de facto* between the Greeks and the Turks, to treat both parties with an equal measure of justice; and we may expect to hear of some signal destruction of pirates and robbers, if their depredations shall not have ceased.

Navio, 24th October, 1827, in the port of Navarino.

Before the united squadrons remove from this theatre on which they have gained so complete a victory, the vice admiral, commander-in-chief, is desirous of making known to the whole of the officers, seamen and marines, employed in them, the high sense which he has of their gallant and steady conduct on the 20th inst. He is persuaded that there is no instance of the fleet of any one country shewing more complete union of spirit, and of action, than was exhibited by the squadrons of the allied powers together, in this bloody and destructive battle. He attributes to the bright example set by his gallant colleagues, the rear admirals, the able and cordial support which the ships of the several squadrons gave to each other during the heat and confusion of the battle. Such union of spirit, and of purpose; such coolness and bravery under fire, and such consequent precision in the use of their guns, ensured a victory over the well prepared arrangements of greatly superior numbers, and the whole Turkish and Egyptian fleets have paid the penalty of their treacherous breach of faith.

The boasted Ibrahim pacha promised not to quit Navarino, or oppose the allied fleet, and basely broke his word. The allied commanders promised to destroy the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, if a single gun was fired at either of their flags; and, with the assistance of the brave men whom they have had the satisfaction of commanding, they have performed their promise to the very letter. Out of a fleet composed of sixty* men of war, there remained only one frigate and fifteen smaller vessels in a state never to be again put to sea. Such a victory cannot be gained without a great sacrifice of life; and the commander-in-chief has to deplore the loss of many of the best and bravest men which the fleet contained. The consolation is, that they died in the service of their country, and in the cause of suffering humanity.

The commander-in-chief returns his most cordial thanks to his noble colleagues, the two rear admirals, for the able manner in which they directed the movements of their squadrons, and to the captains, commanders, officers, seamen and royal marines, who so faithfully obeyed their orders, and so bravely completed the destruction of their opponents.

(Signed), EDWARD COBRINGTON, Vice-admiral.

During the arduous operations in which the combined fleet has been engaged, the three admirals have not for a moment lost sight of the outrageous conduct of the Greeks, in committing piracies on the ships of all nations: after the battle, they addressed a letter to the members of the permanent committee of the "corps legislatif," of which the following is a translation:

Port of Navarino, the 25th October, 1827.

Gentlemen—We learn, with lively feelings of indignation, that, while the ships of the allied powers have destroyed the Turkish fleet which had refused submitting to an armistice *de facto*, the Greek cruisers continue to infest the seas; and that the prize court, the only tribunal recognized by the Greek code, seeks by legal forms to justify their excesses.

*Mons. Bompard, a French officer who retired from the service of Ibrahim pacha by direction of admiral de Rigny, reports the whole number to be eighty one including the smaller ones.

Your provisional government appear to think, that the chiefs of the allied squadrons are not agreed on the measures to be adopted for putting a stop to this system of lawless plunder. It deceives itself. We here declare to you, with one voice, that we will not suffer your seeking, under false pretexts, to enlarge the theatre of war; that is to say, the circle of piracies.

We will not suffer any expedition, any cruise, any blockade, to be made by the Greeks beyond the limits of from Volo to Lepanto, including Salamina, Egina Hydra and Spezzia.

We will not suffer the Greeks to incite insurrection at Scio or in Alabania, thereby exposing the population to be massacred by the Turks in retaliation.

We will consider as void, papers given to cruisers found beyond the prescribed limits; and ships of war of the allied powers will have orders to arrest them, wherever they may be found.

There remains for you no pretext. The armistice, by sea, exists on the part of the Turks, *de facto*. Their fleet exists no more. Take care of yours—for we will also destroy it, if need be, to put a stop to a system of robbery on the high seas, which would end in your exclusion from the law of nations.

As the present provisional government is as weak as it is immoral, we address these final and irrevocable resolutions to the legislative body.

With respect to the prize court which it has instituted, we declare it incompetent to judge any of our vessels without our concurrence.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) Rear admiral H. DE RIGNY, commanding his most Christian majesty's squadron.

EDWARD COBRINGTON, vice admiral, and commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's ships in the Mediterranean.

The count L DE HEIDEN, rear admiral, and commander in chief of the naval forces of his imperial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, in the Mediterranean. To the members of the permanent committee of the legislative body.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The following incident, which occurred in the senate of Massachusetts, on the 9th inst. (as we find it reported in the Boston Statesman), will amuse those who took an interest in the debate on granting the disputed power to the committee of manufactures.

Boston, January 11.

Manufactures.—In our senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Tufis, from Worcester, applied for leave of absence for three weeks, assigning as a reason that he had received a summons to attend before the committee of manufactures at congress, and give evidence on certain points, which a letter from the committee mentioned. The leave was opposed by Mr. Lincoln and others. After some debate, the question was put, and decided, 14 to 14, which the president declared in the affirmative. Mr. Lincoln then gave notice that he should move a reconsideration on the following day, but the president remarking that the gentleman, having obtained leave, might depart previous to that time, which would place the senate in rather an awkward predicament, Mr. L. then moved an immediate re-consideration. This motion gave rise to further debate, in which Messrs. Sprague, Dwight, Barnell, Keyes, Gray, Billings, of H. Sprague, Welsh and Parker, took part. Mr. Keyes objected to granting leave on the ground that congress had no right to compel the attendance of a member of this legislature before a committee of their body. If they could compel one to attend to day, they might compel five and twenty to-morrow then what will be-

some of our legislature. For this reason he could not vote to grant the request. He had no disposition to withhold the indulgence from the gentleman on his own account, but it was the rights of the legislature that he contended for. He thought it was their duty—a duty they owed to themselves—a duty they owed to the commonwealth—to resist this attempt upon the rights of the legislature. Mr. Gray agreed with the gentleman, that they should not, in the slightest degree, allow the right of the committee of congress to take, by compulsory process, any member from this board, whatever. They cannot admit any such power. If the personal convenience of the gentleman required his absence, he should be willing, however valuable he considered his attendance, to grant the request, and had no objections to passing a vote that the board was not bound to comply, nor the gentleman bound to attend the summons of congress. Mr. Sprague thought there was but one simple question before the board; the gentleman asks leave of absence for three weeks on important business, and as it was usual to grant such requests, he agreed with the gentleman from Nantucket, (Mr. Burnell,) that if the senate refused in this case, an inference might be drawn, that they were opposed to giving requisite information, on such an important subject as manufactures. Mr. Gray thought that there was but one opinion at the board. They were willing to grant the request of the gentleman, for his own convenience, but were not willing to allow the right of congress to compel his attendance. He was satisfied in regard to the record, being in the usual form, that it would not appear from that, that the senate compromised any of their rights. Mr. Welsh believed there was no question of right before the senate. The legislature had expressed an opinion favorable to manufactures, last year, and he thought it would be tacitly reversing that opinion, by refusing leave to the gentleman to give the information in his possession, necessary to a right understanding of the subject. Mr. Sturgis thought that, on this ground, it was worse than before. If, by this vote, we are to decide the question, whether we are favorable, or unfavorable to manufactures, he wanted more time to consider the subject. But he thought this suggestion should be kept out of sight—he believed there had been no expression of the opinion of the present senate on the subject. [Mr. Welsh explained, and Mr. Gray apprehended that it must have been in the other branch.] In regard to inference, Mr. Sturgis thought, an inference might as well be drawn one way as the other. He was in favor of giving leave, if the reason, which it was true they were in possession of, were kept entirely out of sight. He would not acknowledge the right of congress to take any member from this board, but would resist such an attempt to extreme, if necessary. As a matter of private personal accommodation, he was willing to grant the request, and on that footing, and that only, should he vote against a re-consideration. Messrs. Burnell, Keyes and Parker, made a few remarks, when Mr. Lincoln withdrew his motion to re-consider, and the honorable Aaron Tufts, consequently, had leave of absence for three weeks, by the casting vote of the president.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

IN SENATE—JANUARY 7.

The select committee to which was referred so much of the message of the governor as relates to the existing provisions for the election of chief magistrate of the union, and his continuance in office but for one term, respectfully report.

That they concur with the governor in lamenting the diversity of modes which prevail in the different states in electing a president, but unfortunately while a general sentiment exists of the necessity of some re-

medly, the opinions of the nature of that remedy, are so variant and sometimes so discordant, that hitherto all efforts to improve the present mode have entirely failed. In the opinion of your committee, one great cause of this failure is that too many objects have been included in one proposition, and that an unnecessary difference has been produced among those who would agree on some one object; but who disagreed upon other subjects of comparatively minor importance. It is their belief that if a single subject be selected, independently of others, presenting the most important evil for correction, it would be more fairly and fully discussed, and unanimity in the adoption or rejection of any proposition concerning it would be produced.

With these impressions the committee proceed to consider very briefly an evil of the greatest magnitude, which has threatened the union and peace of these states, and which on a recent occasion produced the election of a chief magistrate in direct opposition to the undoubted wishes of a large majority of the people of the U. S. We allude to that feature of the constitution which vests the election of president in members of congress, when a majority of electoral votes shall not have been given for any one candidate. It violates the spirit and defeats the intent of those provisions which were so carefully framed to secure purity in the election, by providing for electoral colleges to be appointed in each of the states separately, within a short time previous to giving the votes, and the providing that those votes should be given on the same day throughout the United States. It was this provision which in a peculiar manner commended the constitution to the favour of the American people. The writers of the "Federalist" dwelt upon it at great length, and triumphantly pointed out its superiority over every other known mode of choosing the head of a great nation. The circumstance that the election was to be made by a body not previously organized—the members of which would be unknown and therefore incapable of being assailed by corruption, like the Roman senate, or of being intimidated by force or menace, like the Polish diet, furnished to the citizens of America as they supposed, a sure guarantee against any efforts to impose upon them a president against their will. But futile was this expectation. At the election of 1801 the electoral colleges were received into giving their votes in such a manner as to devolve the choice upon the house of representatives. Even at this day, no friend of his country can look back on that eventful period without a deep feeling of the awful consequences which might have ensued, if fraud, chicanery and unhalloved combinations had been successful in defeating the election of the great and good Jefferson. Thirty five times was the fate of America suspended on a single ballot of a single member.

A strong impression of the instant necessity of a change in the mode of voting, so as to remove from the house of representatives a power which it was obvious, was but too likely to be abused, produced an immediate amendment to the constitution. But unfortunately, the root of the evil was not yet reached, and the house of representatives was still left the arbiter of the choice of president in a contingency which was supposed so remote as to be scarcely possible. Again have the expectations of the American people been disappointed. The election of 1825 affords a flagrant instance of what can be affected by long preparation, and by artfully sowing dissension among the people so as to present a number of candidates. As the ultimate decision still rested with the house of representatives in case no individual should have a majority of the electoral votes, it became an object to produce such a state of things as would throw the election into that body. It was at the time, and still is, very generally believed that

gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun were brought forward as candidates for the presidency by the friends of Mr. Adams before the latter thought proper openly to appear on the field; and that Mr. Clay was induced, by the same interest, or a portion of it, to come forward as a competitor. With these names before the public, together with those of the real candidates Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford, it would have been a miracle if a majority of the electoral votes had been in favor of any one. But that miracle was very near happening; for the *Hero of New Orleans*, although forced into the conflict without preparation, without a disciplined party, without official patronage and with little aid from the public press, by the strength of his own great name and great services, suddenly and unexpectedly received ninety nine votes. But this decided and unequivocal expression of public sentiment was disregarded by the house of representatives. The members forgot that their votes were not their own, and that they belonged to the constituents whom they represented in that seat, as mere agents; they forgot their own previous opinions and declarations, and voted for a man who in a long public life never received a single office immediately from the people. No intelligent man, it is believed, can doubt, at this day, that standing alone against either of the other candidates, singly, Mr. Adams could not possibly have been elected.—This is alone sufficient to shew, that so long as the power complained of exists in any contingency whatever, in the house of representatives, devices may be used, and means may be found, to present the opportunity for its exercise.

It is with pain and grief your committee allude to the belief entertained by many of our fellow citizens, that an unhallowed coalition was entered into between persons who had ever before been the most violent antagonists, and that improper means were used to defeat the will of the people. For the honor of their country, they hope their imputations are unfounded. It is not necessary for your committee to express their individual opinion on this subject, because, for the purpose of argument, it is sufficient that such a belief exists. Our institutions rest on public opinion, and it is essential to their preservation, that public opinion should be reposed in the integrity of those who administer the government. And it would itself be a sufficient argument against retaining the power of the house of representatives in the choice of president, that it exposes that body to the seductions of power, patronage and influence, and to the suspicions of its constituents, however ill founded those suspicions may be.

Your committee are aware that these allusions to facts of a recent date, may displease some. But they belong to the history of our country, and a reference to them becomes necessary, to exhibit the urgent necessity of an immediate remedy. Your committee sincerely believe that the power of the house of representatives in choosing a president, is the worst feature in the federal constitution; and that almost any substitute would be preferable to it.—They, therefore, propose, at the close of this report, a resolution to obtain that object.

The other object referred to your committee, although not so important as that just considered, is yet worthy of great deliberation.

The remark of the governor is strikingly just, that "a continuance in office, (of the president), but one term, would diminish, if not disarm opposition, and divert the incumbent from the pursuits of personal ambition to the acquisition of that fame which rests for its support upon the public good." The conduct of the present incumbent of the executive chair, during his present administration, has furnished grounds for belief that a second election has been steadily kept in view. Appointments of worn out

men to the most important stations, unnecessary, improper and extravagant allowances to political friends sent abroad, useless and visionary missions to congresses that never met, and a vacillating policy which one day adopts the protection of manufactures as an object of the highest importance, and another day would leave it without the favor of even executive recommendation, are instances to establish the proposition that "pursuits of personal ambition" may have been the chief care hitherto, of the present administration of the United States. Cut off all hopes of future elevation to the highest office in the republic, and a complete and effectual remedy for the aspirations of ambition will be applied. An opportunity will be afforded for a disinterested administration of the government, while the only objects left will be the fame of doing good and the consciousness of having promoted the honor and welfare of the country. Opposition to the measures of government will then lose the character or suspicion of being factions contending for place—and men will approve or condemn without reference to the individual by whom these measures were recommended. Motives for personal hostility to the chief magistrate will cease, and if he be honest and true to the constitution, he will become as elevated in the affections of his countrymen as in their government.

These, and various other reasons, press upon your committee and induce them to propose a resolution, having for its object the declaration that the same person cannot be twice chosen president of the United States.

As the result of their deliberations, the committee submit the following concurrent resolutions to the consideration of the senate.

Resolved, by the senate and assembly of New York, that the election of John Q. Adams as the president of the United States, by the house of representatives thereof, in defiance of the clear and undoubted sense of the American people, and in consequence of systematic efforts to prevent a choice by the electoral colleges, again admonishes the citizens of the union, of the necessity of a further amendment to the constitution of the United States, by which the choice of president shall, in no event or contingency, vest in the house of representatives.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and the members of the house of representatives from this state, be requested, to propose, and by all proper means support, an amendment to the constitution of the United States, by which the ultimate choice of a president, in case of an election not being made by the electoral colleges, shall be referred to the legislatures of the several states; or by which a president and vice president shall be voted for directly by the people, in their several states, preserving the same proportion of votes to the respective states, as is now established by the constitution; and in case of an election not being made by the people, referring the ultimate choice to the legislatures of the states.

Resolved, That the political history of this country, and particularly the measures of the present administration, indicate the necessity of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, by which it shall be declared that no person once chosen to the office of president of the United States, can ever be eligible to the same station.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and the members of the house of representatives from this state, be requested, to propose, and by all proper means support, the amendment suggested in the last resolution.

Resolved, That the president of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly, transmit a copy of these resolutions to the senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, from this state.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 22—Vol. IX.] BALTIMORE, JAN. 26, 1828. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 654

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1828.

My dear son—The brief time that I have yet spent in this "metropolis," has not permitted the acquirement of much decided information upon the subject which so deeply interests the public feeling, at the "present crisis." The opinion, however, which was expressed in the last "ISSUES," that it is *designed to defeat* any proposition for the further, and actual, protection of domestic industry, has been powerfully confirmed. What was partially speculation, built upon some knowledge of motives, has been established by a nearer view of actions. The season is not ripe for development, and I would not determinately judge the conduct of an opponent, in haste. There is the friend of truth."

To the credit of the committee on manufactures it should be stated, that they have long and arduous sittings, though many of the questions propounded to some of the witnesses, are said to be of a whimsical character, and as if to make a "big book," that few will read and less understand, because of the multitude of its words. It is stated that the committee has now nearly passed through the list of persons who were summoned, and it is expected they will examine some who are upon the spot, and willing to give testimony even upon oath, (aye, upon oath), that they were honest men and speak the truth; and it is supposed that this part of the business of the committee may be concluded in a few days.

There is, apparently, much trouble in the camp of the opponents of the "American system," and how the great thing needing protection, is to be defeated, if it be possible, is kept open to conjecture. Some one of the following plans will, probably, be relied upon: 1—an overloaded report from the committee, as to iron, hemp and wool, &c. leaving out the manufacture of the last, and thus destroy the home manufacture and the home market, and render sheep less profitable to the farmer than even at present: 2—delay, and much speaking against time: 3—an early adjournment of congress, for the sake of economy! or, perhaps, 4th, the report and passage through the house of representatives of a just and liberal bill—to be defeated in the senate. It might be unfair to proceed farther at present—by waiting a little longer we shall know more. But of this I am satisfied—that nothing but a movement of the people, friendly to the principle of protection, and shewing a spirit to resist the mixture of transient matters with it, will secure the passage of any bill, by the present congress, adapted to the existing state of things, and fitted to produce *reciprocity* in our dealings with Great Britain.

I have only time to add, that there is a considerable number of wool growers, and other friends of the protecting principle, in this city. My communications with them have been frequent, frank and kind; and a more intelligent body of men I never had the pleasure to meet. Some are "men among men" and "to-day, at 11 o'clock, nearly the whole of those from ten of the states, without distinction of political party, paid their respect to Mr. Clay, "as the champion of the American system, and its chief and most powerful advocate."—Some particulars of which will be stated hereafter, though the whole affair was a spontaneous effusion of good feeling, and not intended for effect. The gentlemen would afterwards have waited upon Mr. Rush—but it was said that he was indisposed, and too much regard was had for this gentleman's welfare, than to disturb him with the reception of our numerous company.

It is proper to remark, that the question as to the reception of the testimony of some of these, was rather *zealous* than *negligent* last week; but nothing is known as to what the committee will do.

I am thus far much pleased with my visit, except in the renewal of my belief that the protection of the domestic industry of the United States is to be — *postponed*, and ultimately *defeated*. It being thought better that we should purchase British grain and meat, in the shape of woollen cloths, than make a market at home for our own grain and meats, though Britain *prohibits* the use of one pound of either.

"THE BOSTON REPORT." A volume of 106 pages has been prepared and printed at Boston, and "called a report made to an adjourned meeting of the citizens assembled to take into consideration the proposed increase of duties, especially upon woollen goods," &c.

We have not seen much said about this report, except in the "New York Evening Post," the firmest and ablest apologist that ever was for *British improvement*, and the most devoted of all at present in favor of *British importations*. Our venerable brother of the editorial corps, has our approbation for his consistency, though most decidedly opposing either of the great points which he has made! But indeed, we do not recollect that for nearly thirty years we ever had the honor to agree with Mr. Colburn on any subject whatever!

We should delight in handling this report as it deserves to be, and "without gloves," in a season of more leisure than the present. But so it has happened, that we have only had an opportunity to look over it, and catch a glimpse of its mighty *looming*. It abounds with round assertions, inaccurate statements, and what are called "false facts" and there is a special pleading and adroitness of *management*, which strongly marks it as having been procured from the shop of some "gentleman of the bar." Whether this is, or is not, the case, we are uninformed. Our suspicion rests upon the exceeding want of *practical* knowledge and of fair dealing, in numerous cases. We shall just notice two instances, which, probably, may stand as fair samples of an hundred others.

In page 7, speaking of the general question as to the protection of domestic manufactures, the report describes it as "leading to the adoption and establishment of a system of restrictions, and prohibitions, not only at variance with that *liberal and sound policy, coeval with our national existence*, and under which we have flourished in the most unexampled degree, but *wholly inconsistent with the principles of our free constitution!*"

By this we are given to understand, that some *new and ruinous* principle is to be established. We shall not speak of this misrepresentation as it merits. The principle is as old as our government, and was specially extended to our navigation and commerce. Foreign ships were required to pay a duty of *our hundred cents* per ton, when entering our ports—American vessels six cents per ton, and ten per cent *less duty* on their cargoes than the foreign and the navy was built, and is supported, for the avowed "protection of commerce." We might proceed further. The fact is, that our statute books are filled with *restrictive, or prohibitory* laws to favor our own navigation, and abound with acts passed to defend it "even at the cannon's mouth." The writer of the "Boston report" ought to have known these things, and should have blushed when he stated a proposition so repugnant to notorious facts, and as though the friends of domestic industry sought the establishment of a *new* system. It was commenced at the first session of the first congress, under our "free constitution," and extended and enforced as the merchants desired—resisting European regulations, orders and decrees at every point, and so far, at length, as to involve us in war. The war with Great Britain was a war for *commerce and navigation*. Glad we suffer that country to have carried our products and supplies, as it is now wished that she may *manufacture* for us, there would not have been any war! But that interesting branch of the national industry was defended. If there is any reason why the farmers and manufacturers are

not as well entitled to protection, as merchants and seamen, we should like to know it. When the people shall inquire into this matter, as they will, if denied a rightful participation in the paternal care of the government of their country, the Boston gentlemen may be assured that a ship of the line will not be equipped and manned to convoy their vessels from place to place, seeing that British vessels would just as well and as cheaply* transport the little which our farmers can dispose of abroad, in the restricted market left open to them, and without directly taxing them for the support of our protecting navy, or hazarding a war in defence of our commerce!

In carelessly turning over the leaves of this book, our attention was arrested by the word "Harrisburg Address," in the 175th page.

"From the 'Harrisburg Address' says the report, we extract the following—'The protection of domestic industry has not only built up the commerce and navigation of the United States, but continues to increase both.' Again—'It (the protecting system), has probably added 50 per cent. to the internal and coasting TRADE within the last 5 years.' That the protecting system has not built up our commerce and navigation, has already been shown, by the decrease of our foreign tonnage since 1815, from 854,294 tons to 700,787 tons."

We take this member of the "Report" first, to be disposed of—and a more disingenuous or uncandid statement we have rarely met with. In the first place, the protection to navigation, alluded already to, was regarded in the "Address," but without reference to that, the figures put down, though true in themselves, convey an idea totally opposed to the truth; and we know not how to account for the mistake except in the imputation of motives that we are loath to entertain. The figures are apparently derived from the "Address"—if so, the whole truth appertaining to them must have been before the eye of the writer. The "foreign tonnage," as the report calls it, was as stated at, 854,000, by the treasury return, in 1815, and 700,000, in 1825. The whole table, as given in the "Address," stands thus—

A comparative view of registered, enrolled and licensed tonnage of the U. States, from 1815 to 1825, inclusive

YEAR.	Registered tonnage.	Enrolled and licensed tonnage.	Total tonnage, of each district.
TONS AND 95THS.			
1815	854,294 74	513,833 04	1,368,127 78
1816	800,759 62	571,458 85	1,372,218 53
1817	809,724 70	590,186 66	1,399,911 41
1818	606,088 64	609,095 51	1,225,184 20
1819	612,930 44	647,821 17	1,260,751 61
1820	619,047 53	661,118 66	1,280,166 24
1821	619,896 40	679,062 30	1,298,958 70
1822	628,150 41	696,548 71	1,324,699 17
1823	639,920 76	596,644 87	1,336,565 68
1824	669,972 60	719,490 37	1,389,463 02
1825	700,787 08	722,323 69	1,423,111 77

To this was appended a note, accounting for the great apparent decrease of tonnage from 1815 to 1818, inclusive of both—the custom house lists being corrected, and the vessels lost, missing or worn out (especially during the war) deducted. The protecting system was applied to our tonnage in 1790. Its amount then was 346,254, registered—and why did not the "report" "begin at the beginning," to invalidate the facts stated in the address? or, why not, at least, commence with the corrected list of 1818, to shew the regular and actual increase? No one is silly enough to suppose that between 1815 and 1818, in three years only, there was an actual decrease of our tonnage in the mighty amount of 250,000 tons—a quantity equal to one third of the whole, and an amount greater than was owned at Boston and New York, united, in the years stated! There was much loss of tonnage during

*We should rather say nearly as well and as cheap—for the protection afforded has rendered our navigation preferable to the British—as is the case in respect to the protection also extended to certain manufactures—especially those of coarse cotton goods, of which 800 bales were exported, a few days since, in one vessel, from Baltimore, for ports in the Pacific.

the restrictive measures and the war, and it was not till 1818 that that amount was ascertained; and, surely, in the years 1815 to 1818, there was no sluggishness in trade to have caused a decrease of tonnage, the duties on importations paid therein having exceeded those of any other four consecutive years, by several millions of dollars! Look then, at the regular increase since 1790,—or, take the period of the corrected returns of 1818, and see how our tonnage has advanced through protection afforded; add to this the fact just stated by the secretary of the treasury, in his letter of the 4th inst. which shews that, in 1826, there was a whole increase of 111,079 tons over the returns of 1825, the last given in the preceding table; and that the increase of registered tonnage exceeded the average of preceding years in the handsome amount of 23,274 tons! If these facts do not sustain the statement in the "address" we cannot imagine what sort of proof the author of the "report" would require, unless in obtaining testimony from a higher source than this world can furnish.

Gross tonnage in 1818, 1,260,000—in 1826, 1,534,000— increase, 274,000 tons, in 8 years from Dec. 31, 1818 to Dec. 31, 1826.

The report continues—

"The other assertion that the coasting and internal TONNAGE had increased 50 per cent. is refuted by the "address, or by the report annexed to the address, in which it is stated and truly so, that the enrolled and licensed tonnage of 1821 was 679,062 tons, and in 1826, 722,323 tons, making an increase of 53,161 tons in 5 years, or 8 per cent. instead of 50 per cent."

This "out Herod's Herod!" The report, not content with using the word "tonnage" in the place of "trade,"* has "just taken the liberty" also of altering a figure—1826 for 1825! The "address" speaks of the internal and coasting trade—the report, cunningly substitutes tonnage; and, as to what the tonnage was for eighteen hundred and twenty six, the writer of the address knew not one figure, but used those belonging to eighteen hundred and twenty five, and elongated four years into five years! How shall we contend with such statements? Here are three gross mistakes or wilful falsehoods in 5 or 6 lines, and each important to the fact presumed to be presented to inform the public! We cannot descend to argue against such misrepresentations—the counterfoits of a manly appeal to the reason of the people. But as to the coasting tonnage, we shall say one word—it was 513,833, in 1815, 722,323 in 1825, and, so far as we can gather it from the secretary of the treasury's letter above referred to, (see page 339, of the last paper), not less than 780,000 in 1826, [eighteen hundred and twenty six], and we venture an opinion that, for 1827, the tables, when published a year hence, will show that it was not less than 850,000 tons!

Such is the "Boston report." We pledge our veracity, that we have examined only the two matters referred to; and, judging of them, what must we think of the whole volume!

BOSTON PETITION. The extraordinary fact that, a petition from BOSTON, against the protection of manufactures, was presented by Mr. Hayne, a member of the senate from South Carolina, has caused much conversation and some pointed remark; a few of the people of Massachusetts seeking protection from South Carolina! That the facts may be remembered, we give the following extract from the proceedings of the senate—December 17.

Mr. Hayne said, he had received a communication, conveying a memorial, which he was requested to present, and to which he would call the particular attention of the senate. It related to a subject of great importance, and advocated those principles of free trade in defence of which we had already waged two wars, and on the preservation of which, he was persuaded, the prosperity and permanence of the union depended. The memorial was signed by no less than fifteen hundred and sixty-two inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity; and he was assured,

*"Trade" they have it, in the preceding quotation, as furnished by themselves! As well might we read "Thou shalt bear false witness against thy neighbor." What is the small word "not" in a matter of argument? We meant wagons and canal boats, as well as ships and schooners.

THE BATTLE OF NAVARINO. If the proceedings of the allied powers—Britain, France and Russia, should be judged by their doctrines of *legitimacy* which they have prescribed as applicable to their own concerns, their interference in the quarrel between the Turks and their “legitimate” subjects, the Greeks, cannot be regarded in any other light than as an outrage upon their own established rules. But there are many considerations that have a tendency to alleviate the peculiarities of this case; and it may be questioned whether the Turks, (not being within the social compact), should obtain the benefit of the principles of national law, which the rest of Europe, at least, pretends to have a regard for. And, at any rate, there are few that would be willing to adopt the language of Mr. Randolph, when in a late debate, he took occasion to say—

“Sometimes our humanity is up for the Greeks—it has not yet, so far as I know, been asked for the Trojans—it may, very possibly, be some day up for the Trojans—and we are called to rejoice in a victory of the three first powers of Europe over a handful of semi-barbarians, in the harbour of the ancient Pylos. Sir, instead of any triumph, in my opinion, that victory was a stigma—a stain upon the naval glory of all those nations concerned in it—I mean of those who had any glory to lose. With immense odds in their favor, they attacked, and killed, and murdered, hand to hand, as brave a set of men as the sun ever shone upon. And what are we to assist the Greeks for? To build up a nest of pirates in the Egean sea? They were so of old—long before the time of Ajax and Agamemnon—pirates they are—pirates they have ever been—and pirates they ever will be—Why sir, our force will not be able, even in that small place—that halcyon sea, I might call it—to protect our own commerce from their row boats and their corsairs.

“In saying this, Mr. R. said, he knew that he was running against the prejudices of the country, and that philanthropy which was so much in vogue. But, said he, what was I sent here for but to oppose those prejudices whenever it is practicable.”

IMPROVEMENTS. It is stated that thirteen hundred buildings have been erected in Philadelphia during the present year. Many of them are large edifices, but the chief part, perhaps, designed for the accommodation of manufacturers and the large number of mechanics associated or connected with them. The manufactures of Philadelphia amount to a mighty sum annually—not much short of the whole revenue of the general government.

Wilmington, Del. the centre of a large manufacturing district, is steadily and extensively improving, and the business transacted within its limits has exceedingly increased of late years. The local authorities deserve great credit for the courageous and completely successful effort to supply the borough with an abundance of pure and wholesome water. They have erected two reservoirs on the highest ground, into which the water is forced by a mill on the Brandywine. The basins will contain a million of gallons, and may be used together or separately. Thus a supply of clean water is secured. The mill forces the water through iron pipes 8 inches in diameter, in the clear, 2,120 feet, having an elevation of 49 feet, to the bottom of the basin, and nearly 500,000 gallons may be thus supplied in 24 hours, the pump being driven with the quantity of water usually employed to drive the flour mill, to which the works are adjacent. This will cost the borough \$28,000. Fire plugs have been placed at convenient distances, and the difference in insurance alone, will probably refund the cost of the improvement, as the town increases, within a few years.

Such are the fruits of successful applications of the industry of the people—creating wealth and acquiring power to render themselves more comfortable.

A GAMBLER. A person named Kneve, who was secretary of the National Insurance company of New York, which he is said to have defrauded to the amount of \$150,000—lately finished his course by executing himself, leaving behind him a paper bearing these words: “My tale may be found in the tragedy of the Gamester.” He lost on Christmas eve \$60,000, and had prepared to clear out for Liverpool, but was disappointed, and so

took the voyage to “that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns.” His doxy has been since arrested—she lived in great style, possessed of many extravagant articles, and 5,408 dollars in doubloons, with jewels, &c. in abundance.

COM. PORTER. The following proclamation, lately issued by commodore Porter, may have a serious effect upon the commercical community.

Squadron and marine department
of Vera Cruz.

Having in my power several commissions for privateers, which have been directed to me by the supreme government, for such persons as may desire to arm vessels to cruise against the enemy, I notify the public that those who want them may apply, it being understood that they will be granted, with the formalities which are provided by the ordinances and laws which treat of this subject.

Frigate Liberty, in the port of Vera Cruz, Nov. 16 1827.

(Signed) DAVID PORTER.
Squadron and department of marine
of Vera Cruz

Pursuant to the disposition of the supreme government, under date of July 23d last past, and in conformity with the ordinances and laws which govern the matter, all vessels, on board of which may be found effects appertaining to the enemy, shall be conducted to this port for trial. The same shall be practised with every vessel, on board of which may be found goods contraband of war, destined for the service of the enemy—understanding as such goods, mortars, cannon, muskets, pistols, and other fire arms; also, swords, cutlasses, bayonets, and other offensive arms; powder, balls, grenades, and all other munitions of war, ship timber, cordage, and other supplies proper for the construction and armament of vessels of war; naval stores, harnesses for cavalry and soldiers, clothing, and generally all goods which may serve for war, by sea or land: of which I notify the public for the information of the merchants, for their government, and also that they may not allege ignorance. I also make it known, for the information of those who may be disposed to solicit commissions for private cruisers, and such as may be actually engaging against the enemy.

Frigate Liberty, November 16th, 1827.

(Signed) DAVID PORTER.

A DELICATE MATTER. The following case is called “Algerine impudence”—but we do not see any “impudence” in it, more than France or Spain would exhibit in a similar case.—The French Captain, Olive, who had been captured by an Algerine pirate, and had subsequently taken advantage of the drunkenness of his captors to overpower them, having hoisted afterwards the signal of distress was relieved by a Spanish guarda costa, and brought into Alhchira. Some doubt then arose as to whether the vessel did not become the property of the guarda costa, or whether he was not entitled to salvage. The difficulty was increased by the Algerine captain, who demanded whether the Spanish government was at war with the dey of Algiers, as, if it was, he became its prisoner; but if not, he required that the French vessel should be restored to him, and the Spanish captain punished. The determination of the governor on this point is not yet known.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTORNEERING. At a convention of delegates from all the counties of New Jersey, held at Trenton, on the 8th inst. Edward Condict, esq. was appointed president, and John Clement and David Vleit, esquires, vice presidents, and Henry B. Hagerman, Ephraim Buck and George McCarter, esquires, secretaries; resolutions were passed to support Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, for president and vice president of the United States; for which purpose the following electoral ticket was agreed upon—

William McCullough, of Warren.

Robert H. McCarter, of Sussex.

George Maxwell, of Hunterdon.

William I. Conover, of Mounmouth.

Cresse Townsend, of Cape May.

Joseph Kille, of Salem.

Abraham Godwin, of Essex.

William N. Siffin, of Burlington.

A committee was appointed to draft an address to the people of the state, and corresponding committees were established for all the counties. It was also recommended that a convention should be held in September next, for the purpose of agreeing upon a congressional ticket.

[Dr. George Holcombe, a very valuable and worthy member of congress from the state of New Jersey, died on the 14th inst. after a long and painful illness, which had prevented him from taking his seat.]

The "Virginia legislative convention" re-assembled on the 14th inst. as briefly noticed in our last—14 members of the senate, 157 members of the house of delegates, and 22 special deputies were present—Mr. Banks in the chair and Mr. Ritchie, secretary—from 96 counties, out of the 105 of the state, and 4 boroughs. It was unanimously resolved to support Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, for president; and 162, as before stated being in favor of Mr. Calhoun, for the vice presidency, against 26 opposed to him, it was resolved that he should be supported as vice president. On the 15th inst. the following electoral ticket was reported and agreed to—

- 1st. District. Wm. C. Holt, of Norfolk county.
- 2d. Wm. H. McFarland, of Petersburg.
- 3d. John Cargill, of Sussex.
- 4th. Major Thos. N. Nelson, of Mecklenburg.
- 5th. Richard Logan, of Halifax.
- 6th. Dr. James Jones, of Nottoway.
- 7th. Judge Wm. Daniel, of Lynchburg.
- 8th. Col. Joseph Martin, of Henry.
- 9th. Wm. F. Gordon, of Albemarle.
- 10th. Judge Wm. Brockenbrough, of Richmond.
- 11th. George Buckner, of Caroline.
- 12th. William Jones, of Gloucester.
- 13th. Robert McCandlish, of Williamsburg.
- 14th. Ellyson Currie, of Lancaster.
- 15th. Judge John W. Green, of Culpeper.
- 16th. Col. J. M. Gilson, of Prince William.
- 17th. Gen. George Rust, of Loudoun.
- 18th. Jared Williams, of Frederick.
- 19th. Dr. Jacob D. Williamson, of Rockingham.
- 20th. John Bowyer, of Rockbridge.
- 21st. Maj. John B. George, of Tazewell.
- 22d. Andrew Russel, of Washington.
- 23d. Joel Shrewsbury, of Kanawha.
- 24th. John McMillan, of Brooke.

A central committee was appointed to supply vacancies, &c. and the organization of committees of correspondence devised. On the 17th.—Mr. John H. Peyton reported, that the committee appointed on the previous evening, had instructed him to make the following report:

"The committee appointed to inquire whether any further measures are requisite on the part of this meeting have considered the matter in them referred—and, after consultation, are of opinion, that no further act is necessary for the promotion of its objects."

This report was agreed to by the meeting. On Mr. J. H. Peyton's motion, the members came to a resolution, to deposit one dollar each, in the hands of the secretaries, to meet any expenses which might accrue, which was accordingly done.

Mr. Hunter then moved that the central standing committee be respectfully requested to address the people of Virginia on the approaching presidential election. This motion was lost.

And—after some minor business, the convention adjourned, *sine die*.

An "Adams convention" has been held in Rhode Island for the nomination of state officers, James Peimer esq. was named for governor, and Charles Collins, esq. for lieutenant governor.

The "Jackson convention" for Kentucky, met at Frankfort on the 8th inst.—present 403 delegates from 59 counties—gen. Robert Breckenridge, president, and William S. Waller and Nelson C. Johnson, esquires, secretaries. The following electoral ticket was reported and agreed to—

Northern district. Benj. Taylor, of Woodford; Richard French, of Clarke; Robert J. Ward, of Scott; Tandy Allen, of Bourbon; Thomson Ward, of Greenup.

Middle district. John Younger, of Shelby; Benj. Chappuze, of Nelson; Tunstall Quarles, of Pulaski; John Serrett, of Breckenridge; Reuben Monday, of Madison.

Southern district. Matthew Lyon, of Caldwell; John Breathitt, of Logan; Dr. N. Galtier, of Adair; Edmund Watkins, of Mühlenberg.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people on the subject of the presidential election—and supporting Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun.

It was further agreed, by the convention, to recommend William T. Barry, for governor, and John P. Oldham, for lieutenant governor of the state.

The house of representatives of Kentucky disagreed, 53, to 37, (10 members absent), to a proposition, to order the firing of a salute on the 8th of January, though it is stated to have been customary for several years past so to do.

The "Jackson convention" which assembled at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th inst. consisted of one hundred and two persons, from fifty two counties of the state. It nominated gen. Andrew Jackson for president, and John C. Calhoun for vice president, and agreed upon the following electoral ticket.

Ethan A. Brown, Hamilton county; George McFalls, Columbiana; William Piatt, Hamilton; James Shields, Butler; Henry Barrington, Miami; Thomas Gillispie, Green; Thomas L. Hamer, Brown; Valentine Koffer, Pickaway; Robert Lucas, Pike; John McEwan, Franklin; Samuel Herriek, Muskingum; George Sharp, Belmont; Walter M. Blake, Tuscarawas; Benjamin Jones, Wayne; William Rayne, Trumbull; Hugh McFalls, Richland.

After the convention was dissolved, a number of those who had been of its members, and other Jacksonians, met and nominated John W. Campbell, of Brown county, (late of Adams), as the Jackson candidate for governor of Ohio.

FOREIGN NEWS. By an arrival at New York, London papers have been received to the 5th December; but they do not contain any news of importance. The ambassadors of the allied powers were still carrying on the negotiations, but as yet nothing definitive had been effected. The account of the battle of the 20th October issued by admiral Codrington, had arrived at Constantinople several days previous to the Turkish official account.—In France the constitutionalists have gained great advantages in the recent elections. Great disturbances have been made by the gens d'arms in Paris, and some blood shed. The French troops are stated to be on the point of leaving Spain, and notwithstanding several recent arrests and executions, the insurrection is said to be at an end.

The Lisbon Gazette publishes a letter from Don Miguel to the infants, his sister, announcing his intention to govern according to the constitutional charter, and that he makes the solemn declaration of such intention that it may obtain the necessary publicity. He requests the infants, without loss of time, to order a frigate and brig to be equipped, and to repair to the port of Falmouth, that he may proceed from that port to Lisbon.

The Portuguese minister of France has published a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the treasury since his taking the ministry on the 13th of June last, to the 31st of October inclusive. The amount of the receipts, including the loans, is 5,508,084,974 reas; which in English, at 84 the exchange amounts to £1,101,725. The expenditure is 4,807,774,583 reas; equal to £571,545 pounds.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

It is impossible that we should publish all the proceedings and memorials of the people on the " tariff question;" and, indeed, having so much ourselves to say in favor of the "system," we rather prefer an insertion of the proceedings of its opponents than of its friends; that a more full and fairer view of the subject may be exhibited; but the following has a peculiar interest because of the section of country in which the very respectable meeting was held, and we have been particularly requested to give it a place: it is therefore excepted from what necessity has made a general rule.

Agreeably to previous notice, a respectable number of the citizens of Loudoun county, Va. friendly to the en-

couragement of domestic industry, met at that large and commodious school room, near Goose Creek meeting house, on the 22d day of Dec. 1827, to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing congress on the subject. Stacy Taylor, esq. was called to the chair, and S. B. T. Caldwell, appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated from the chair, it was, on motion, ordered, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting.

Whereupon Benjamin F. Taylor, Daniel Janney, William Hogue, Eli Janney, and Timothy Taylor, jr. were appointed a committee for the above purpose. The committee having retired for a short time, returned and presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it is the duty of a free government to adapt its policy to the circumstances and wishes of the people, when it can be done consistent with its constitutional powers:—*And whereas*, a majority of the people of this country, are in favor of such a protection of domestic manufactures, as to place them on a sure and solid foundation, thereby calling into action all the latent resources of the country; and by this means, destroying a dependance upon foreign countries for articles which can be abundantly produced in our own, which protection is imperiously called for by the present condition of all the great interests of the nation:—*And whereas*, the legislature of this state, at its last session, has denounced this policy in a spirit of illiberality, utterly incompatible with those principles of mutual forbearance which should ever be cherished by the members of this great confederacy; and, as it may be presumed that this act of the legislature has received the approbation of the people, until a formal and decisive protest is entered against it:—Therefore—

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting is firmly persuaded that a further increase of domestic manufactures is essential to the permanent prosperity and happiness of this country.

2. *Resolved*, That the legislature of this state, in denying the constitutionality of a tariff for other purposes than a revenue, would, in the opinion of this meeting, deny congress the exercise of two positively granted powers, viz. the power to lay and collect duties, imports, &c. and the power to regulate commerce; the latter of which has been exercised to its fullest extent in the passage of the embargo and other restrictive laws. Powers which are essential to the protection of our country against the mischievous tendency of the commercial regulations of foreign governments.

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting views, with deep regret, the course which has been pursued by some of our fellow citizens of the south, in relation to this deeply interesting subject, and believes that it has had its origin in prejudice, and misconception of the true interests of this country.

4. *Resolved*, That we most cordially approve the proceedings of the Harrisburg Convention, so far as they have been developed to us; and that our grateful thanks be tendered to H. Niles, esq. chairman of one of the committees of that convention, for the able and indefatigable manner in which he has exhibited the great and permanent interests of our country, in his lucid report of their proceedings.

5. *Resolved*, That this meeting adopt a respectful memorial to the congress of the United States, praying that such a modification of the tariff be made, as is recommended by said convention.

The five gentlemen named on the first committee, together with Thomas Hughes and Henry S. Taylor, were appointed to prepare a memorial to congress, agreeably to the fifth resolution. The committee having retired a short time, returned and reported the following memorial, which was also unanimously adopted:—

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Virginia, to the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled—

Respectfully represents—That such is the depression of the agricultural interests in this country, arising from the policy which has been pursued by all the principal states of Europe, in excluding from their markets the produce of our agricultural labor, as to render the en-

couragement of domestic manufactures, and the creation of a home market, indispensable to the prosperity of these states.

It cannot have escaped the notice of your honorable body, that Europe, in the exercise of a policy thus injurious to the interests of the United States—a policy, which she has steadily and inflexibly pursued, has imposed upon this country the necessity of an application of her own skill and industry in the production of those articles which are essential to the convenience and comfort of its inhabitants. Aware of the effects of this prohibitory course, England, in particular, has labored incessantly to divert this application of our resources. She has used the most indefatigable exertions to annihilate our infant manufactures, or to prevent their establishment on a scale commensurate with the wants of our country. She has encouraged her manufacturers in exporting to this country immense quantities of manufactured goods, at a price in which great sacrifices were made, for the purpose of supplying the *entire demand*, by such great and excessive importations. Happily for our country, these exertions, in relation to some articles, have failed of success.—Our cotton manufactories are now placed upon a footing in which they are enabled to enter into *successful competition* with those of Europe.

The effect of the “prohibitory system” upon the article of cotton, has been attended with incalculable benefits to the people of this country. It has afforded the means of a profitable investment of capital. It has given an impulse to industry, by the employment which it affords to the laboring classes of the community. It has reduced the price of the article nearly one half to the consumer; thereby producing an immense saving to the country, not only by this reduction in the price but by relieving us from a dependance upon foreign countries for our supplies which was founded upon no principle of equitable commerce, nor upon that reciprocal interchange of commodities which tends to mutual advantage. It has afforded a home market for the southern planter, in the manufacture of the raw material, and for the agriculturalists in the great quantity of their produce which is consumed.

Your memorialists, in the contemplation of those benefits which have resulted from the encouragement of the manufacture of cotton fabrics, are induced to believe that the like results will flow from an encouragement, to a greater extent, of the manufacture of woollen goods, of iron, and particularly of *distilled spirits*.

Your memorialists believe it to be the duty of all wise governments to pursue that policy which is best calculated to call into action all the resources of the country. The experience of mankind has fully demonstrated, that when a contrary course has been pursued, the most wretched and baneful consequences have resulted. That our country has been endowed by nature with a capacity to enter into a successful competition with the manufacturers of Europe, in the articles just enumerated, is unequivocally evinced from the fact, that, notwithstanding the inadequacy of the protection which has already been afforded to a portion of them against the overwhelming influx of British goods, rendered still more ineffectual from the counteracting policy of the British government, success, to a certain extent, has already attended our exertions. To render that success more general—to enable every portion of the United States to engage in manufacturing, where the requisite advantages are afforded, your memorialists earnestly solicit your honorable body to make such alterations in the existing tariff, or such a modification of its provisions, as is recommended by the memorial of the convention holden at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the thirtieth day of July last. In the principles laid down by that convention, and the recommendations consequent upon them, your memorialists entirely coincide. They would, therefore, entreat your honorable body to afford such a protection to these great national interests, as is recommended by said convention.

On motion, *resolved*, That the memorial be forthwith printed; and, that S. B. T. Caldwell, Daniel Janney, Thomas Hughes, Jonah Sands, Timothy Taylor, sen. Albert Heaton, Rich'd H. Lee, William Holmes and John Janney, be a committee to obtain subscribers

to the same, and that they severally return their subscriptions to the secretary of this meeting, on or before January court, next.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the chairman and secretary, for their services on this occasion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Leesburg papers, Niles' Weekly Register, and Richmond Whig.

STACY TAYLOR, ch'm.
S. B. T. CALDWELL, sec'y.

While on this subject, we shall briefly notice two or three other meetings, for the purpose of rendering our thanks for the good opinion entertained of us, and for favors conferred—

On the 21st ult. a meeting was held at Utica, N. Y. in which Mr. Shearman, (a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention), opened the business with a lucid and powerful speech. He was ably followed by W. H. Maynard, esq. Sundry excellent resolutions were adopted—and the proceedings of the Harrisburg Convention warmly approved. The following compliment was also paid to the senior editor of this paper, and his much valued friend, Mr. Carey, to whose labors, (above all suspicion of being interested), the American public are immeasurably indebted for the light and knowledge spread through his writings, on subjects of deepest interest to this nation.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby tendered to Hezekiah Niles, esq. of Baltimore, and Mathew Carey, esq. of Philadelphia, for their zealous, constant, able and successful support to the cause of American manufactures and national industry.

At a great meeting of the farmers and manufacturers of Dutchess county, N. Y. recently held, gen. James Tallmadge, president, and Jonathan Haight, esq. secretary, certain resolutions and a strong memorial to the congress of the United States were adopted, which latter the hon. Abraham H. Schenck was appointed to be the bearer of to Mr. Oakley, the representative of the county in congress. One of the resolutions thus kindly spoke of the exertions of the senior editor in support of the domestic industry—

Resolved, That, in consideration of the important services of H. Niles, editor of the Weekly Register, in sustaining the great cause of domestic industry, we recommend his paper to the liberal patronage of the citizens of this county, and as a means of disseminating correct information on a subject so deeply interesting to every true American.

The wool growers and manufacturers of the county of Berkshire, Mass. held a meeting at Pittsfield on the 12th ult. Henry Shaw, esq. chairman, Thomas B. Strong, esq. secretary. The chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting. Mr. Strong presented a draft of a memorial to congress, explicit and powerful; and gave a very interesting account of the progress of the growth of sheep in Massachusetts. He was followed by George N. Briggs, esq. of Lanesborough, who ably examined the whole subject of domestic industry and showed the necessity of success in the "American system," and after other gentlemen had delivered their opinions, Mr. Shaw closed the discussion with his known ability and distinctness. The memorial was then considered and adopted. After which it was unanimously voted—that the thanks of this meeting be presented to Hezekiah Niles, editor and publisher of Niles' Register, for his early, able and unremitting efforts in advancing and defending the great cause of American manufactures and national industry. With a view of promoting the circulation of his highly useful paper, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for Niles' Register in their respective towns.

Twenty seven gentlemen were then appointed for the purposes aforesaid.

While on this grateful subject, it would be indeed, unjust not to mention, that a worthy gentleman of Pittsburg, Pa. forwarded to us nearly sixty subscribers last week, with a draft, paying the advance for each of them for one year.

These are, indeed, handsome and valuable compliments. We shall best show our sense of them by a firm

and resolute continuance in the course of proceedings which caused them to be given. We are solemnly impressed with a sense of the goodness of our cause, and it wants nothing but a strong and steady movement in the people to give it success, and so win by the arts, and from the same country, a degree of independence hardly less important than that which our fathers won by arms. We must be the RIVAL or the SERVANT of Great Britain. Her policy admits of no other condition to the nations of the earth. It yields nothing to reciprocity, unless decidedly advantageous to herself; and often half-starves her own people, rather than that they should eat American bread. It submits to no regulation, save that of necessity, or force. The "*American system*" has for its purpose a resistance to this BRITISH POLICY. We cannot be indifferent as to the result; not being content to be rendered slaves, paying taxes to Great Britain, in the use of her manufactures, for the support of her armies of nobles, and soldiers, and paupers, and priests. It must be recollected that three fourths of the whole value of British woollen goods imported is in the products of agriculture—the growth of wool, &c. and the subsistence of the operatives; but that Britain takes none of the products of our agriculture in exchange, though offered at half-price, which, by possibility, she can supply herself with: hence we are taxed to support the regal, and clerical, and pauper establishments of Great Britain, in three fourths the value of all the woollen goods which we receive from her. We are not satisfied with this arrangement—but will dissolve it, and indignantly rend it into tatters as soon as we can; and, for ourselves, will submit to no conditions not founded upon an open acknowledgment, that the people of the United States, by God and nature are, and ought to be, as independent of Great Britain as the inhabitants of that island are of the United States; and that, if it is expected that we shall buy her commodities, she must purchase ours. We will do unto Great Britain as she shall do unto us—accept as she accepts, refuse as she refuses—not claiming superiority, but demanding and compelling reciprocity; or, forbidding all intercourse with her. To these lengths we are disposed to go, and will not abate one inch of them; except in a rightful yielding to the will of a majority of congress, whether representing a majority of the people or not; being too much the friends of the union to pronounce, after the strange matter of a committee of the legislature of Georgia, that our opinions are correct, with a resolution to "unbury the tomahawk" against those who shall be such consummate blockheads as to doubt our infallibility of judgment! Yet we are not to be bullied out of our opinions, and the majority of the PEOPLE shall rule, let Georgia resolve as she may—unless cheated by those in whom they have reposed confidence. But the cheat will only have its brief day—and the faithless will be hurled from the seats they unworthily occupy, by the suffrage of indignant freemen.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The following proceedings and remarks, we think, are well worthy of preservation. That no one should misrepresent the debates, or acts of legislative bodies, is certain—but they are proper subjects for public remark, and the idea of suppressing a resolution offered, is one that cannot be tolerated in a free country.

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

The following is an abstract of the argument in the senate of this state on the resolution offered by Mr. J. L. Wilson, in relation to a paragraph published in the Southern Patriot, commenting on the vote of that body upon the question of relief to general Sumpter. The point discussed is a novel and interesting one.

Mr. Wilson offered a few observations to the senate previous to his introducing the resolution. He observed, that he was about to offer to the consideration of the senate a subject somewhat novel, but which he considered of sufficient importance to demand their attention. He had read that morning the paragraph in question in the Southern Patriot. This statement of the editor appears to be bottomed upon information received by letters from Columbia. It was a gross misrepresentation of truth, as to the proceedings and the feelings of the senate. It was known to every member present to be so.

If he could believe the article to have emanated from the editor himself, he certainly would not have made it a subject of consideration. He had no doubt the editor had some authority for what he had published. His object was to get at that authority. He had witnessed long since the falsehoods that find their way into the papers at Charleston, in the shape of letters from Columbia. He had had occasion to look for the writer of one of these letters in the same paper, in which he was personally concerned, and discovered that it came from a member of the legislature. He had but little doubt but that the information of the editor was derived from a similar source. If that should be the case it might become a grave consideration what ought to be done. Suppose the author to be a member of this body, would it not be due to the dignity of the senate to vacate his seat? Suppose it to be a member of the other house, would it not be necessary that it should be purged of the nuisance?

The proposition he would offer contained nothing violent. He was unwilling to send the black rod to the editor. His object was to get at the author of his information. He therefore, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the senate direct a letter to the editor of the Southern Patriot, printed in Charleston, requiring of him to inform the senate how he derived his information in his editorial paragraph of December 11th, in order that the author of the gross calumny he has published upon the character and proceedings of the senate, may be dealt with in the premises in such manner as the house may direct."

Doctor Ramsay seconded the resolution, and said he thought it due to the dignity of this body to know the author of the editor's information. The misrepresentations that were published in the Charleston papers were daily observable. The measure proposed would make letter writers and printers more cautious in future. The senate proposed to do much more for the gallant Sumpter than the house, notwithstanding which, we were represented as *inconsistent*, and carrying pain to the bosom of every feeling man.

Mr. D. R. Williams hoped the resolution would not be agreed to. He thought it was giving a consequence to the subject beyond its merits. He thought there was no danger but that the truth would prevail, and that the editor would retract his error as soon as it was discovered. To interfere in the way contemplated, reminded him of the anecdote of the boy who had been spoken to by a royal duke. He boasted to his father that his royal highness had spoken to him as he passed. The father inquired what he said to him. The boy replied that he said, *got out of the way, you dirty little rascal.*

Mr. Forman thought the constitution would not permit the adoption of the resolution, and read the 13th section of the 1st article. He then applied that section to the case in question.

Mr. Miller hoped the resolution would be agreed to. The people generally did not read the journals of our proceedings. We were grossly misrepresented. This publication would find its way abroad, and who would take the trouble to contradict it?

The question on agreeing to the resolution being about to be taken, by ayes and noes, Col. Beahow, when called to vote, observed, that he wished to give his reasons for his vote. He considered the author of the libel upon the senate, below the notice of the senate. If the resolution was adopted, it would give him a consequence much greater than he could ever reach, by his publication of falsehood. He therefore would vote—no.

Upon the question being taken, the yeas and nays were as follows:

AYES—T. Ervin, Graham, Hampton, Huger, Miller, Pegues, Pery, Ramsay, Robinson, Swygert, Verdier, Wilson—12.

NAYS—J. B. Poin, *president*, Beahow, Black, Cattel, Clendwin, Connor, Davis, Deas, J. S. Deas, Dobb, Duboise, J. Evans, J. R. Ervin, Flagg, Glover, Grayson, Griffin, Grimke, Joyner, Koger, Lohry, Maner, McKibben, Patterson, Perry, Pope, Richardson, Seabrook, Williams—20.

FROM THE NASHVILLE (TENN.) "BANNER."

The "Richmond Enquirer," noticing the proceedings of our legislature, says, in reference to Mr. Rogers's resolution for impeaching the president:

"Whatever were the real inducements to this singular resolution, it was laid on the table, according to the rule of the house, on the first day. The next day it was called up by the mover. In the mean time, contrary to the wishes of the members, it had got out into the "Banner," one of those equivocal papers which blow hot and cold in the same breath."

Got out! as if the proceedings of the legislature were had in secret, and we had been guilty of some gross violation of confidence, in publishing a resolution submitted by one of the members. Really these editors must have forgotten that, under our republican constitution, the legislature are compelled to act openly, and have all their proceedings in public. *The wishes of the members*, thank heaven, cannot muzzle the press, nor hide from the people the movements of their representatives. *The wishes of the members*, however, so far as we are concerned, have always been treated with the respect due to their personal characters, and responsible station, and the resolution referred to "got out," as the Enquirer expresses it, not only in conformity with our uniform practice of publishing *promptly*, (as we conceive to be our duty to our readers), all that is done of an interesting public nature, but in *compliance* with the wishes of *some* of the members, and without the slightest intimation that it was contrary to the wishes of any.

Then follow some severe and indignant remarks of the editor of the "Banner," upon the "hot and cold" charge of the "Enquirer," saying, "we have been *uniformly* and *unequivocally* friendly to general Jackson, have defended his character, and upheld his pretensions. We have never pronounced him unfit for the presidency, nor supported his election as the least of two evils. *Can the editors of the "Richmond Enquirer" say as much?*" And quote a paragraph in which the "Enquirer" "deprecates the election of gen. J. as a curse upon the country," &c. But we have no concern with this matter.

The resolution which the "Enquirer" says "got out," was moved, seconded and ordered to lie on the table, and yet for the publication of it, the reporter hardly escaped being turned out of his place in the hall of the legislature! But, as in South Carolina, the majority was found on the side of the liberty of the press. The cases, however, are not parallel. In the first, the truth was misrepresented—in the second the truth only was told; and the resolution, having been publicly read, was public property.

DRAWBACK OF DUTIES.

The following report to the house of representatives was recently made by Mr. Cambreleg from the committee on commerce. If the bill appended shall be passed, it will do much for the *protection of merchants*, foreign as well as resident. But we think that no other than the *bona fide* property of citizens of the United States should enjoy the benefits proposed by the bill.

The committee on commerce, to whom was referred a resolution of the 12th of December, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of extending the term within which merchandise may be exported with the benefit of drawback, report:

That the time for allowing the privilege of drawback is now limited to twelve months from the date of imposition. This limitation operates as an unnecessary restriction on the carrying trade, and prevents us from engaging in it on equal terms with other nations. Nothing tends more to encourage and facilitate this commerce, than a liberal drawback system.

The limitation which it is now proposed to abolish was adopted when our commerce was almost confined to the coasting trade. We were then literally at one extremity of the commercial world, and our importations were designed almost exclusively for our own consumption. In our external commerce we were dependent, in a measure, on the navigation of Great Britain. A drawback system of any kind, whether with or without limitation, was not then so urgently necessary; yet its advantages were wisely appreciated by the first congress, and it was introduced into the act of the 4th of July, 1793, on terms even more liberal than those allowed by existing laws. Since that period our commercial condition has been entirely changed. Our own navigation is now engaged, at least as far as our commerce is concern-

ed, in all those channels of trade which were then occupied by European vessels. Our markets were not then, as they are now, furnished with foreign commodities destined for the consumption of other countries. The nations south of us did not receive their supplies through this country; nor did Europe depend partially, as she does now, on our navigation for the productions of America, China, and the Indies. This enlargement of our foreign commerce, and the peculiar advantages of our commercial position, naturally attract to our ports the productions of all countries, not only for our own use, but for the consumption of other nations; and this necessarily causes, at all times, a surplus of foreign merchandise in our markets. Consequently, we now begin to feel seriously the inconveniences of the limitation in question. The privilege of debenture on parcels of merchandise not required, and, in some cases, never designed for our own use, owing to this limitation, expires every day. And as our law now stands, we compel the owners to export his merchandise before the expiration of the twelve months, without the least expectation of a profit, or to pay the duty, and force it, at an immense loss upon a market where it is not wanted; and not unfrequently to the injury of those engaged in the production or manufacture of similar merchandise—an evil much complained of by our manufacturers. This limitation has operated so injuriously to our interests, that our merchants are now accustomed to ship debenture goods to neighboring islands, to be immediately returned, at an expense of ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. merely for the purpose of entering them, a second time, to enjoy, for another twelve months, the privilege of debenture. It is quite unnecessary farther to detail the injuries resulting to our commerce from this restriction. It is manifestly impolitic to compel our own merchants to send their property abroad, at an expense of ten to twenty per cent. for the mere purpose of importing it again, or to oblige them to make a sacrifice at home, to the injury of our own interests.

There is another motive for this change, arising out of our commercial relations with southern America: Our markets are daily becoming more and more furnished with European supplies for the consumption of the countries south of us. That commerce, at least with Mexico, Guatemala, and Colombia, is gradually assuming the character of our coasting trade; and, by a liberal system, we may make our great commercial depots as necessary to those states, as they now are to our own. Great Britain, not inattentive to the advantages of this new trade, appears disposed to open a more direct route for it through her own colonies, by establishing in the West Indies, free ports, where European merchandise may remain free from all but incidental charges. But this commerce is irresistibly attracted to our country, and cannot be forced into any new channel, unless by some very unwise measure on our part. The committee can perceive no reason why the limitation should be continued, nor why we should not enable our own country to engage in competition with other nations, on equal terms; and, therefore, recommend, for the consideration of the house, a measure substantially similar to that adopted by Great Britain, in the fourteen section of her warehousing act, passed 5th July, 1825, which allows merchandise to remain three years with the privilege of debenture, and authorizes the commissioners of the treasury to extend the term indefinitely.

But another modification of our law is necessary to enable us to contend, fairly, with other nations. They do not deduct, on exportation, any portion of the duty; whereas we retain two and a half per cent. This rate was not, however, originally contemplated. By the act of 1790, only one per cent. was deducted from the duty on merchandise, "in consideration of the expense which shall have accrued by the entry and safe-keeping thereof." The same rate was continued by the acts of 1792, '94, '95, and '97. In 1800, 2½ per cent. was added to the 1 per cent. existing at that time, "in lieu of stamp duties on debentures," and this accounts for the present high rate. The amount retained by the act of 1790, taking into view the moderate duties of that day, did not exceed, on an average, eight cents on every hundred dollars; that which we now deduct, on the same principle, is equal to more than eighty cents on the same value. The committee are of

opinion that the whole duty ought to be relinquished on exportation. The only motive for retaining any part is "for the expense of entry and safe-keeping;" and as our laws already provide that all incidental charges for warehousing, fees of entry, &c. shall be paid before the merchandise leaves the custody of the custom-house officers, and as the property is never at the risk of the government, there can be no reason for retaining, for these purposes, any fraction of the duty, however small. As a measure of mere policy, the committee are decidedly opposed to any transit duty whatever. They are moreover urged to relinquish the whole duty, by a desire to place our commerce, wherever it may be practicable, on an equal footing with the foreign commerce of other nations. Even if we adopt the measures proposed, the terms upon which we shall contend with Great Britain will still not be equal: for that government allows merchandise to remain warehoused for three years, without even an entry; while with us, the duty must be paid within two years, and at the expiration of certain terms limited by our laws. Against this, however, we may venture to oppose the peculiar advantage of our position. The committee, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the house, the expediency of allowing the drawback of the duty without deduction.

A bill extending the term within which merchandise may be exported with the benefit of drawback.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares, and merchandise, which are now entitled to debenture, or which may hereafter be imported, may be exported with the benefit of drawback, and without any deduction from the amount of the duty on the same, at any time within two years from the date when the same may have been, or shall be imported; *Provided*, That all existing laws regulating the exportation of goods, wares and merchandise, shall have been in all other respects, complied with: *And provided* further, That this act shall not be so construed as to alter, in any manner, the terms of credit now allowed by law for the duties on goods, wares, or merchandise imported.

And be it further enacted, That if at the expiration of two years from the date when imported, the owner or consignee of any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall produce to the secretary of the treasury a certificate of the collector of the port where the same may have been imported, setting forth that the duties and all other charges on such goods, wares, or merchandise, have been paid, and shall apply for the privilege of exporting the same, with debenture for a further term, the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to extend the term beyond the limitation in the first section of this act.

This bill was twice read and committed.

THE MINT.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1828: }

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report on the general transactions of the mint, during the past year.

The coinage effected within that period, as appears from the treasurer's statement, herewith transmitted, amounts to \$3,024,342 32, consisting of 9,007,845 pieces of coin, viz:

Of gold,	27,713 pieces;	making	\$131,565 00
silver,	6,712,400	do.	2,860,200 00
copper,	2,257,733	do.	23,577 32
	9,097,845		3,024,342 32

Of the gold bullion deposited at the mint within the last year, the proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, may be stated at 76,000 dollars; that from North Carolina at 21,000 dollars, and that from Africa at 15,000 dollars, leaving about 20,000 dollars derived from sources not ascertained. The whole amount received from North Carolina, to the present period, is nearly 110,000. This gold has generally been found to exceed in fineness the standard of our gold coin.

The supply of silver, under various forms of unregalut bullion, and in foreign coins, has been unusually abundant, especially during the three first quarters of the year. The heavier deposits have been received generally through the bank of the United States. Of the amount of silver

coined within the last year, more than 2,000,000 consisted of deposits received from that institution.

The amount of copper coins distributed within the last year, is 21,910 dollars. They are forwarded, as heretofore, at the expense and risk of the government, to all parts of the United States, accessible by regular means of transportation, on receiving the value thereof here, or a certificate of deposit, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States, for the requisite amount, in any of the banks authorized to receive deposits of public money.

A general view of the operations of the mint, from their first commencement, will not, it is believed, be found destitute of interest, and is, therefore, respectfully presented.

The whole coinage executed since the establishment of the mint, amounts to \$30,365,444 14½; consisting of 103,081,178 pieces of coin, viz:

Of gold	1,538,161 pieces, making	\$ 8,255,667 50
Silver,	47,589,086 do	21,695,899 90
Copper,	54,153,931 do	518,876 74½

103,081,178 \$30,465,444 14½

Within the first fifteen years of the operations of this establishment, beginning with the year 1793, and ending with 1807, the amount coined was \$6,482,613 68½; in the succeeding ten years, ending with 1817, the amount coined was \$7,715,979 85, and in the last ten years it has been \$16,266,850 61.

The average annual coinage of the first period above designated, it will be found, was \$432,174 24; that of the second \$771,597 98, and that of the last period \$1,626,685 06. The coinage of the last year, exceeds, by nearly a million of dollars, that of any year preceding, and is nearly two fold the average amount of the period to which it belongs.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
SAM. MOORE.

The president of the United States.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, 31st December, 1827.

Promotions and appointments in the army of the United States, since the 11th July, 1827.

Third regiment of artillery.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Theophilus B. Brown, to be 2d lieutenant, (company 'D'), 1st July, 1826, vice Smith, deceased.

Fourth regiment of artillery.

2d lieutenant John B. Scott, to be 1st lieutenant, ('H') 31st July, 1827, vice Alberti, resigned.

2d lieutenant Horace Bliss, to be 1st lieutenant ('B') 31st December, 1827, vice Willard, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Maskell C. Ewing, to be 2d lieutenant, ('P') 1st July, 1826, vice Scott promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Danforth H. Tufts, to be 2d lieutenant ('P') 1st July, 1826, vice Bliss, promoted.

Second regiment of infantry.

1st lieutenant James Young, brevet captain, to be captain ('P') 31st Dec. 1827, vice Wilkins, resigned.

2d lieutenant Samuel L. Russell, to be 1st lieutenant, ('C') 31st December, 1827, vice Young, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Amos B. Eaton, to be 2d lieutenant, ('K') 1st July, 1826, vice Russell, promoted.

Third regiment of infantry.

1st lieutenant Thomas J. Harrison, to be captain, ('T') 23d September, 1827, vice Browning, resigned.

1st lieutenant James Dean, to be captain, ('C' company), 4th October, 1827, vice Watson, deceased.

2d lieutenant George Wright, to be 1st lieutenant, ('G') 23d September, 1827, vice Harrison, promoted.

2d lieutenant John D. Hopson, to be 1st lieutenant ('C') 23d September, 1827, vice Webb, resigned.

2d lieutenant J. W. Cotton, to be 1st lieutenant, ('K') 4th October, 1827, vice Dean, promoted.

2d lieutenant E. B. Alexander, to be 1st lieutenant ('P') 29th December, 1827, vice Cowan, cashiered.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Edwin B. Babbitt, to be 2d lieutenant, ('K') 1st July, 1826, vice Wright, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Richard W. Colcock, to be 2d lieutenant, ('A') 1st July, 1826, vice Hopson, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Charles L. C. Minor, to be 2d lieutenant, ('C') 1st July, 1826, vice Cotton, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Nathaniel C. Maerea, to be 2d lieutenant, ('G') 1st July, 1826, vice Williams, resigned.
Brevet 2d lieutenant Alexander G. Bladwin, to be 2d lieutenant, ('H') 1st July, 1826, vice Alexander, promoted.

Fifth regiment of infantry.

2d lieutenant St. Clair Denny, to be 1st lieutenant, ('E') 30th November, 1827, vice Hobart, dismissed.

Brevet 2d lieutenant John M. Berrien, to be 2d lieutenant, ('E') 1st July, 1826, vice Allenson, resigned.

Brevet 2d lieutenant James S. Allen, to be 2d lieutenant, ('B') 1st July, 1826, vice Denny, promoted.

Sixth regiment of infantry.

1st lieutenant Joseph Pentland, to be captain, ('A') 31st October, 1827, vice Cruger, resigned.

2d lieutenant John Nichols to be 1st lieutenant, ('A') 31st October, 1827, vice Pentland, promoted.

Brevet 2d lieutenant Francis J. Brook, to be 2d lieutenant, ('K') 1st July, 1826, vice Nichols, promoted.

Appointments.

Thomas Lining, S. C. to be assistant surgeon, 1st September, 1827.

Robert H. Sibley, La. to be assistant surgeon, 17th October, 1827.

2d lieutenant T. B. Wheelock, 2d artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 22d September, 1827.

2d lieutenant T. Jamison, 5th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 25th September, 1827.

2d lieutenant G. H. Crossman, 6th infantry, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 3d October, 1827.

1st lieutenant John L'Engle, 3d artillery, to be assistant commissary of subsistence, 24th November, 1827.

The officers promoted will report for duty without delay, according to their promotions.

By order, R. JONES, adjutant general.

Transfers.

2d lieutenant H. H. Gird, of the 4th, transferred to the 2d artillery.

2d lieutenant F. L. Jones, of the 2d, transferred to the 4th artillery.

2d lieutenant T. Page, of the 1st, transferred to the 4th infantry.

2d lieutenant O. Cross, of the 4th, transferred to the 1st infantry.

TRANSFER OF TROOPS.

In consequence of the general orders lately issued by the commander in chief of the army, transferring troops from one post to another, the house of representatives adopted a resolution calling for information as to the reasons and expense of the regulation. The expense appears to amount to 15,632 dollars, in addition to 48 dollars for medical attendance. The following letter from gen. Brown states the reasons for the transfers:

Head Quarters of the army, }
Washington, Dec. 22, 1827. }

Sir: In compliance with your directions, I have now the honor to report in answer to a resolution of the house of representatives, requiring to be informed "when the present regulation respecting the removal of the troops from one post or fortification to another, commenced; the advantages expected to be derived therefrom, and the actual expense attending the same; each and every year since its adoption."

The only "regulation" known to the army, "respecting the removal of troops from one post to another," since the Declaration of Independence as a nation, is to be found in that discretionary power inherent in the president, as commander in chief, or in a general commanding an army, to make such disposition of the troops as may be demanded by the high interests of the public service, and by that measure of justice and impartiality which may be due to the troops themselves.

Invested with this important trust; possessing alone the requisite lights and information for its efficient discharge; and bearing the full responsibility incident to its exercise; the executive departments of government have always been wont to employ the means and powers belonging to their official functions, as in their discretion, would most conduce to the public weal. Amongst these powers, that of causing occasional movements of troops, has ever been considered as one of the most important.

and necessary consequence; and since the formation of our government, it has uniformly been exercised, it is presumed, strictly according to the wants and exigencies of the public service.

Within the current year, a change has taken place in the stations of the artillery regiments, conformably to a policy which, in time of peace, seems absolutely necessary, both for the maintenance of military discipline and efficiency, and for the equitable dispensation of justice to the troops.

Without citing the invariable practice of the European powers, possessing West India colonies, of relieving their garrisons stationed in sickly regions, at short and regular periods, it will be only necessary to state the fact, that one of our regiments, lately relieved from the Gulf frontier, has constantly furnished garrisons for the dreary and sickly posts in that quarter, since the organization of the army in 1821. The number of deaths amongst the officers of that regiment, within this period, six years, has amounted to sixteen, being four times greater than the average number in all the other regiments of artillery.

Ever ready to obey the calls of the country, and to devote its last energies in her defence, the army still look to its government for justice and impartiality in its dispensations. Neither severity of discipline, nor rigor of service, will ever be complained of, while its distributions are made with fairness and equity.

The occasional movement of troops is, on other grounds, highly instrumental to the preservation of discipline and efficiency. It often happens, indeed, that individual interests are, more or less, prejudiced by these changes of station, but such interests must ever be viewed as secondary to those important attributes of military character, which are originally purchased by the nation at a high price, and can be preserved only by an active and habitual exercise of them, in those employments to which they are fitted and predestined.

Troops have been also moved to and from the artillery and infantry schools of practice, for the purposes of military instruction, or frontier defence. During the last autumn a detachment from Jefferson barracks was marched against the Winnebago Indians; and after having repressed hostility, captured the offenders, and restored tranquillity to the settlements, the command returned to Jefferson barracks.

If it be an object to secure the martial energy and vigor of a peace establishment from that natural decay which is superinduced by habitual inactivity and ease, too much care cannot be taken, in its administration, to guard against the encroachments of sloth; to multiply objects of ambition; and to encourage all measures which tend to stimulate the energies and elevate the character. Long quiescence at particular stations is incompatible with these objects; and while the guardians of the army continue to cherish that pride in its reputation, and that hope in its future usefulness and glory with which they are now animated, they will hold it to be one of their highest duties to employ all the means with which they may be legitimately invested, to improve its morals, invigorate its energies, and render it worthy of that confidence and esteem with which the nation are willing to regard it.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JACOB BROWN.
Maj. James Barbour, secretary at war.

REVOLUTIONARY AND MILITARY PENSIONS.

War department, pension office, October 31, 1827.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report, showing the amount of funds transmitted to agents for paying pensioners, during the year ending on the 4th September, ultimo, accompanied by the statement containing the number of pensioners on the rolls of the several states and territories of the United States; the number of deaths during the above named period; and the amount of funds which will probably be necessary to pay the pensioners for the ensuing year. Two hundred and fifty-eight names have been added to the revolutionary pension rolls during the last year, and forty-eight to the roll of invalids.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. L. EDWARDS.
Maj. James Barbour, secretary at war.

A statement showing the number of pensioners on the rolls of the different states and territories of the U. States, on the 4th of September, 1827.

Names of the states and territories.	Revolutionary pensioners.	Invalid pensioners.	Half pay pensioners.	Total number in each state.
Maine	1,086	124	.	1,010
New Hampshire	773	186	.	959
Massachusetts	1,557	544	3	1,904
Rhode Island	107	17	.	214
Connecticut	743	141	.	889
Vermont	1,014	174	1	1,189
New York	2,857	1,007	3	3,867
New Jersey	402	54	.	456
Pennsylvania	753	342	4	1,105
Delaware	15	18	.	23
Maryland	172	246	1	419
Virginia	672	224	5	899
North Carolina	236	79	1	334
South Carolina	115	23	.	134
Georgia	64	23	.	87
Kentucky	476	160	1	637
Tennessee	240	109	1	380
Ohio	427	143	4	611
Louisiana	8	27	.	35
Indiana	159	68	.	227
Mississippi	11	7	.	18
Missouri	14	61	.	75
Illinois	24	24	.	48
Alabama	26	26	.	52
Michigan	7	21	.	28
Columbia	54	56	.	110
Pittsburg agency	323	86	.	414
Grand total	12,500	3,505	19	16,821

War department, pension office, Oct. 31, 1827.
J. L. EDWARDS.

Abstracts from the reports of the several pension agents, showing the number of pensioners whose deaths have come to their knowledge, in the year ending on the 4th of September, 1827.

AGENCIES.	Revolutionary pensioners.	Invalid pensioners.	Remarks.
Maine	42	5	
New Hampshire	21	7	
Massachusetts	69	3	
Connecticut	41	0	
Rhode Island	9		
Vermont	37	4	
New York	97	12	
New Jersey	21		
Pennsylvania	29	7	
Delaware			No returns.
Maryland	13	4	
Virginia			No returns.
North Carolina	7		
South Carolina	2		
Georgia	3		
Kentucky	25		
East Tennessee			No returns.
West Tennessee	7		
Ohio			No returns.
Louisiana			No returns.
Illinois	2		
Indiana	3		
Alabama			No returns.
Missouri	2		
Michigan			No returns.
Mississippi	2		
District of Columbia			No returns.
Pittsburg agency	9		
Total No.	443	48	

War department, pension office, Oct. 31, 1827.
J. L. EDWARDS.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

January 16. After the presentation of petitions and the reception of reports, the bill to authorize the purchase of sites, and the erection of custom houses at Newport, Rhode Island and Mobile, Alabama, and for the repair of the custom house at Newburyport, in Massachusetts, was read a second time, and on being explained by Messrs. *Woodbury* and *Robbins*, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [Passed next day.]

The bill declaring the assent of congress to the renewal of several acts of the legislature of Maryland, was read a second time.

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. said, in explanation, that, prior to the adoption of the constitution of the United States, the legislature of Maryland had passed several acts granting certain rights to the port of Baltimore, for the improvement of the harbor. After the adoption of the constitution, those acts had been renewed by congress, and this is the object of the present bill. The grant was two per cent. on the ton, which amounted to about \$18,000, which had been appropriated to deepening the channel, for which purpose no assistance had ever been asked of congress, while other cities, similarly situated, had frequently received its aid. The bill was ordered to be engrossed. [Passed next day.]

Some unimportant business having been disposed of, the special order of the day, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, &c. &c. recurred.

Mr. *Noble* addressed the senate at some length in favor of several amendments offered by him on Friday last. Mr. *Berrien* followed, and spoke an hour and a half in opposition to the amendments.

Mr. *Smith*, of S. C. said, that the amendments were lengthy, and as they embodied new principles, and had not been read previous to their having been printed, he wished time to consider upon them. He therefore moved that the bill be laid upon the table until to-morrow.

On this motion Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. asked for the yeas and nays; but withdrew his motion—when the question being put, and a division called, it was decided in the negative. Yeas 17, nays 18.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of S. C. the senate then adjourned.

January 17. The bill to increase the pay and emoluments of the lieutenants in the navy, who shall have served ten years, was read a second time.

A debate of considerable length took place on this bill, in which it was advocated by Messrs. *Hayne*, *Smith*, of Maryland, *Woodbury*, *Harrison*, and *Eaton*, and opposed by Messrs. *Chandler* and *Branch*.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow; but withdrew his motion, at the instance of Mr. *Berrien*, who submitted the following:

Resolved, That the bill be re-committed to the committee on naval affairs, with instructions to report a bill to provide for the increase of the pay of the lieutenants in the navy, having regard to the compensation of officers of corresponding grades in the army; and, also, to provide for the additional compensation of surgeons in the navy.

Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. then renewed his motion, when the bill and resolution were postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was taken up, as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. *Smith*, of South Carolina, spoke at length against the bill. He was followed by Mr. *Rowan*, also at considerable length, in support of the bill. Mr. *Smith* of S. C. then rejoined. Mr. *Noble* also made some remarks in support of the amendments offered by him yesterday.

The question being taken on an amendment offered by Mr. *Noble*, it was decided in the negative by yeas and nays. Yeas 7—nays 34.

The question then recurring on engrossing the bill for a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Boulogny, Branch, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, of Ky. Johnston, of Lou. Kane, King, McKinley, Macon, Marks, Parris, Ridgely, Rowan, Sanford, Silsbee, Smith, of Md. Van Buren, Williams and Woodbury—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Ellis, Payne, Knight Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, of S. C. Thomas, White, Willey—17.

The senate then adjourned.

January 18. Mr. *Smith*, of Md. presented the memorial of individuals having suffered by French spoliation since the year 1800. Referred.

Mr. *Marks* presented a similar petition. Referred.

The bill authorizing the state of Illinois to sell or lease the lands known as the Ohio Saline, was read a second time, and, after having been explained by Mr. *Kane*, was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. *Woodbury*, from the committee of commerce, reported the bill to repeal part of an act supplementary to an act to amend an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes, without amendment.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was then read a third time, and, on the question, shall this bill pass?

Mr. *Bell* addressed the senate at considerable length in opposition to the principles and details of the bill, on the ground that an innovation of so serious a nature was dangerous, and would produce great inconveniences in many of the states; that the bill was, in point of fact, an insolvent law, to pass which, the right of congress was at least doubtful, and that it was better to leave to each state the legislation on this subject.

Mr. *Chambers* replied to Mr. *Bell* at considerable length, maintaining that the bill would, by no means, interfere with the existing laws of the states, and that the power of regulating federal judicial proceedings in the several states, was given to congress by the constitution. He was followed by Mr. *Berrien*, who, in a short speech, answered the objections which had been urged by Mr. *Bell*.

The question being then taken on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Boulogny, Branch, Chambers, Eaton, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, Ky. Johnston, Lou. Kane, King, McKinley, Macon, Macon, Marks, Parris, Ridgely, Sanford, Silsbee, Smith, of Md. Van Buren, Williams, Woodbury—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Bell, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Dickerson, Ellis, Knight, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, S. C. White, Willey—16.

So the bill passed.

The bill from the house of representatives, making appropriations for the support of the government, was read, and referred to the committee on finance.

The bill to regulate process in the states admitted into the union since the year 1789, was read a second time.

Mr. *White* offered an amendment to include also states that may be hereafter admitted into the union. He also spoke at some length in favor of the bill, which was opposed by Mr. *Van Buren*, when, on motion of Mr. *Harrison*, it was ordered that when the senate adjourns it adjourns to Monday next; Adjourned.

January 21. Mr. *Silsbee* presented the memorial of 4,200 citizens of Boston and the vicinity, praying further protection on wool and woollen manufactures. Read, and ordered to be printed and referred.

Mr. *Tyler* presented the memorial of numerous inhabitants of Virginia, in opposition to the bill now before the senate for the reduction of the duty on imported silk; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Silsbee* presented the memorial of the citizens of Plymouth, Mass. praying that no alteration be made in the present tariff; which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred.

Mr. *Van Buren* presented the memorial of sundry citizens of the state of New York, in relation to the proposed reduction of the duty on salt; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Branch* presented the memorial of Elizabeth city and county, of N. C. praying an appropriation for opening a communication between Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean—which, after some remarks from Mr. *Branch*, was read and referred.

The unfinished business of the last day's session was then taken up, and the bill to regulate process in the states admitted into the union since the year 1789, being

before the senate, the question occurred on an amendment offered by Mr. *White*, when, after considerable discussion, in which Messrs. *Van Buren*, *White*, *Johnson*, of Ky., *Kane*, *Berrien* and *McKinley* participated, the bill was laid on the table on motion of Mr. *Berrien*.

The special orders of the day then occurring in their order, the bill to increase the pay of the lieutenants of the navy, who shall have served ten years, was taken up, and the question being put on a motion and resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. *Berrien*, to recommit the bill, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of lieutenants of the navy in an equal ratio with officers of the army, and of increasing the pay of surgeons in the navy, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. *Harrison*, *Woodbury*, *Hayne*, *Chandler*, *McLane*, and *Berrien*, took part; when the motion was rejected.

The question then occurred on an amendment offered by Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, to make the increase of pay extend to all lieutenants in the navy, and it was agreed to.

Mr. *Chambers* then moved to amend the bill, by a provision for a further increase of ten dollars per month and one ration per day, to such lieutenants as shall have served ten years; which was opposed by Mr. *Chandler*, and was not agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The senate then went into the consideration of executive business, and having remained some time in secret session, adjourned.

January 22. Mr. *Sanford* presented the memorial of the chamber of commerce of New York, against any further duty on imports. Referred.

Mr. *Barnard* presented the memorial of several inhabitants of Philadelphia and its vicinity, praying further protection on domestic manufactures. Referred.

On motion of Mr. *Chandler*, the bill more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform system of militia, and for their discipline, was read a second time, and laid the order of the day for Thursday next.

The bill to encourage vaccination was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. *Bateman*, (who remarked that there was no standing committee to whom it could with propriety be referred), was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. *Bateman*, *Harrison* and *Branch*.

The bill to increase the pay of lieutenants in the navy was read a third time, and, after Mr. *Macon* had made some remarks, and stated that he would vote against it, it was passed by yeas and nays—yeas 29—nays 13.

The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of the United States, who had suffered by the depredations of certain Indian tribes, was, after a short explanation from Mr. *Benton*, ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making appropriations for the completion of the Cumberland road from Bridgeport to Zanesville, in Ohio; and to cause a survey to be made of the route of the same from Zanesville to the seat of government in the state of Missouri, was taken up, and engaged the attention of the senate until a late hour. The principle point discussed was the constitutionality of the measure. The bill was advocated by Messrs. *Hendricks*, *Ruggles*, *Smith*, of Md. and *Benton*, and opposed by Messrs. *Branch*, *Cobb*, *Macon*, and *Tyler*. Before a decision was had, Mr. *Eaton* moved that the senate adjourn, which motion was agreed to.

January 23. The following written message was received yesterday from the president of the United States, directed to the senate and house of representatives:

Washington, 22d Jan. 1828.

By the report of the secretary of war, and the documents from that department, exhibited to congress at the commencement of their present session, they were advised of the measures taken for carrying into execution the act of the 4th May, 1826, to authorize the president of the United States to run and mark a line dividing the territory of Florida from the state of Georgia, and of their unsuccessful result. I now transmit to congress copies of communications received from the governor of Georgia, relating to that subject. JOSEPH QUINCY ANAND.

The above, on motion of Mr. *Cobb*, was referred to the committee on the judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Cobb* presented resolutions of the legislature of Georgia, and other documents on the subject of the foregoing message; which were referred to the committee on the judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Chambers* presented a resolution of the chamber of commerce of Baltimore, against any increase of duties on imported woollens. Referred.

Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, from the committee of finances reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1828, with amendments which were read.

The bill for the relief of sundry citizens of the United States who have suffered by the depredations of certain tribes of Indians; and the bill authorizing the secretary of state to issue letters patent to Elizabeth Bulkely widow of Chauncey Bulkely deceased, were severally read a third time, and passed.

Mr. *Van Buren*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported on the subject of providing, by law, a mode in which sureties of public officers and agents may compel the United States to use due diligence in coercing their principals to timely and final settlements of their accounts, and in default of discharging their sureties, that there existed no necessity for any further provisions on this subject.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of Md., the senate took up the bill from the other house, to provide for defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the government; and the bill was then read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensioners, was then taken up, and, after a desultory discussion, in which Messrs. *Smith*, of Maryland, *Branch*, *Harrison*, *Parris*, *McLane*, *Chandler*, and *King*, took part, on motion of the latter gentleman, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The unfinished business of yesterday then occurred, and the bill to complete the Cumberland road from Bridgeport to Zanesville, in Ohio, and to provide for the survey of the same from Zanesville to the seat of government of Missouri, was taken up and discussed at length by Messrs. *Eaton*, *Hendricks*, *Noble* and *Ridgely*, in favor of the appropriation, and Messrs. *Chandler*, *Cobb* and *Smith*, in opposition to it. Finally it was ordered to be engrossed by the following vote, the yeas and nays having been called for by Mr. *Harrison*.

YEAS. Messrs. *Barnard*, *Barton*, *Bateman*, *Boutins*, *Bouligny*, *Chambers*, *Chase*, *Eaton*, *Harrison*, *Hendricks*, *Johnson*, of Ky., *Johnston*, of Lou., *Kane*, *Knight*, *McKinley*, *McLane*, *Marks*, *Noble*, *Ridgely*, *Robbins*, *Ruggles*, *Seymour*, *Silsbee*, *Smith*, of Md. and *Thomas*—25.

NAYS. Messrs. *Bell*, *Berrien*, *Branch*, *Chandler*, *Cobb*, *Dickerson*, *Ellis*, *Foot*, *Hayne*, *King*, *Macon*, *Parris*, *Sanford*, *Smith*, of S. C., *Tyler*, *Van Buren*, *White*, *Woodbury*.—18.

Mr. *Macon* then rose, and offered the following resolution, remarking, that it was his object to give up the road to the several states through which it had been constructed; and also to give up all the product of the 2 per cent. as well as the money that had been advanced, so as to get rid of the disputes which annually occupied congress on this subject:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of relinquishing to the states through which the Cumberland road passes to the Ohio river, whatever claim, if any, the U. States may have to the same; and that the said committee also inquire into the expediency of relinquishing to the states concerned, the claim of the U. States to the whole of the five per cent. reserved from the sale of the public lands in the U. States.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, The senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 16. Nearly the whole of this days session was spent in considering the resolution of Mr. *Sloane*, of Ohio, moved on the 11th inst. which was passed as published in the last number of the "Register."

Thursday, Jan. 17. Mr. *Isaacs*, from the committee on the public lands, made a report, accompanied with a bill to authorize those persons who have relinquished lands, under the provisions of the several acts for the re-

chief of purchasers of the public lands, to purchase the same, at private sale, at a fixed price." The bill was twice read, committed, and 1,500 copies ordered to be printed.

The following were among the numerous resolutions offered this day,

Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving the act to authorize the payment of certain certificates, passed May 7th, 1822.

Mr. Taylor explained the reasons why he had offered the resolution. The certificates on which it was intended to operate, were those which are now barred by the statute of limitation. In 1822, this description of certificates had been exempted from the operation of that statute for two years, and until the close of the next congress thereafter, which was in 1825. The present resolution proposed the revival of that act. The amount of these certificates was small, and the remaining balance of fifteen thousand dollars, which had once been appropriated to satisfy them, but a part of which had reverted to the surplus fund, would be sufficient to meet them all. The resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Weems,

Resolved, That the committee on military pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, supplementary to the pension laws, &c. authorizing the proper officer to pay over such balance of pension as may be due a pensioner at his death, to his widow, or child, or such other person or persons as, by the laws of the state wherein the deceased lived, are declared his heir, or heirs, upon a presentation to said officer, or a certificate thereof, signed by a judge of one of the courts of the county or state wherein the deceased lived, so as to secure the payment of such balance, without obliging the parties to administer, and thereby to incur an expense, which, added to the loss of time, and the trouble, in many instances was found to amount to more than the balance to be received.

Mr. Martindale moved the following:

Resolved, That so much of the report of the commissioners of the navy, of the 17th November, 1824, as refers to the process practised in Russia in the preparation of their hemp for market; together with their report of the 24th December, 1827, recently transmitted to this house, respecting a series of experiments instituted for the purpose of testing the comparative strength and durability of American hemp, and cordage and canvass thereof, prepared for manufacture in the several ways therein set forth, be republished for the use of the members of this house, with six thousand additional copies, for the purpose of distribution among the flax and hemp growers of the United States.

Mr. Martindale stated, in explanation, that it was now fully ascertained that the article of hemp could be produced in as great perfection in this country as in any part of the world. The great desideratum was a perfect system of preparing it for this market. A series of experiments had been made, which, in a great degree, supplied this want, by pointing out the best method of preparing the raw material. The dissemination of this valuable information could not but be highly advantageous to the agricultural and shipping interests of the country.

The resolution was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to prevent defalcations in the disbursing agents of this government, and for other purposes, Mr. Bassett in the chair.

The bill having been reported without amendment, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1828, and on the bill making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1828, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

The latter bill was first taken up in committee of the whole, and no amendment being offered to it, the general appropriation bill was next considered and read by sections, when several amendments having been offered, the committee rose, and the amendments reported to these bills having been severally concurred in by the

house, the bills were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

A number of bills received from the senate were read and referred to the different committees, and then the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 18. On motion of Mr. Weems, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of appraisers of goods in the custom house, and assigning that duty to the inspectors of the customs of the United States.

In addition to the above, a great number of resolutions for the accomplishment of local or personal objects were presented, when the house passed to the orders of the day and took up the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Anterive.

Mr. Whittlesey, who had moved for the recomfirmation of this bill to the committee of claims, signified his willingness, in compliance with the request of several gentlemen, to withdraw his motion, and he withdrew it accordingly.

Mr. Gurley now renewed, in the house, the amendment which he had formerly offered in committee of the whole, (being the same in that as that offered, but afterwards withdrawn by Mr. Livingston; and which goes to allow the petitioner a compensation for the injury of his slave during the attack on New Orleans, while impressed into the public service, and also for the hospital charges consequent upon his wounds.)

Mr. Kerr addressed the house at length in support of the amendment. He was followed by Mr. Sutherland on the same side. Mr. Everett also advocated the amendment in a short speech, and was succeeded by Mr. Allen, of Mass. on the opposite side.

Mr. Haile addressed the house in support of the amendment, and then,

On motion of Mr. Dwight, the house adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 19. As soon as the journal of yesterday was read,

Mr. Swan, of New Jersey, rose, and addressed the house to the following effect:

Mr. Speaker: It has become my painful duty to announce to the house the melancholy intelligence of the death of George Holcombe, late a representative from New Jersey.

To the members of this house, and especially those who have had the satisfaction of a personal acquaintance with the deceased, no eulogium can be necessary from me.

Exhausted by the pressure of a protracted but unyielding disease, he sunk into the embrace of death, on the morning of the 14th inst.

To his family, sir, the loss is irreparable—the affectionate husband and the kind parent is no more.

Mr. S. then moved the following:

Resolved, That the members of the house of representatives, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the hon. George Holcombe, late a member thereof, will go into mourning one month, by the usual mode of wearing a crape round the left arm.

Resolved, That the speaker of this house be directed to notify the executive of New Jersey of the vacancy in the representation of that state, by the death of George Holcombe.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 21. A great number of petitions were presented to-day: many of which, from different states, were in favor of the further encouragement of American agriculture and manufactures, particularly of the growth of wool and manufacture of woollens. Amongst them was one from Boston, with more than four thousand signatures.

A memorial was also presented from J. N. Reynolds, relative to fitting out a small expedition to explore the immense and unknown regions in the southern hemisphere, which was read and referred.

Mr. P. P. Barbour from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred the resolution of the house instructing them to inquire into the expediency of settling, by law, under what rules and regulations, private property, (if it be taken at all,) shall be taken for public

use, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate upon the subject, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, and that it be laid on the table.

Mr. *Mc Duffie*, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, which, was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Mercer*, from the committee on roads and canals, made a report in relation to the construction of a national road from the seat of the general government to the north-western frontiers of the states of Pennsylvania and New York, accompanied by a bill for that purpose, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. *Kremer* moved the following, which, under the rule lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between any of the officers of the customs at the port of Philadelphia, and the secretary of the treasury; also, any correspondence between the said officers, or either of them, or the secretary of the treasury, and any other person, in relation to the supplying of printing and stationary for either of the said officers at the port aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. *Van Rensselaer*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the post offices and post roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, the privilege of franking during his life.

The bill from the senate to abolish imprisonment for debt, was twice read, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting the report called for on the 16th inst., of the survey of the Sandusky bay, in the state of Ohio; which was read, and referred to the committee on commerce.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting the correspondence called for on the 8th inst., between the war department and the superintendents of the arsenal at Mount Dearborn, in South Carolina; which was read, and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war, touching the proceedings in relation to the removal of the Creek Indians; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker also laid before the house a communication from the department of war, relative to the proposition of officers of the army who have died in each year, at the posts on the Gulf frontier; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, covering a list of clerks in the war department, in 1827, with the pay of each; which was read, and laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the postmaster general; which was read, and referred to the committee on roads and canals.

The orders of the day having been announced,

Mr. *Smyth* of Virginia, moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, for the purpose of considering a resolution offered by him some time since, on the subject of amending the constitution of the United States.

The motion was negatived—ayes 58—noes 80.

A report on the mint was received, which we have inserted in page 381.

After some unimportant business, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 22. After other business, Mr. *Cambreleng*, from the committee on commerce made the following report:

The committee on commerce, to whom was referred a resolution of the 18th inst. instructing them "to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of appraisers of goods in the custom house, and assigning that duty to the inspectors of customs of the United States." Report:

That, by the act of the 1st of March, 1823, appraisers are appointed for the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans.

The duties of inspectors and appraisers are entirely distinct, and ought not to be united. The office of appraiser is laborious, and too essential to the security of the revenue to be dispensed with.

The committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution. The report was agreed to.

The resolution offered by Mr. *Kremer* yesterday, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. *Chilton* moved the following resolutions.

1 *Resolved*, That it is expedient to discharge the national debt without unavoidable delay; to accomplish which desirable object, a resort to a general system of retrenchment is necessary. This, it is conceived, can only be effected by,

First. A judicious reduction of the number of officers receiving salaries or pay from the general government, and of the salaries of such as are necessarily retained in public service; avoiding, in each instance, the adoption of any measure which would be incompatible with our national dignity.

Second. By avoiding each and every appropriation or expenditure of public money, which is not imperiously demanded by the justice of the claim, or the necessities of the government, with a view to its efficient operation in a spirit of republican simplicity and economy.

2 *Resolved*, That the matters and things contained in the foregoing resolution be referred to the committee of ways and means, with instructions to report to this house what offices, in their opinion, may be most advantageously discontinued, what salaries will reasonably bear reduction, and such other means of retrenchment as to them may seem necessary.

The resolutions having been read,

Mr. *Mc Duffie*, (chairman of the committee of ways and means), said, that he should be glad to hear some specifications of the objects to which the mover of the resolution wished to direct the committee's attention. He should be sorry if the committee of ways and means should be obliged to revise the whole system of government of the United States, the civil department, the army, and the navy. The abstract propositions in the resolutions, were certainly just. It was very desirable that the unnecessary expense of government should be reduced; that the public debt should be paid; and, that economy in the public expenditures should be promoted. But, really, as the resolution now stood, he should feel at a loss where to begin or where to end. If the honorable gentlemen wished to diminish the number of military officers, he ought to have directed an inquiry to the committee on military affairs. If he was desirous of reducing the number of officers in the navy, or rather, of preventing their unnecessary increase, the resolution ought to have been sent to the committee on naval affairs; but it did not appertain to the committee on ways and means, to say, whether the several branches of the public establishments were, or were not, too large.

Mr. *Chilton*, in reply to Mr. *Mc Duffie's* inquiry, and in support and explanation of his proposition, rose, and commenced a speech, which he had not concluded when the time allotted for the consideration of resolutions expired.

The speaker laid before the house the following communications:

1. A letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a report of the chief engineer, with a report and plan of the survey of the island of Nantucket, called for by this house on the 11th inst.; which was read, and referred to the committee on commerce.

2. A letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a report from the second auditor of the treasury, containing the information called for by the house on the 14th inst. in relation to the accounts of the superintendent of the armory at Harper's Ferry; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

3. A letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a report of the commissioner of the general land office, containing the information called for by the house on the 14th inst. in relation to the quantity and quality of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the state of Tennessee, south of the congressional reservation lines; which was read and laid upon the table.

The bill from the senate, to increase the pay of the lieutenants in the navy, was read twice, and referred to the committee on naval affairs.

The bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive coming up in order, and the amendment offered by Mr. Gurley, (for paying for injury done to an impressed slave of said D'Auterive), being still under consideration—

Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Martindale and Mr. Bryan, successively addressed the house on the general principle involved in the amendment.

Mr. Burges now moved an adjournment; and, the question being taken, it passed in the affirmative. Ayes 98, noes 76. So the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 23. Various committees having made reports, the house resumed the consideration of the resolutions moved by Mr. Chilton which were under consideration yesterday; on resuming the subject to-day Mr. Barney replied in opposition to the remarks made by Mr. Chilton on the subject of his resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Kremer and Buchanan. The first named gentleman advocated the resolution, but Mr. B. did not think it was the proper time, or that the resolutions were calculated to effect the objects desired. After some remarks from Mr. McDuffie, who did not think the enquiry an appropriate duty for the committee of ways and means, and that they could not possibly do justice to the subject, he suggested to Mr. Chilton to divide his resolution, and would, for the present, move to lay it upon the table; but was willing to withdraw the motion, if that gentleman was wished to say any thing farther in explanation or defence of it.

Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, requested Mr. McDuffie to withdraw the motion; but he said he could not do so, unless at the request of the mover.

Mr. Chilton (the mover) having made, with success, a similar request, was proceeding to explain the object of the resolution, when

The speaker announced that the hour allotted to resolutions had now expired.

Mr. Barney moved to postpone the orders of the day, for the purpose of proceeding with the present discussions; but the motion was negatived.

A message was received from the president of the same tenor as that inserted in this day's proceedings of the senate, relative to the dividing line between the territory of Florida and the state of Georgia, which was referred to the committee on the judiciary, after a desultory debate between Messrs. White, Wilde, Gilmer and Hogue.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Marigny D. Auterive.

Mr. Burges, who had the floor from the adjournment of yesterday, addressed the house in a speech of about two hours in length, in opposition to the amendment.

He was succeeded by Mr. Weems, who spoke with great animation on the opposite side of the question.

Mr. Hamilton, after a few introductory remarks, quoted from the register of debates, some remarks of Mr. Storrs, in the case of claims for damages for the seizure of property by American officers on the Niagara frontier, and which he supposed to be in contradiction with certain positions taken by the same gentleman in the present debate.

Mr. Whittlesey, from the committee of claims, then spoke for some time in vindication of the report of that committee, and in opposition to the amendment.

He was followed, in a short speech, by Mr. Owen, chiefly in exculpation of himself from an unintentional misrepresentation of his opinions.

Mr. Gurley then briefly summarized the arguments which had been adduced against the amendment, and replied to them in order. It was now 5 o'clock, and the call for the question was long and loud; when

Mr. Woods, of Ohio, demanded that it be taken by yeas and nays. They were ordered by the house, and being taken, stood as follows:

YEAS.—Mark Alexander, Robert Allen, Willis Algon, William S. Archer, John S. Barbour, Philip P. Barbour, David Barker, jr. D. L. Barringer, John Bell, John Blair, Thomas H. Blake, William L. Brent, John H. Bryn, R. A. Buckner, C. C. Cambreleng, Samuel P. Carson, John Carter, Thomas Chilton, N. H. Claiborne, James Clarke, Henry W. Cozer, David Crockett, Henry Daniel, Thomas Davenport, Warren B. Davis, Robert Desha, Clement Drazey, William Drayton, Edward Eve-

rett, John Floyd, Va. John Floyd, Geo. Tomlinson Fort, Joseph Fry, Levin Gale, George R. Gilmer, Benjamin Gorham, Henry H. Gurley, Thomas H. Hall, James Hamilton, jr. Charles E. Haynes, Joseph Healy, James L. Hodges, Gabriel Holmes, Jacob C. Isaacs, Jonathan Jennings, Jeromus Johnson, John Leeds Kerr, George Kremer, Joseph Lecompte, Pryor Lea, Isaac Lefler, Robert P. Letcher, Edward Livingston, Wilson Lumpkin, Chätenden Lyon, John H. Mable, William D. Martin, Geo. McDuffie, Robt. McIlhatton, John McKea, Charles F. M'coer, Thos. Metcalf, Daniel H. Miller, Thos. R. Mitchell, James C. Mitchell, Thos P. Moore, Gabriel Moore, Thos. Newton, Wm. T. Nuckolls, Geo. W. Owen, James K. Polk, John Randolph, James W. Ripley, William C. Rives, John Roane, Samuel Sawyer, A. H. Shepperd, Alexander Smyth, James S. Stevenson, Joel B. Sutherland, John Tinsler, Wiley Thomson, James Trezant, Starling Tucker, Daniel Turner, Espy Van Horn, John Vanunum, G. C. Verplank, G. C. Washington, John C. Weems, Charles A. Wickliffe, Richard H. Wilde, Ephraim K. Wilson, Joseph F. Wingate, Silas Wood, Joel Yancey—96.

NAYS.—Samuel C. Allen, John Anderson, Samuel Anderson, William Armstrong, John Bailey, Noyes Barber, Stephen B. Bow, Daniel D. Barnard, Ichabod Bartlett, Mordecai Bartley, Isaac C. Bates, Philemon Beecher, Titus Brown, James Buchanan, Daniel A. A. Buck, Tristram Burges, Samuel Butman, Samuel Chaso, John C. Clark, Richard Coulter, W. Creighton, jr. B. W. Crowninshield, John Davenport, John Davis, Joseph Dungan, Henry W. Dwight, Jonas Earl, jr. Chauncey Forward, Daniel G. Garney, Nathaniel Garrow, Innis Green, John Hallock, jr. Jonathan Harvey, Selah R. Hobbie, Michael Hoffman, Jonathan Hunt, Ralph J. Ingersoll, Samuel D. Ingham, Kensey Johns, jr. Richard Keese, Adam King, Joseph Lawrence, Peter Little, John Locke, John Long, John Magee, Henry Markell, Henry C. Martindale, Lewis Maxwell, John Maynard, William McCoy, Rufus McIntire Samuel McKean, William McLean, Orange Merwin, Charles Miner, John Mitchell, Thomas J. Oakley, Jeremiah O'Brien, Dutee J. Pearce, Isaac Pierson, David Plant, William Ramsay, John Reed, William Russell, John Sargeant, John Sloane, Oliver H. Smith, William Stanberry, John B. Storigere, Andrew Stewart, Henry R. Storrs, John G. Storer, Samuel Swan, Benjamin Swift, John W. Taylor, Hedge Thompson, Phineas L. Tracy, Ebenezer Tucker, Joseph Vance, Samuel F. Vinton, George B. Wales, Aaron Ward, Thomas Whipple, jr. Elisha Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, James Wilson, John J. Wood, John Woods, David Woodcock, George Wolf, John C. Wright—92.

So the amendment was adopted, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. Whereupon, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The senate was principally occupied in discussing the resolution offered by Mr. Macon yesterday, and the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolution.

In the house of representatives, the discussion of the resolution of Mr. Chilton was resumed. Mr. Chilton then made some observations in defence of his resolution, and was followed by Mr. Randolph, who concluded some remarks on the subject by a resolution to lay it on the table. On this question the ayes and noes were ordered; and on its being taken, the motion was rejected by a vote of 47 to 149. The speaker having then announced his intention to call the orders of the day, Mr. Stewart moved to postpone the orders of the day; which motion prevailed—ayes 84 noes 82. The discussion was then resumed, by Messrs. Calpeper, Randolph, Barney, Taylor, Buchanan, Mitchell and Daniel. At the suggestion of Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Chilton modified his resolution so as to make the reference to a select committee. The discussion continued until half past three. Mr. Taylor having moved the following amendment to the resolution, to strike out all after the word "that," and insert, the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into and report to this house, what offices in their opinion, may be most advantageously discontinued; what salaries will reasonably bear reduction; and such other means of retrenchment as to them may seem necessary; before the question was taken the house adjourned.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 23—VOL. IX.]

BALTIMORE, FEB. 2, 1829.

[VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 855

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY M. NILES & SON AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Expecting soon to have a great flood of documents which we must publish, an opportunity has been taken to dispose of a quantity of miscellaneous articles that had accumulated on our hands.

The chief part of the time of the house of representatives of the United States, last, for many days, been occupied in discussing certain resolutions proposed by Mr. Clinton, of Kentucky, which have been much modified or altered, since offered, and may yet assume other shapes, or take a new and different direction—for there does not appear to be any degree of concord about them. Their subject is such as to have called forth, or tolerated, a long debate "about matters and things in general," but in no prospect; with no small proportion of personal invective and keen remark, in which the resolutions themselves are thrown so far in the back ground as to render it sometimes difficult to ascertain what is the subject under consideration! The "friends of the administration" press for an inquiry into alleged abuses, and seem prepared for the most direct scrutiny; but many of the "opponents" regard the resolutions as ill-advised, or premature, and heartily wish that they had never been offered—and seemingly know not how to get rid of them.—The debate is of much interest to politicians—but as so much is said in a day as we could print in our weekly sheet, we are compelled to omit the whole. For ourselves, we hope that the inquiry will be rigidly made—if there are abuses, they should be exhibited, but if money had been wastefully expended, according to law, let congress stand responsible for wrongs committed on the people, and the executive be relieved of the odium that should attach to extravagance. The present, we suppose, is a well-fitted time for an ample examination; both houses of congress being opposed to the administration, collusion cannot be suspected; which it might be, and would be, in a different state of things. Congress may not until the 4th of March 1829, and the public business cannot be thought finished, while it is supposed that public officers have forfeited their obligations to the public, and, without authority, thrust their hands into the public treasury. Justice to the people and to their officers, require this of the house of representatives, who hold the purse-strings of the government—or, at least, ought to hold them, through their committee of ways and means, which is specially charged with a care of the treasury.

The committee on manufactures may be said to have closed their examination on Saturday last. At a late period, they consented to receive the testimony of persons who had not been summoned, and we have reason to believe that a great mass of important information was obtained before them; and we understand that the manner in which business was conducted, and the manner in which the bill was amended, was uniformly changed for the better. We have not yet observed any opinion that we have seen, and cannot, with a respectful bill for the further protection of domestic industry shall have actually passed both houses of congress, we have feared a *stroke* by accident, or an *effect* by a side-wind—and the more apprehended that one or the other would happen the more narrowly and nearly that we viewed the subject. There is a phalanx in either house prepared to vote against any bill—ready, indeed, to repeal all the laws which have been passed to protect agriculture, commerce or manufactures; and the passage of those, assisted by a little management on the part of others, may accomplish very surprising things. At present, however, we do not feel at liberty to say further, than that we shall watch, with deep interest, the progress of the bill.

We have kept back our paper in expectation of receiving the bill—it is inserted in a subsequent page.—We have no idea that it will pass in its present shape, but time is not allowed for those remarks upon which the importance of the subject demands.

V. T. XXXIII.—No. 23.

AMBROSE MARSHAL, archbishop of Baltimore, departed this life on Wednesday last. He was a man universally esteemed for his piety, benevolence and learning; tolerant in his principles, he respected the religious tenets of others, and was only anxious to excel in doing good. The affectionate regard of a great body of the members of this community, is the best testimony in favor of his virtues and of a well spent life.

POLICY OF NEW YORK. We lately mentioned an instance of the effect of the policy of Virginia; its opposite is in the estimate of gov. Clinton, that the canals of New York have added one hundred millions of dollars to the property of the people of that state. We think the estimate is a reasonable one. The roads and canals of Pennsylvania have probably benefited that state in an equal amount; and as much has been added to each by wool-growing and various manufactures, profitably employing many thousands of persons and furnishing an invaluable market for the farmers. Virginia might have been what either of these states is, had labor been honored in that commonwealth. Indeed, she has within herself more natural advantages than New York or Pennsylvania; but the disposition to improve them has been unhappily wanting.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. But is it possible to calculate the increased value of real and personal property because of improvements? The advance in the real value of lands and houses, mills, &c. caused by the New York canals, has, probably twenty times, and already exceeded the whole cost of the canals; and the property within the range of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, alone, will be advanced fifty millions by the time that this road shall be in successful operation. We have been led to these summary remarks by observing that a lot of land in the city of Albany, containing 2,400 square feet—that is, less than 50 feet by 50, was lately sold at auction for \$33,500.

A late valuation of property in the city of Albany, by the assessors, shews the following results—

Real property	\$1,041,375
Personal	3,366,560
Total	7,408,134

The tax levied upon the city is \$44,941 72. The population is estimated at 19,000—so the average tax is equal to \$2 37 per head.

Albany, Troy and Rochester are important cities—wonderfully increasing in wealth and population; and others are growing up rapidly. Internal improvements and domestic manufactures, though some of the most valuable branches of the latter are much depressed, are accomplishing wonders in many of the states. They are as good a more potent than the failed spirits of the east, and are impressed with the true *zeal* of Solomon; and wisdom is well pleased of her works. The next course will *rest* on these subjects in a most intelligent manner, and develop "secrets worth knowing."

IMPROVEMENTS ON LAKE ERIE.—The chief engineer of the war department, has reported to the government, that the pier authorized to be built at Dunkirk harbor, has been partly made, and will be completed this season. At the mouth of Cayuga river a dike has been built, the wall has excavated, and materials collected, in prosecution of the authorized improvements of the harbor of Chevalier. The contract has been formed for the construction of a pier at La Plancette bay. At the mouth of Ausable creek, the piers have been extended 214 yards into the lake, which gives a feet on the bar. They are to be increased 106 yards further. The piers are nearly finished at Grand river, and the next one has been

already removed, and the water deepened. The works at the head of Buffalo creek, Huron river, at Erie and Cunningham's creek, are all in progress, and with flattering prospects.

WESTERN TRADE. The Sandusky, (Ohio), Clarion, states that the merchandise landed at that port, the past season, amounted to the enormous sum of one million, three hundred and nineteen thousand, eight hundred and twenty three dollars! The goods were for Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Alabama.

CUBA. An account of the commerce of this island for the year 1826 has been published: The following items may serve most general purposes—

Imported.—Rice, 493,242 arrobes; codfish, 214,064 arrobes; pork, 12,765 barrels; beef, 12,552 barrels; flour, 147,995 do.; hams; 34,112 arrobes; butter, 188,072 do.; lard, 9,345 do.; spermaceti candles, 216,800 lb.

Exported.—Sugar, 6,236,390 arrobes; coffee, 1,773,793 do.; wax, 22,918 do.; brandy, 2,597 pipes; honey, 63,880 coboys of 30 arrobes.; tobacco, 79,581 arrobes; cigars, 197,194 pounds.

Imports into Cuba in 1826.

	Dollars.	Reals.
In national vessels	2,858,793	1
Foreign do	10,307,339	5½
Warehoused for entry and consumption	1,769,641	4

Total 14,925,754 2½

Exports from Cuba in 1826.

In national vessels	1,992,689	¾
Foreign do	10,504,309	2½
From warehouse	1,312,839	5

Total 13,809,833

The duties on imports amounted to

\$3,782,409 5

And exports to

901,343 7½

The following is the total amount of exports for the year 1827:—Sugar 261,005½ boxes, and 1,663 hhds.; coffee, 1,453,900 arrobes; molasses, 43,598 hhds.; honey, 222 hhds.; wax, 10,083½ arrobes; hides, 23,951; Tafia, 1,928 pipes; segars, 187,526½ lbs.; tobacco, 792,253 lbs. and specie, \$1,105,995.

Some idea may be formed of the immense trade carried on with Havana by American vessels, by stating the fact that, at the latest date, there were one hundred and thirty eight vessels in port, of which ninety-five, (more than two thirds), were American.

CONNECTICUT. There were in Connecticut, in the fall of 1826, no less than 367,098 sheep, valued in the assessment list at \$405,964, which on an average will produce at least three pounds of wool each, making in the sum total, 1,001,294 pounds of wool grown in the state. We have of various kinds of manufactures 1850 in Connecticut, the actual value of which, as assessed in 1826, is \$1,042,697. [Hartford Times.]

PHILADELPHIA is the greatest manufacturing city in the United States—but its foreign commerce, like that of Boston, is increasing. Its foreign imports, exclusive of those from the East Indies, during the three first quarters of 1827, amount to 7,902,477 dollars; for the three first quarters of 1826, they amounted to 7,458,412 dollars; making a difference, in favor of 1827, of \$444,065.

THE LACKAWANA COAL MINES have been purchased by the Hudson and Delaware canal company, for 140,000 dollars, of Messrs. M. and W. Wurtz. They are situated in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 32 miles from Wilkesbarre. The mines are both open, and the coal of an excellent quality,—large quantities of it will be sent to market in the current year.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN. The following article from the Vermont *Aurora*, in favor of internal improvements and the home trade, is worth a speech of forty columns against them!

The amount is \$5½ lbs. and indigo.

We have not been able to ascertain in what proportion business on the lake has increased the past season; but from the flourishing condition of the towns on its borders, and from the statements of individuals, we are confident the increase has been very considerable. It may be gratifying to those who do not already know the fact, to state, that, until the opening of the Champlain canal, there were only about twenty vessels on the lake; that last year, as near as could be ascertained, these were two hundred and eighteen, and now the number may be safely computed at two hundred and fifty. The tolls received by the collector of the Champlain canal at Whitehall, up to the 30th of September of last year, amounted to \$99,125 23, and at that time it was estimated that \$5,000 more would be received before the close of navigation—amounting in the whole to \$104,125. The amount received by the collector the present season, up to the first inst, \$46,046 91; and to this was probably added before the close of navigation, a sum sufficient to exceed the whole amount received last year by \$3,000. The Peru company, and Dalliba & Co. have the present season manufactured and shipped for the southern market, a much greater amount of iron ware than heretofore; and the trade in iron ore, lumber, marble and various other commodities has been extensively prosecuted.

"YANKEE NOTIONS!" After the last exhibition of works of industry and skill in agriculture and manufactures at Worcester, Mass. the society dined together—at which time the rain was coming down in no small quantity—hence the point of several of the toasts.

The present anniversary of the society—Furnishing proof that the drenching of the man, cannot damp the ardor of the farmer.

Our next anniversary—May it find us with warm hearts and leave us with dry backs.

Agriculture—The great chain of political union, which becomes brighter and stronger by use.

Manufactures—Dependent for support on agriculture—they will repay that support by increasing the markets of the farmer.

The great farm with its twenty-four enclosures—May a portion of its profits be annually applied to a more direct intercourse among the proprietors—in facilities to the mansion and conveyance to market.

The hardy labors of the ploughman—whose industry will not tire in sunshine, and with whom a wet coat never produces relaxed sinews.

Brother Jonathan's original mode of employing his boys in a wet day—if it rained too hard to work out doors, to go to wedding in the garden.

Fashion—The best fashion of farmers which brings the best farmers into fashion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. is a great seat of the manufactures of cotton; and, while the ingenious and industrious proprietors have accumulated largely for themselves and enriched many of their neighbors, they have furnished the public with articles at one half the price which they cost when imported, and have added a handsome amount to the value of our exports; for their goods can be sold, and are sold, cheaper at Vera Cruz, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Lima, &c. than the British of like character, and always command the preference of purchasers. "Little Rhode Island" could purchase and pay the whole fee-value of some much larger states. Providence, no doubt, is one of the wealthiest towns of its size in the known world, and is growing rapidly in wealth and population. "Industry must prosper!"

A late letter from Providence says—"No place in New England is thriving with such rapidity as this; in proof of it, let me instance some of the works in which our citizens are engaged, either for the whole or a principal part. 1. *The canal to Worcester.* This passes about 40 miles into the interior of Massachusetts, and is lined by manufacturing establishments the whole distance, at the large inland town of Worcester, the capital of a rich agricultural district, and a place of considerable trade, it is justly calculated to advance materially the interests of this place. 2. *The arcade.* This building is three stories high, with 28 stores on the lower floor, and an equal number of rooms on the second and third; which will be let in part for shops, and in part for other purposes. Each front

will be ornamented with six Corinthian pillars of granite; and from the model, it will, in all probability, be a most chaste and beautiful building. Near this commercial focus, it is proposed to erect a splendid hotel. 3. A steam manufacturing establishment, about 300 feet in length; a large and elegant asylum for the poor; a church and a vast number of private edifices, are now erecting. As our whole population is not more than 16,000, you will admit that we are doing a good deal. Our little dwarf of a state, in fact, contains a very respectable portion of the whole manufacturing business and the capital of the country; and so long as these flourish, this town will rise with them."

WONDERFUL ALTERATION. From the Ohio State Journal. Twenty-eight years ago, William Henry Harrison, now a senator in congress from this state, presented his credentials to the house of representatives, as a delegate from the whole northwestern territory. What a change has taken place under his eye! The fierce natives of the forest, after many a struggle, have disappeared before the face of white men. Their shrill war whoop is no longer heard to animate the heart of the warrior to battle, or to sound the signal of death at midnight to the white inmates of the cabin—their canoe is no longer seen to float on the bosom of the Huron and Erie, or wind its way among the meanders of the beautiful river. The council fire is broken up—what few have survived the bloody contest, with their daring invaders, have turned their face to the distant west, and, with a sigh, bid farewell to the rich vallies and hunting grounds where the bones of their fathers repose. A new race now occupy their possessions, and the wilderness is made to blossom as the rose. The forest is thinned by the blows of the backwoodsman—villages and cultivated fields arise on every side—the land teems with population—the rivers, which felt no weight before but the canoe of the warrior hastening to battle, are now covered with freights, conveying the rich products of the west to market—canals and roads are constructed for commercial and friendly intercourse—halls of legislation and justice are erected for the government of this thriving people—and colleges, seminaries, and common schools, are founded, to dispense the treasures of ancient and modern knowledge to their sons.

Such is the wonderful change that has passed under the eye of this sole delegate of the northwestern territory in 1779. The territory which he then represented is now cut up into the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the territory of Michigan—and leaving a tract of country to the northwest sufficient to form several more states. At that time this district contained about fifty thousand inhabitants. The population at present is much over a million; and is represented in congress by eighteen representatives, six senators, and one delegate. An advance similar to this, in population and improvement, will perhaps never be witnessed again.

NEW YORK—COTTON TRADE. The following is an abstract of a letter recently published by Messrs. Cahoon and Co. brokers, shewing the import of cotton into New York for the entire year 1827.

Imported from New Orleans	36,201 bales.
Georgia	66,212
S. Carolina	28,452
N. Carolina	36,670
Mobile	39,549
Florida	1,492
Virginia	6,420
Foreign	232
Total	215,705

* Of which the "total exports of every description," are estimated at 191,626 bales, the quantity taken by manufacturers 24,000 and the stock on hand about 12,000, being nearly the same as at the end of the year 1826.

LEAD MINES.—(Missouri.)—The St. Louis Republican gives some interesting calculations respecting the Red River lead mines, since their establishment, the editors state: that the estimate of the amount produced in the last year, has more than equalled their calculations, and if we regard the difficulties under which the miners have at all times labored, and which have proved very detri-

mental to their interests, must be considered as of a highly satisfactory character. From the estimates to which we have referred, we gather the following facts:—In 1823 and 1824, the amount of mineral ore obtained at these mines was about, 200,000 pounds; in 1825, 672,000 pounds; 1826, 743,000 pounds; and in 1827, 5,080,000 pounds. Should no depreciation be experienced in the price of the article in the market, we think it may safely be calculated, that the increase during the ensuing year will be in a proportionate ratio to that of 1827. To avoid the possibility of such a result, it is in contemplation to ask of congress an increase of the tariff upon foreign lead, or at least a modification of it, so as to exclude its importation. It is not anticipated that this will raise the price, nor is it asked with that view; but only to secure our citizens against the introduction of the foreign article in such quantities as to glut the market.

With the advantages of permanent establishments, with increased facilities in working, and the abundant capital invested in them, it may reasonably be presumed, that a quantity amply sufficient for the consumption of the United States will be produced. The lands contiguous to the mines have already greatly increased in value; and there has accrued to the United States, for leases, during the last year, about 90,000 dollars. The general government, in consulting the interest of that class of the community engaged in this branch of trade, will, consequently, be mutually benefited.

NEW YORK. Treasurer's report.—It appears by the report of the state treasury, that the receipts for the year ending on the 30th of Nov. amounted to \$1,705,377 93. Of these receipts, the sum of \$293, 289 65, was for auction duties, all of which, except about \$1,000, as we understand, was collected in this city. For canal tolls, \$847,759 14; salt duty, \$130,656 54; for tax on incorporated companies, \$25,867 64. We made an estimate the other day, that the surplus revenue arising from tolls alone, would leave a balance of \$400,000, after paying the interest of the canal debt, to be applied to the reduction of the principal, or the construction of further public works, as the legislature might prefer. But the revenue arising from sales at auction, and the salt duties which are pledged to the canal fund, did not at the moment occur to us. The revenue from those two sources alone amounts to the sum of \$428,946 19; so that our revenue for the extinguishment of our debt, or the execution of roads and canals, and other public works, amounts to more than eight hundred thousand dollars per annum.

(Com. Ed.)

RELIGIOUS FEUDS. We observe, with great regret, certain proceedings in the society of Friends or Quakers, and of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which threaten the actual disunion of both of these respectable and valuable religious associations into two parts. We are not aware of the matters which are, respectively, in controversy—and, if we understood them, should not take any stand in favor or against either. It is out of our way—and we would rather launch our bark into any other than a religious tempest, for it is less discriminating, tolerant and just than any other. We hope, however, neither party to these unpleasant controversies may too rigidly draw the line between orthodoxy and religious liberty. There is a medium between despotism and anarchy, which has been found to answer well in civil affairs, and we know of no reason why "errors of opinion" may not as well be suffered in ecclesiastical as in civil concerns—"reason being left free to combat it;" a respect to the will of the majority, expressed according to the articles of the several associations, being always observed. At any rate, it is this principle only which can be sustained in these United States—in which no one has a right to think for another, except the latter be a slave, indeed.

Since writing the above we see it stated that that portion of the society of "Friends," who hold opinions with Elias Hicks, are now erecting a large building for public worship, on the north side of Cherry street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

THE LARGE BEE! at the state house,—says a Philadelphia paper, which reads forth its deep tones on election

days, was put up by the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania, some years before the revolution. It was the first bell rung when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and bears this remarkable inscription, "*proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to the people thereof.*"

It is very singular that such a motto should have been adopted at a time when the country was quietly reposing under the dominion of the British king; and the circumstance connected with the fact just stated is worthy of remembrance.

"HIGH PLAYING!" It is stated that £10,000 sterling, nearly \$45,000, have been offered to Mrs. Siddons and Charles Kemble, if they will proceed to the United States, and perform one year therein, beginning at Charleston and ending at Boston. Mrs. Siddons is sixty years old, and has long since retired from the stage, but remains in excellent health. The probability of an acceptance of this offer is not stated.

"EBONY AND TOPAZ." The following from the "Belgian Apollo," is one of the happiest explanations of this sort that we have met with:

A subscriber wishes us to give him some information as to the meaning of these two words. Two of our patrons absconded last week without leaving the change due us—they are EBONY—and we received three subscribers this week who paid in advance—they are TOPAZ.

NEW SOUTH WALES. From the year 1788, the period at which the English government began to form establishments of convicts in New South Wales, until 1821, they invested in that object 5,501,023*l.* sterling. It has been ascertained and calculated, that according to the old method of maintaining convicts in hulls of ships, and houses of correction, the expense would have amounted, during the same number of years, to 7,214,486*l.* sterling, by the first mode, and 7,900,221 by the second. The offenders transported in that period, and the troops necessary for their custody, including civil employments, form a total of 33,455 persons. The colonies of New South Wales are composed of five beautiful cities, many towns, and innumerable villages and hamlets, and a population of 40,000 individuals, scientific bodies, houses for education, churches, libraries, theatres, &c. The colony possesses 360,000 acres of cultivated land, 5,000 horses, 120,000 heads of black cattle, and 350,000 sheep. Commerce produces an annual exportation of £100,000 sterling.—But the most happy results of the change, are those which the convicts themselves experience, who return to the bosom of society, and become laborious, useful members of the community, and good heads of families.

CHERBOURG. The following account of the basins &c. at this famous port in France, is from a late English paper.

The works at Cherbourg were destroyed by the English in 1753. They were afterwards resumed, on a stupendous scale, by Louis XVI., and carried on till the revolution, when their progress was interrupted; since which they have been going on with great spirit, and two immense basins, building slips, and the docks connected with them, have been completed. The basins are excavated out of granite rocks; one is 50 feet deep, and the other 60 feet deep; the ships are launched into, and docked out of the smaller one, which will contain about 16 sail of the line. The larger basin is for the fleet, when ready for sea, in which 24 sail of the line can be moored with the greatest ease, by means of anchors inserted in the granite, and, when wanted, can be at sea in a few hours. The two basins communicate with each other, and with the harbor. The covers over the slips and docks are on a grand and magnificent scale; they are created on granite piers, with the roofs constructed on a most excellent principle, and executed in a very superior manner. They are respectively stated, each roof having a number of rows of lights, each row containing 27 windows. There are two three-decked ships, and two ships of 100 guns on two docks, building; they are considered of a most beautiful form, and are of very large dimensions. The length on their lower deck is 217 feet

and breadth 57 feet. There are likewise building, frigates of very large dimensions, and several very large steam boats.

Abo, in Finland, was almost completely destroyed by fire on the 4th Sept.—735 houses were reduced to ashes, besides all the chief public buildings, and the cathedral of St. Henry, which had stood 700 years, the university with 40,000 volumes, &c. &c. Of the 14,000 inhabitants which the city contained, 11,000 were deprived of their homes. The Russian government had made much exertion to soften this calamity, by allowances of money and provisions, &c.

RUSSIAN ARMY. A London paper says—The captain of a ship of war belonging to a northern state seeking to be a naval power, lately lying at Spithead, was deposed from his command the other day by his own crew. His offence was a too despotic use of his authority, in the exercise of which (*inter alia*) he had thought fit to masthead the surgeon, and cause the second surgeon to be publicly flogged on deck. The crew acted in a very systematic and resolute manner. They approached the captain in a body, and, respectfully taking off their hats, one of the number stepped forward and declared the will of the rest not to allow the brig to leave the harbor until the captain on board. After each sentence the spokesman made a pause, whilst the entire body repeated his words. The captain was obliged to quit, and, took the road to London, leaving the ship in command of the first lieutenant.

A REVOLUTIONARY. Among the petitions presented to the house of representatives on the 17th Dec. was one of John Blake, a revolutionary officer, who entered the service in April, 1775; who was in the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, East Chester, White Plains, Trenton, Saratoga, Stillwater, Stoney Point, besides, a score of skirmishes.

The following is an extract from the petition:

"When in the Jerseys, I captured several small detachments of refugees, which so irritated their commander, col Delaune, that he offered a reward of sixty guineas to any person who might bring me to him, dead or alive. General Washington, then at Crumpoud, in the state of New York, wrote me a letter to repair to his quarters. When I arrived, he says, 'friend Blake, I have a pleasant tour of duty for you, which is to take a detachment of men, and make col. Delaune, and his guard prisoners.—I have heard he has offered a bounty for you; therefore I give you this opportunity to retaliate.' Accordingly, the following night, I repaired to his quarters; but before I arrived I took two of his men who gave me the countersign, by which means I was enabled to take the sentinels without alarming the guard. I found the door bolted, and went to the window, where I saw several officers playing at cards, one of whom inquired *what was trumps?* I immediately answered, *Black Jack, of the fifth regiment!* At the same time ordering the window broken. The guard of 36 men and 6 officers were made prisoners, but the colonel was absent and escaped.

"I have at last attained to my 74th year, without receiving the compensation due for my services, and have lately had the misfortune of having one of my arms broken; yet I am, under the necessity, even debilitated and disabled as I am, of laboring to support life. But soon will the vital spark expire, and free my country from my pressing importunities. Shall congress be reproached with partiality? Why, then, do some, who served only nine months, receive their pensions as many years, whilst others, because they have, by persevering industry, obtained a scanty pittance, are remanded from their country's generosity? I sincerely hope that, while she so liberally rewards meritorious foreigners, who entered the service at the eleventh hour she will not be unmindful of the free-born sons of America, who bore the heat and burthen of the day. My countrymen, I reckon upon your justice and generosity.

The petition was referred to the committee on petitions.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS. From the National Intelligencer—addressed to the editors:

Gentlemen: In conversing with some gentlemen, I have been quite surprised that they did not more correctly understand the ground of the claim of the officers of the revolutionary army, which is now before congress. They plead the *faith* of government, as solemnly pledged to give *half pay to them for life*. The soldiers had no such promise. When they enlisted, they had large bounties in specie, or provisions for their families, besides the pay of the continent. But officers had no such bounty; and their depreciated wages did not find them even in clothes. The officers suffered more by depreciation, than any others, whether soldiers or citizens. But for this they ask no relief. They plead an express promise of congress. The five years pay they received was not a fair and reasonable equivalent: for it was depreciated eighty-five per cent. when they received it. In fact, they never acknowledged it to be an equivalent, and it never was such.

It seems to me, then, that there is a debt justly due to the surviving officers, that cannot be warded off of sight. It is one "rather of justice than gratitude." It is a *peculiar* debt. And the sooner provision is made to discharge it, the sooner will the nation be exonerated from an obligation, which it took upon itself in the day of danger; and the full benefit of which it has received in the blessings of liberty, which it enjoys through the agency and sufferings of these worthy veterans.

If the subject were submitted to the people, even without a plea, it is confidently believed that a very large majority would decide in favor of these aged patriots. For all their toils and sufferings in defence of freedom and independence, they have received less, far less, than any others who aided in the glorious work. They retired from the army, at the close of eight years' service, without their wages for immediate use, or any bounty, or gratuity, to enable them to engage in business. The paper of government they received for many years of suffering and action, did not support them a *single year*. Have they not, then, a strong claim upon the gratitude of the country? Nay, have they not a just claim for a reward of services, costly to themselves, and auspicious to the nation!

PHENOMENA. A letter from Fort Brady, Saut Ste. Marie, dated Oct. 23, published in the Detroit Gazette, says—"Since I wrote to you last, one incident worthy a passing remark, broke in upon the monotony of the post. A sentinel, while walking post in the position of 'support arms,' on a platform over one of the gates of the fort, received an electrical discharge from a flying battery, which melted the point of his bayonet, benumbed the left half of his body, rent the pocket in which he was in contact in its descent to the earth, and left the man an apparent corpse. Effort at resuscitation were timely adopted, and he returned to life amidst exclaiming agonies."

The "Aurora Borealis," whose appearance south of this has excited so much remark during the season, has exhibited itself to us with more than common splendor. On the 29th of August we saw it in the form of an arch, from which broad streaks of pale cyanescient light darted toward the zenith. In the month of September, it appeared again in the same form. On the 6th of October, a rare variety of this inexplicable phenomenon graced the horizon of Ste. Marie. Its transient, but splendid period of irradiation commenced at 7 o'clock in the evening, the moon being about 20 degrees above the sensible horizon and near the full; the clouds of a variable stratus form the wind strong from the northwest, and the thermometer at forty-five degrees Fahrenheit.

"A faint orange column first arose from the east; to which succeeded a luminous arch, brilliant, defined at the base, and whose center was a little east of north. In a few minutes the eastern foot of the Aurora became reflected upon itself, like the mass upon of a water, and moved along the chord of a seven arch for a few degrees, to the left, increasing in splendor and richness of color, till it acquired a deep orange tinge at the base, advancing to a yellowish green at the top of the rays, which darted upward from the reflections, then broke into a thousand shapes, and danced in all directions."

LONDON WATER WORKS. The New River works at Islington "discharge every 24 hours 214,000 hogheads of 63 gallons each." This exceeds the rate of 8,916 hogheads per hour, or 135 hogheads per minute.

LONDON NEWS PAPERS. The London Literary Gazette says, "A twenty-fourth share of the London Courier was lately sold, to our knowledge, for five thousand guineas. The whole of the Morning Chronicle was sold for £40,000, about one third of the value of the Courier. The purchaser of the share alluded to, has upwards of ten per cent. for his money."

CHILI. Hernan Allen, esq. late U. S. minister at Chile, and his lady, arrived at New York on the 27th inst. after a voyage of 125 days from Chile and 57 from Rio. The Chilians celebrated the anniversary of their independence on the 18th December. Considerable excitement had been caused at Rio in consequence of a misunderstanding between the emperor and Mr. Gordon, the British minister.

It appears that the latter was residing in a splendid mansion at Bota Yogo, (about a mile and a half from the town), which the emperor took a fancy to and purchased it. He accordingly gave Mr. G. notice that he must remove; to which he replied he would not, unless by compulsion, and in that case, he should demand his passports and repair on board the Georges 53, then lying in the harbor. A personal interview had, as was said, taken place between them, at which much acrimony and harsh language was used.

A serious difficulty had occurred at Valparaiso between the government and the British officers on that station, growing out of a disturbance which took place at the theatre, between an English officer and a citizen of Valparaiso. It appears that a quarrel arose between them, in the course of which the officer struck the Citizen, when the soldiers were immediately called in.—One of them advanced towards the officer and attacked him with his bayonet; the latter immediately drew a pistol from his pocket and shot the soldier dead on the spot. This led to the immediate arrest of all the British officers then in the house, who were forthwith conducted to prison.

The next morning, Sir John Sinclair, the British admiral, and Mr. Nugent, the consul general, applied to the governor for the release of the officers, but in consequence of some delay in giving them up, the numbers attached to the squadron then in port, amounting to several hundred, were twice landed, and appearances were for the moment quite threatening. The officers were, however, eventually released, when the one who killed the soldier was given up by the Br. admiral to the civil authorities of Valparaiso for trial, and the whole affair was under investigation at the last accounts. We learn that great excitement was produced; at one time, a general massacre of the foreign residents was anticipated.

[N. J. paper.]

FROM KEY WEST. Dec. 26, 1827—addressed to the editors of the Baltimore American:

Captain Hopner of the Mexican schooner of war *Molestad*, from a cruise on the coast of Spain, sailed from here on the 24th for Vera Cruz, with her cargo, a Coffer filled with Spanish oil and olives. Two more prizes daily expected for orders, will touch here and proceed for Vera Cruz.

His B. majesty's schooner *Nimble*, (capt. Holahan), boarded the schooner *Lapwing*, Kennis, of your port, from Norfolk for New Orleans, at the Double-headed Shot Keys, on the 19th inst. at all well. She at the same time fired two shots at the *Incendio* 1690, but could not overtake her. Next day she fell in with the Spanish schooner, the big *Guerrero*, of 18 guns and many men, and chased her on shore on Cayovert reef, where both vessels struck at 5 o'clock in the evening. The *Guerrero* blew in a moment, and lost all her masts. The crew of five hundred and sixty-six men and her large crew, were scattered beyond description. The English schooner being on shore, and unable to govern her passengers, was obliged to witness the escape of a large part of them. The female slaves were first placed on board the wrecking schooner *Thoro*, belonging to Bunch and Doney of this port, in number 250, and about 20 of the

Spanish crew having taken forcible possession, carried her to Santa Cruz, in the island of Cuba, where they were landed, and the *Thorn* permitted to depart. She arrived here on the 24th inst. They placed also 146 slaves on board the American smack *Florida*, and carried her also by force to Santa Cruz, and the smack also returned here on the 24th instant. The British schooner succeeded in securing 122 slaves,—(1 since dead), and brought them here in the sloop *Surpize* where they are seized by the collector. The armament and sails, and a few packages of dry goods from the *Guerrero*, will be sold here in a few days. The *Nimble* lost her false keel and rudder, but is perfectly tight. She threw over her guns and shot, then floated off, and substituting the *Guerrero's* rudder for her own, came in here on the 24th where she still is, settling the claims for salvage, about which there seems some difficulty.

We have no American, nor Mexican men of war in port, nor any property from wrecks, which are now quite out of fashion. The English ship *James Mitchell*, (now the American ship *Florida*), capt. Chard, is afloat, and cleared for New Orleans, to sail in a few days. She has cost her purchasers, P. C. Greene & Co. about \$7,000 and is worth, with all her disadvantages of papers, about \$18,000.

Key West continues healthy, but we are dull as idleness can make us.

[Key West, if not placed under better regulations than it has heretofore been, had better be shovelled into the sea. We fear that it will prove an unprofitable and vexatious part of the territory of the United States.]

AN ATHEIST. The testimony of a man of atheistical principles, was lately rejected by the superior court of Connecticut. The judge, (Dagget), said, "he would not sit and hear a witness professing to testify under the sanction of an appeal to the searcher of hearts, when the very existence of such a being was denied by the witness."

[If there really is such a thing as an atheist, we hold it right that his testimony should be rejected, as would that of a person notoriously insane.]

CAPE FEAR BANK. The notes of this institution are in very bad credit. It is reported that it has been sued for 2 or 300,000 by the branch of the bank of the U. S. at Fayetteville, on which judgment will be obtained in May next. This is as it should be. Banks must be pressed as they press those who owe them—protested as they protest—sued as they sue; else, instead of being subservient to the public convenience, they will grow into gambling rag-shops. We know of no reason why banks, honestly established and decently managed, should not cheerfully pay their debts, or cease to do business.

AMSTERDAM. The mortality at Amsterdam has been unusually great since the commencement of the present year. In the six days preceding the 20th of October, 153 persons died; the number of births during the same period were only 114. From Jan. 1, to Oct. 20, there were 5,592 births, and 6,372 deaths; excess of deaths over births, 840. The difference is the more remarkable, as almost every where on the continent the population is on the increase.

ANOTHER MURDER. The mother of several children, has participated in the murder of their father and her husband, in Virginia, for the gratification of her lust. This is the third or fourth case of the kind that we have heard of within a few months.

DELANCHOLY EVENTS. The daughter of Henry Eckford, esq. of New York, being confined to her bed by sickness, her sister sat up with her during the night in the character of nurse; while sitting before the fire, she unfortunately fell a sleep, and a spark falling on her muslin dress, she was immediately enveloped in flames, and so badly burned that she expired in a few hours. Her sister was so much indisposed as to be unable to afford any assistance, and although the family was alarmed as soon as possible, their aid came too late. Her brother, who

came to her relief, was also seriously burnt in the attempt to extinguish the flames.

A house in Ithaca, New York, occupied by Mr. John Welling, was burned down lately, and three of his children perished in the flames, and a fourth so badly burned that it expired the next morning. The parents were absent on a visit, leaving their house, as we understand, fastened up. On their return, their attention was attracted by the light of their own dwelling in flames—the father rushed forward, entered his dwelling through a window, but was able to rescue but one of his children alive, to tell of the heart rendering cries of the remainder, and then expire.

On Tuesday week the house of Mr. William Sharp, of Scipio, N. Y. was burnt down, and two sons of Mr. S. burnt to death.

A fire broke out at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 19th ult. that destroyed about 50 houses, including thirty stores, valued, with the goods in them, at from 100,000 to 130,000 dollars. The fire was supposed to have been caused by accident.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. The "Ohio State Journal," published at Columbus, the seat of the government of the state, gives the names of the members of the senate and house of representatives, with their political designation, the recapitulation of which is as follows:

	For the administration	For gen. Jackson
Senate	22	13
House of rep.	44	28
	66	41

Two members, one in each house, are said to be "on the fence." A very significant term, but one that we have met with for the first time, we believe.

At a convention held at Portland, Maine, it was unanimously agreed to support Mr. Adams for president, and Mr. Rush, for vice president; and the convention declared their entire disbelief of the charges preferred against Mr. Clay, and their disapprobation of the pertinacity with which they are persisted in, notwithstanding their repeated disproof. More than a thousand persons are said to have been present.

A letter dated New Orleans 8th Jan. and published in the National Gazette, says—"I open this to-day—our house of representatives and senate met yesterday, with an overwhelming majority for Adams; thirteen to four in the senate. The legislature appointed a committee to attend the general—6 Adams men to 2 Jackson. The senate, 3 Adams; house of representatives, 3 Adams and 2 Jackson."

CREEK INDIANS. From the *National Intelligencer*. The controversy between Georgia and the Creek Indians is, at length, amicably and finally terminated. The Georgia Telegraph informs us that a full council of the Creek nation of Indians assembled at their council ground on Monday, the 31st ult. and continued for several days.—At this council, the treaty made by col. McKenney with the chiefs, for the purchase of their remaining strip of land in the boundaries of Georgia, was laid before them by the agent, and received their full assent. The government is to pay them 47,491 dollars—being 5,000 dollars more than mentioned by colonel McKenney, in his letter to the secretary of war.

The same paper of a succeeding day, adds—

In regard to the difference between the price stated by col. McKenney, in his letter to the secretary of war, to have been given to the Creek Indians, in the recent treaty concluded by him with that people (to wit: 5000 dollars) and that which was stipulated at the ratification of the treaty at their council, we are authorized to say, that it was added at the council, it being usual to make presents on such occasions, and was, in pursuance of instructions left by him, under the anticipated belief that they would look for something. We are informed, that the price stipulated is about 150,000 dollars less than had been heretofore offered them; but that this saving to the government may not be put down to a grinding policy in the negotiation, we understand that, whilst it saved that much to the nation, it took the Creeks, with whom he negotiated, without the operation of their own laws.

*Forty-one slaves are missing; some or all of them probably drowned.

which make it death to sell land, except by consent of the nation in full council. It was assumed by col. McK. that this was no new act of cession, but simply carrying into effect the spirit and understanding of the treaty of Washington; but, to make this clear, it was insisted that the same price, and according to quantity, should be required for it. This basis was accepted; and less money and safety preferred by the Indians, to a larger sum and danger.

PLATINA. A large mass of platina has been recently discovered in the Ural mines, weighing about ten pounds; hitherto this metal has been found only in very small parcels. It is said that certain mineralogists had previously ventured to predict, that Platina would, at some future period, be found in the greatest abundance, because it might be even more useful than iron; and the most useful metals are the most abundant. This is the first instance in which facts have offered even the slightest testimony in favor of such a presumption.

ARRIVALS. The number of vessels which arrived in the ports of Cuba in 1826, was 1,659. Of these no less than 1,106 were from the United States. Of the latter, 720 entered at Havana, 209 at Matanzas, 98 at Santiago, 55 at Trinidad, 14 at Principe, 9 at Baracoa, and at Manzanillo, the only remaining port, there were no American arrivals. There were but 158 English vessels, and 188 Spanish. The most numerous after these were French, of which there were 83.

FREE BORN ENGLISHMEN! The pauper system in England, has lately been made the pretext for a most disgraceful scene; we allude to the public sale of peasants by their rich neighbors, on no other grounds, than that the wages of the former were insufficient to support life.—After this it is to be hoped that the British reviewers, will no longer sneer at the nature of some of the advertisements, which appear in our southern papers.

“On Tuesday last, at a village 10 miles from the metropolis, a vestry was called of the inhabitants of the parish to let the labor of the able poor to the highest bidder; the clergymen, church wardens and several respectable housekeepers, were present, and protested against it, but their intentions were entirely frustrated by the overwhelming votes of the farmers and land holders, who carried their point with triumph, and the poor men were actually sold one by one to the highest bidder, like cattle in the market, or slaves in the West Indies. They were sold to the farmers from 5s. 6d. to 8s. per week, strong able and industrious men, some with large families, and who had been in comfortable circumstances, but are now out of employ, the land being nearly all laid down for meadow. This sum the purchasers are well aware is insufficient to maintain them, consequently an additional sum is to be made up out of the poor-rates, and the householder therefore compelled to pay for the farmer's labor, and the industrious who are too noble to ask for parish relief, are thereby compelled to be paupers. If this system be tolerated and acted upon more generally, what will be the result? No farmer will pay 12s if on this system he can have the same man for 6s. and then send him to the parish for the other 6s. I shall be extremely happy to receive the opinion of some one or more of your able correspondents, for it is a matter of great moment, and I trust will soon draw the attention of the legislature, before ruin and starvation has broken the once noble spirit of our English peasantry.”

[London Morning Chronicle.]

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH.

Tallahassee, Dec 23rd. 1827.

Sir,—I have recently seen in the Baltimore Patriot of the 15th ult. an article under the head of “general Jackson and commodore Decatur,” which I have read with no ordinary degree of surprise. It is much to be regretted that the ingenuity of its author had not been directed by a more strict regard to truth, and a higher respect for individual feelings and reputation.

The following extract from the article referred to, enables me to pronounce it an unqualified tissue of

falsehood and misrepresentation. “The last day of the session, the senate had an evening sitting for the purpose of receiving messages from the president. On this occasion, the commodore conducted Mrs. Decatur to the capitol, to witness the ceremony of the adjournment of the senate. As they passed through a small anti-room to the door of the senate chamber, about nine o'clock at night, they saw, with surprise gen. Jackson with his two aid-de-camps walking backwards and forwards appearing under the influence of great excitement. So soon as he conducted Mrs. Decatur to a seat in the lobby, he returned and asked one of the aids whether or not it was true that gen. Jackson intended to attack Mr. Eppes in the senate chamber. The reply was such is the general's intention, and such is the object of his visit to the capitol at this hour. He added, further, that it was altogether impossible for any one, to alter his determination.”

I had the honor to be one of the two aid de-camps of gen. Jackson above alluded to; the other capt. Richard J. Easter is unfortunately no more, or I am confident he would unite with me most cordially in this statement.

I accompanied gen. Jackson to Washington city in the year 1819, during the memorable *Seminole debate*. I usually attended him wherever he went; and to the best of my recollection, and belief, he was not in the senate chamber or in the anti-room of the senate at any time during his visit. I remember frequently to have heard him invited by the members to visit the senate while in session, and always heard him decline doing so, from motives of delicacy as his official conduct was at that time a subject of investigation before that body. On the last evening of the session of the senate, I remember distinctly that I was not in the anti-room of the senate, and am equally confident that gen. Jackson was not there.

While at Washington I witnessed, with the highest gratification, many interviews between gen. Jackson and com. Decatur. The cordiality of feeling, and the respectful deportment of those gentlemen towards each other was such as might have been expected from the chivalry and generosity of their dispositions, and little did I anticipate, on those occasions, that when the tomb should have covered one of those distinguished patriots, that his respectful and friendly language would be misrepresented, to sully the fame of his surviving friend.

Those who know gen. Jackson, can never give the least credit to this ridiculous tale. He has often yielded to the persuasions and entreaties of his friends, but when, in the whole course of his eventful life, was he ever driven from his fixed determination by threats and menaces? all will answer, never! It is somewhat unfortunate for the author of this strange story, that he should have remained silent until after the death of the lamented Decatur. This circumstance alone, must create the most unfavourable opinion of his veracity; and what man of common understanding can believe, for a moment, that an angry controversy could have taken place between gen. Jackson and com. Decatur, in the anti-chamber of the senate, without its being immediately known to the public: and yet I, as the aid-de-camp of gen. Jackson, though said to have been present on the occasion, never heard of the occurrence, until informed of it through the medium of the newspapers.

I have thought it equally due to gen. Jackson and the public, to make this statement, which you can use in any manner you may think proper.

R. K. CALL.

Washington city, Dec. 7th, 1827.

Sir.—Your letter of the 19th ult. covering the Lexington Virginia Intelligencer of that date, has

been duly received, and in answer to the enquiries you put to me, I have to state that the article to which you invite my attention, is substantially, not verbally, correct, so far as it represents me as saying that I was informed by Mr. Clay in the forepart of December, 1824, that he intended to vote for Mr. Adams. There is no mistake in the date, as a visit which I made to your part of Virginia about that time enables me to fix it with certainty. I left Washington, on that visit, about the 15th of December, and had received the information of Mr. Clay before I sat out, and told it, while absent, in the family of my father in law, col. M. Dowell, of your county. But the inference so much insisted upon, that I must have told the same thing to Mr. Eaton and other of his political friends, is wholly erroneous; for having no authority from Mr. Clay to promulgate his intentions, I only spoke of them in the bosom of a private family at two hundred miles distant from Washington. Since that period, and especially during the present summer, I have on several occasions, and sometimes in the presence of political opponents, when the course of conversation led me to it, mentioned what I knew of Mr. Clay's early intention to vote for Mr. Adams; and in this way I came to speak of it again, some two or three weeks since, in the house of my father in law, where I had first spoke of it near three years ago, and whence, with some additions and variations, without the privity of any one present at the conversation, it has crept into the paper which you have sent me. No one ever asked my leave to publish what I said; if any one had, the authors of the publication on in the Lexington paper might have been spared an office which must have been inexpressibly painful to their honorable feelings, as I should not have refused to the administration any testimony in my favor to give, notwithstanding the character of the war which the great body of their forces are carrying on against me.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

WHEREAS, the trustees of the Washington Monument Association, have passed the following vote:—(At a meeting of the trustees of the Washington Monument Association, held at the hall consecrated to the memory of the father of his country, on Monday the 26th of November, 1827.

“Whereas, the hall erected by permission of the legislature in Massachusetts, in the rear of the state house, for the reception of the statue of Washington has been completed, at the expense of the trustees aforesaid;—

Resolved—That the trustees of said association, by virtue of the power vested in them, do confer, and entrust as well the said edifice erected at their expense, as the noble statue, the work of the first artist in Europe, to the care and protection of the government of the state of Massachusetts, for the use and benefit of the people of said state, to all future generations, with the following provisions:—That the said hall shall never be appropriated to any other use, or the exhibition of any other monument, or work of art, than the statue of Washington. And that in case the edifice, of which the hall of Washington forms a part, shall at any future time, cease to be used for the purposes to which it is now devoted, the trustees of the Washington Monument Association, or their successors, or in failure of them, the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, for the time being, shall have a right to take possession of the statue of Washington and its pedestal, and to remove the same to any other situation within the city of Boston, which they may deem expedient.”

Therefore resolved, That the legislature of this commonwealth accepts the statue of Washington, upon the terms and conditions on which it is offered by the trustees of the Washington Monument Association; and entertains a just sense of the patriotic feeling of those individuals who have done honor to the state, by placing in it a statue of the man whose life was among the greatest

of his country's blessings, and whose fame is her proudest inheritance.

In senate, Jan. 4, 1828.
Read and passed—sent down for concurrence.

JNO. MILLS, *President of*.
In the house of representatives, Jan. 8, 1828.
Read and concurred.

WM. C. JARVIS, *Speaker*.
Jan. 9th, 1828.
Approved

LEVI LINCOLN.
A true copy. Attest,
EDWARD D. BANOS, *Sec'y of the commonwealth*.

FINANCES OF MARYLAND.

Brief abstract of the report of the committee of claims of the house of delegates, shewing the receipts and expenditures of the state of Maryland, for the year ending 1st Dec. 1827.

Receipts. Dividends on bank stocks \$28,663 34; direct taxes 16,912 25; interest on U. S. 3 per cent. stock held by the state 10,053 08; escheats, &c. 3,308 4; licenses to retail spirituous liquors 7,300 54; do. to retail dry goods 5,026 71; loans 68,000; marriage licenses 7,743 08; ordinary licenses 18,951 63; state lotteries 26,249 36; state inspection of tobacco at Baltimore 39,977 77; tax on plantiffs 2,160 62; eastern shore treasury 18,104 49; with many other items not more than 2,000 dollars, and in the whole amounting to \$266,416 42.

Payments. Chancery records \$17,983 24; Chesapeake and Delaware canal 80,000; civil officers 12,423 37; executive contingencies 2,562 06; judiciary 38,559 97; legislature 48,754 84; militia 3,208 67; miscellaneous 17,326 61; penitentiary; salary to officers, and materials for the addition thereto 20,784 05; pensions, (revolutionary), 15,595 55; public buildings 3,016 68; state tobacco inspection at Baltimore 8,797 90; state warehouses 41,924 38; Washington monument 13,582 43; with several other items less than 2,000 dollars—the whole amounting to \$293,409 31. But on account of the balance of last year there remained in the treasury \$76,291 39, subject, however to the payment of various appropriations amounting to 82,679 42, and shewing a deficit of \$6,388 42.

MEXICO.

Strong excitement prevails in Mexico against the European Spaniards. The “Correo” of the 28th November, observes, that, as a proof of the public opinion upon this subject, the states of Guanajuato, and Oajaca, have passed acts for their expulsion. The legislature of Queretaro has assembled, for the purpose of passing a similar law; and that of Puebla, it was believed, would soon be called together for the same object. Tamaulipas, and Coahuila Tejas, besides passing laws of expulsion, have urged the congress of the union to adopt like measures. Jalisco, Mexico, and Michoacan, have enacted the expulsion of Spaniards from their territories.

So determined is public opinion upon this matter, that, wherever the legislature have, “under the dominion of the *Escobeses*,” resisted the public will, the people have risen en masse, and compelled their legislators to pass decrees expelling Spaniards from their territory; and, after accomplishing this object, they have quietly dispersed. This occurred first in Valladolid—next in Oajaca—and lastly, in Vera Cruz, the congress of which, notoriously known to have been long under Spanish influence, has enacted more rigorous measures for the expulsion of those with whom they had, until recently, condescended, than that of any other state.

The general congress has taken into consideration propositions of a similar nature. In the senate, the projected law was referred to a committee, there being only eight dissenting voices. In the house of representatives, the law proposed, signed by 31 members, (a majority of the whole house), was immediately referred to the committee of public safety, the rules of the house being dispensed with. This plan, which, it appears, will be adopted, is as follows, viz:

Art. 1. All Spaniards, who, in conformity with the capitulations made during the war of independence, ought to have left the territory of the republic, shall now leave it within the term which the government may fix.

December 8th, 1827.

Art. 2. Those, notwithstanding their capitulations, may depart, or may remain, who, 1stly, are married with Mexicans; 2dly, who have children here that are not Spanish; 3dly, widowers who have children that are not Spanish; 4thly, who are sixty years of age; 5thly, who suffer from any durable physical impediment; 6thly, those who by their capitulations, may remain in the republic.

Art. 3. All Spaniards, who, since the declaration of independence, have entered secretly, or unlawfully, shall leave the territory of the republic within the term which the government may fix.

Art. 4. In like manner, those shall depart, within the term the government may designate, who have entered since the same period, with passports, provided they have not obtained letters of naturalization or citizenship.

Art. 5. Also, the Spanish clergy, who are not comprised in the 4th and 5th exceptions of the second article.

Art. 6. Spaniards of every class, who are notoriously disaffected towards independence, and the established system of government, shall depart from the territory of the republic within the term which the government may designate, carrying with them their effects, paying the established exportation duties.

Art. 7. Those Spaniards shall be considered notoriously disaffected to independence, and the existing form of government, who, 1stly, have returned to the republic, after having emigrated at the time of the establishment of independence, or of the adoption of the federal republican form of government; 2dly, who may be regarded as suspicious, on account of services done to the Spanish government, contrary to the independence of the nation; and those who, although positively decided in its favor, have obstinately propagated sentiments in favor of a constitutional, monarchical system, and of inviting to the throne any foreign prince; 3dly, those who have been expelled from any of the states, by virtue of laws passed by their respective legislatures.

Art. 8. The governors of the states shall determine the qualifications to which the preceding article refers, respecting Spaniards that are subjects of the states; the general government, notwithstanding, having power to judge of them in regard to such as inhabit any part of the republic. When the governors shall have qualified any Spaniard as notoriously disaffected, the government shall order him to leave the federation within the term fixed upon for that purpose.

Art. 9. The transportation of the Spanish clergy who may leave the territory, shall be paid out of the funds of their order.

Art. 10. To such of the capitulated as receive no pay from holding a civil or military office, the government shall order to be given, out of the public fund, what it may deem just for their removal from the territory of the federation.

Art. 11. The expenses of civil and military officers shall be paid at the cost of the federation, to the place which the government may designate; and, moreover, one year's pay shall be given them at the time of their embarkation.

Art. 12. To the Spanish ecclesiastics in employment shall be given, at the time of their embarkation, the sum which the government may determine, corresponding to one year's income, and, also, the expenses of transportation.

Art. 13. All Spaniards expelled in virtue of this law, shall have power to return to the republic, and enjoy their offices, after Spain has recognized its independence.

Art. 14. The discretionary powers which this law embraces, shall be understood as granted for six months only, counting from the publication of it.

Art. 15. After the publication of this law, all the movements which have been made, with the view of expelling the Spaniards, shall be consigned to oblivion, so that, on this account alone, none of those who have been the authors of them, or who have co-operated in their execution, shall be molested, saving always the rights of mediation.

(Signed by 31 deputies.)

Monday, Nov. 23, 1827.

The committee of public safety reported on the 5th, in favor of the adoption of the proposed law, with some modifications. The report, after a long and warm discussion, was accepted by a vote of 41 to 15. On the 7th, a vote of 43 to 15, approved the first article, which, as modified, declares that "Spaniards who capitulated, what ever be the terms of their capitulation, and other Spaniards mentioned in the 16th article of the treaty of Cordova, shall leave the territory of the republic within the term the government may fix, not exceeding six months."

The fate of the Spaniards who remain in Mexico may now be regarded as certain; and we are not surprised at the indignation Mexicans feel towards them. Three centuries of harsh domination, and years of an angry and sanguinary war, afford reason quite sufficient for the prevalence of such a feeling, and this has been greatly heightened by recent events. The political part acted for some time past, by the Europeans uniting themselves with the monarchical party; their ill-concealed elation at being governed by Creoles, whom they have always considered their inferiors; their happily detected conspiracies to change the existing form of government, thus abusing the hospitality they enjoyed, and breaking the compacts which permitted them to remain in the republic—all these facts have conspired to draw upon them the merited execration of the Mexicans. *Qui trans mare currit, celum, non arduum, instans*, can apply to no people with so much truth as to the Spanish. It is, therefore, advisable that they should leave these American shores, where their restless, domineering spirit makes them dangerous to liberty.

LIBERIA.

The following interesting letter from the secretary of the American colonization society, to Joel Early, esq. of Georgia, we copy from the December No. of the "African Repository," a monthly Journal, published under the authority of the board of managers at the city of Washington. The letter contains a body of interesting information, which will be acceptable to the friends of the society, and useful to many who are now prejudiced against it, from an ignorance of its principles and its progress. We respectfully recommend it to the perusal of all who are opposed, or indifferent to, the success of a scheme which we sincerely believe to be sanctioned by enlightened patriotism, no less than true philanthropy, and pregnant with results alike beneficial to our country, and honorable to its benevolence:

OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }
Washington, Dec. 3, 1827. }

Dear Sir: I acknowledge, with gratitude, the receipt of your favor of the 6th of November; and in considering the various interesting inquiries which you are pleased to propose, it has been suggested that it might not be inexpedient to touch, in reply, on some other topics connected with the design of our institution, and upon which information has been requested by several distinguished individuals in your section of the country.

We congratulate ourselves and our friends throughout the union, upon the remarkable success which has attended the operations of this society, whether we regard its evidences of this success, the condition and prospects of the African colony, or the very extensive and increasing approbation and aid afforded to our cause by the American public. Eleven years have not yet elapsed since the origin of the society. Unexceptionable as was its purpose, adapted to conciliate the citizens both of the south and the north, it met, at its commencement, the views of neither. By the people of the south it was too generally regarded as disguised in character, and dangerous in tendency, seeking to effect a speedy and general emancipation; while those of the north had but little confidence in its benevolence, and thought it designed rather to perpetuate than remove the system of slavery. Among both parties, there was little faith in the practicability of our plan as in its utility. But time and Providence have enabled us to do that which no mere arguments could have effected. The question, whether any thing could be done in this enterprise, was left to be discussed by the sceptical and the hostile; while the society went forward to its execution. We have been permitted to exhibit proofs that the spirituousness of the

South, and the objections of the north, were equally groundless, and that the scheme we propose is neither impracticable nor useless, but one which commends itself to every patriot and Christian in the country. The prejudices against our plan are evidently losing their power, and giving place to a conviction which must finally become universal—that it is better adapted than any other relating to our coloured population, to unite the human and charitable efforts of every part of the union.

The specific object, to which the operations and funds of the society are devoted, I need hardly say, is to transfer, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States to the coast of Africa, and assist them there in founding the institutions of a free, civilized, and Christian people. By the execution of this scheme, we expect to relieve our country from a great evil; improve the condition of those whom we remove; and, by introducing into Africa, knowledge, industry and religion, contribute to the suppression of the slave trade, and ultimately to the instruction and civilization of the African tribes. And if the colony should exert a silent and persuasive influence to voluntary emancipation; and many a proprietor of slaves should become disposed to avail himself of the opportunity presented by it, of conferring freedom upon his slaves, under circumstances which might render it in no wise detrimental to the public welfare, and of inestimable value to them: this, without constituting an objection, must enhance the importance of the society, and give new interest to the colony of Liberia.

I trust you will consider the facts, which make up the history of our African colony, as well sustaining my assertion, that our plan has already been proved to be neither inexpedient nor impracticable. It need occasion no surprise, that a society which was at its commencement so few in numbers and scanty in resources, especially considering the difficulties which were inevitable in the prosecution of its work, should be slow in its operation, and that several years should elapse before the actual establishment of a colony on the African coast. The territory of Liberia was purchased in Dec. 1821, and the first settlement made upon Cape Montserado, in January, 1822. In less than six years, this colony, although exposed for a considerable portion of the period to severe sufferings and a perilous conflict with the combined forces of the natives, has become a flourishing community of one thousand persons; moral, and even religious in its character: well arranged and regular in the affairs of its government; enjoying, to a considerable degree, the means of education and Christian instruction; at peace with the natives and acquiring over them an extensive and most salutary influence—a community enriching itself by a prosperous trade, as shown in the fact that many individuals have, in the course of five years, acquired each a property of from four to ten thousand dollars—a community, in fine, which has brought under its partial jurisdiction an extent of 150 miles of coast, and excluded, at least for the present, from this whole line, the slave trade.

This success has rendered many, once indifferent, interested in our cause, and excited in our behalf a spirit of zeal and liberality, from which we may expect the most important results. Eight auxiliary state societies, with numerous subordinate associations, have been established for the support of our institution: the legislatures of nine states have expressed it as their opinion, that our object is entitled to national patronage, and those of two, (Maryland and Virginia,) have aided it by pecuniary appropriations. The spirit of emigration among the free people of color is rapidly increasing, so that our resources, though greatly augmented, are inadequate to the transportation of all who seek for passage.

I now proceed to reply concisely to your several inquiries, which may seem, perhaps, to have been partially answered in the course of the preceding remarks.

1st. "Is the expense of travelling to the place of embarkation, and the expense of the passage across the Atlantic, defrayed by the society, for such free colored persons as may desire to settle in the colony?"

In all cases of necessity, it is. Many individuals have, however, defrayed their own expenses to the place of embarkation; and in other instances, the sum requisite has been contributed by their friends. Where slaves

have been emancipated, that they might be colonized, their removal to the port of embarkation has been at the expense of their former proprietor.

2d. "On their arrival in the colony, what provision is made for their settlement and subsistence—for what length of time, and through what means?"

Emigrants, immediately on their arrival, are admitted into buildings erected for their temporary accommodation, and derive their support from the public stores until able to maintain themselves. This term has varied in different cases, according to the various degrees of health, industry, and enterprise, from four, to six and twelve months. Some, who take with them a small property, may require no assistance. Indeed, such are, at present, the demand and price for labor, that, until emigration shall be much increased, no able-bodied and industrious person can need support from the society, unless when debilitated by sickness. The price of labor in the colony has been \$2 a day, for mechanics, and from 75 cents to \$1 25, for common laborers.

3d. "Do the colonists labor for the common benefit, for an indefinite time, or for a limited time, or not at all?—so, but each one for his exclusive benefit?" &c.

The original rule established by the society on this subject, was, that those who were deriving a subsistence from the public stores, should, while thus supported, in health, labor two days a week for the public benefit. This regulation, while the colony was struggling for existence, and there seemed to be little distinction between public and private labor, was found to answer the purpose for which it was intended, but subsequently a new arrangement was judged indispensable, and the following is the present law of the colony, on this subject.

1st. "All invalids, not twelve months in the colony, and such others as must otherwise suffer, to receive rations, if they have not resources of their own."

2d. "Emigrants are not to be taxed with public labor, in the consideration of any benefit or provision to be derived from the society, in the first six months of their residence; but at the end of this term they are to pay for all they receive."

3d. "Provisions, stuffs, shoes, clothing and tobacco, are to be held on sale; but only for the present consumption of the buyers: for which all sorts of labor will be taken, a preference to be given to such laborers and mechanics as are less than eighteen months in the colony."

4th. "Is there individual appropriation of lands."

To this I reply in the affirmative. Every adult emigrant receives, on his arrival in the colony, a building lot in one of the settlements, with five acres of plantation land, (if married) two for his wife, and one for each of his children; provided that no single family shall receive, in all, more than ten acres. To secure a title in fee simple to this land, every occupant is obliged to build within two years a comfortable house, and clear and put under cultivation two acres of his land. The mechanic is expected only to erect a substantial house on his town lot. Considering the low price of land, every one may, by industry and economy, find the means of enlarging his plantation, if he desires it. Comfortable provision is also made for minors and single women.

5th. "Are the schools free, or do the colonists pay tuition money?"

The schools are free, that is, accessible to every child in the colony. To the credit of the settlers, however, it should be stated, that these schools are, in part, supported by the voluntary contributions of the colonists, the deficiency being supplied by the society. The teachers, at present, are all men of color, and the system of education doubtless very limited; but a laudable spirit of improvement prevails in the colony, which promises advantages of a more important character. Necessity, the mother of invention, is a teacher to which all are more or less subjected, and her instructions, though sometimes hard to learn, are not easily forgotten.

6th. "What are the opportunities for religious instructions?"

Few communities, probably, enjoy better. Two convenient and respectable churches have been erected at Monrovia by the liberality of the settlers, and the regular services of a pious ministry are enjoyed throughout the colony. The preachers are, it is true, men of color, and of course, very imperfectly educated; and some have per-

haps, taken upon themselves the office of religious instructors who might better have confined their efforts to private stations; yet several are sensible and judicious ministers, whose valuable instructions are enforced by the purity and exemplariness of their lives. Prudent, pious and well educated white missionaries would doubtless render most important services to the colony; and such are expected shortly to take up their residence within the settlements, or in their immediate vicinity. The beneficial effects of the means of religious improvement already enjoyed are manifest in the correct morality of the settlers, and their regular attendance on the worship of God.

7th. "What is the system of municipal laws, to which the colonists are subjected?"

Without limiting myself altogether to this question, it may not, perhaps, be undesirable to state, that a constitutional form of government and digest of the laws of Liberia, were confirmed and established by the board of managers of the society, May 23d, 1825, and two thousand copies published under their direction. The constitution, which all emigrants are expected to take an oath to support, was prepared by the managers previous to the departure of the first expedition, and the form of government was drawn up by the agents, and went into full and successful operation in August, 1824. While the society, through its colonial agent, is regarded as possessing the right to exercise full powers of government, a very important influence in political affairs is allowed to the people by their annual election of a vice agent, and two other officers, who with himself, constitute the council; which election is to be confirmed by the society's agent, unless special reasons forbid such an appointment. The vice agent is admitted to the councils of the colonial agent, and, in case of the absence or sickness of the latter, becomes the general superintendant of public affairs. It is likewise the duty of the vice agent to consult the other members of the council, on the general interests of the colony, and to make report to the colonial agent, whenever he believes the common good to require it. The judiciary consists of the colonial agent, and two justices of the peace created by his appointment. A court of monthly sessions is held for the trial of all offences above the degree of petty larceny, and this court has appellate jurisdiction in all cases. There are several subordinate officers and committees, most of them elected by the people. The laws peculiar to the colony are few and simple; the common law, and the usages of the courts of Great Britain and the United States, regulating all judicial proceedings. It should be observed, that all offices, that of colonial agent excepted, devolve on the colonists themselves, and that the whole system of government is well adapted to prepare them, at an early period, to fulfil the duties of self-government.

8th. "Are those who have been liberated from the condition of slaves, obliged to be governed by a more vigorous and arbitrary system than others?"

Such are subject to no special restrictions. Their number has, however, been few; though about sixty of this character, have recently sailed for Liberia, (in the Doris.)

9th. "What are the principal employments of the colonists, and is it the option of the settlers to choose their employments?"

Each one adopts the occupation which he may judge best suited to advance his interests. Perfect liberty exists in this respect. Trade and agriculture are the principal objects of attention, and it is perhaps to be regretted, that thus far, the former has proved the most profitable pursuit. To this, however, the colony is much indebted for its prosperity; and from it, several individuals have been enabled to place themselves in circumstances of ease and independence. Agriculture has not been altogether neglected, and I hope it will soon be regarded as the more important interest of the colony. No country, it is believed, will more amply reward the labors of the husbandman. Rice is raised by the natives in great abundance, and requires but little labor for its cultivation. Coffee, cotton and the sugar cane, grow spontaneously, and with due attention, may, doubtless, be advantageously produced for exportation. Oranges, le-

mons, papaws, pineapples, plantains, bananas, and most other tropical fruits, are excellent and abundant. Sweet potatoes, cassada, yams, and various other vegetables, are found throughout the colony.

I trust, sir, that these statements will not prove wholly unsatisfactory, and that they may aid, in some measure, your generous efforts to advance the cause of our institution. Public sentiment, and the condition of our colony, invite us to make all possible exertions, and afford us confidence that success will imply reward them. That the society may accomplish a great good for our country and for Africa, without the aid of the states and the national government, we believe; but of the patronage of both these, we by no means despair. Maryland and Virginia have, in this, nobly set the examples: and, if we mistake not the current of opinion, that example will elsewhere shortly be imitated. And we hope that an appeal will not be made in vain to the highest legislature of the country, that a design so closely connected with our most valued political and moral interests, so worthy of a great and free people, so auspiciously commenced by private charity, yet to the magnitude of which private charity is so utterly inadequate, will be completed by the counsels and resources of the nation.

Were the society put in possession of a ship of from two to three hundred tons, burthen, to be constantly employed in conveying emigrants to Liberia, its operations would be more easily and successfully conducted, and advantages, hitherto unknown, would accrue to the colony. To obtain and fit out such a vessel, would probably require a fund of ten thousand dollars. Towards such a fund, the Society of Friends in North Carolina, have contributed \$250, and we venture to predict that the whole amount will shortly be realized. With perfect respect, your friend and servant, R. R. GURLEY, &c.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

January 24. Mr. *Barnard* presented a memorial from several residents of the county and city of Philadelphia—and the memorial of several residents at Valley Forge, in Pennsylvania, severally praying that further protection may be extended to domestic manufactures, by increasing the duties on imports; which were referred to the committee on manufactures.

Mr. *Noble* presented a petition from several citizens of the territory of Michigan, praying aid of the United States, by an appropriation of land, in constructing a canal to unite the waters of Lake Erie and Michigan. Referred to the committee on roads and canals.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. *Macan*, authorizing an inquiry into the expediency of relinquishing the Cumberland road to the states through which it runs, was considered, when a brief debate took place between Messrs. *Hendricks*, *Smith*, of S. C. and *Kane*.

Mr. *Van Buren*, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred certain resolutions of the legislature of Tennessee, requiring that all suits growing out of certain reservations in the treaties entered into between the United States and the Cherokee Indians in the year, 1817 and 1819, should be exempted from the operation of the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789, so far as to extend the right to revive them by writ of error to the supreme court of the United States, to both parties, reported that there is no sufficient reason to require or justify the adoption of a rule for the cases referred to, different from that now provided by law, and applicable to all other cases.

Mr. *Barnard* presented a resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives from that state in congress to procure the establishment of such a tariff as will afford additional protection to domestic manufactures, especially of woollen and fine cotton goods, glass and such other articles as in their opinion require the attention of congress, so as to enable citizens of the United States fairly to compete with foreign enterprise, capital, and experience, and give encouragement to the citizens of the grain growing states by laying an additional duty upon the importation of foreign spirits, flax, china ware, hemp, wool, and bar iron.

Mr. *Marks* presented a duplicate of the foregoing resolution: referred to the committee on manufactures.

*Ivory, camwood, hides, and gold dust, constitute, at present, the principal articles of trade.

The bill making appropriation for the completion of the Cumberland road from Bridgeport to Zanesville, in Ohio, and to continue the survey of the same from Zanesville to the seat of government in Missouri, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of Md., the special orders of the day were postponed, to allow the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the government during the year 1828; when several amendments proposed by the committee on finance, were considered and adopted. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The senate then considered the bill for the relief of the revolutionary officers.

Mr. *Woodbury*, chairman of the select committee which reported the bill, moved that the blank be filled with 1,100,000 dollars and, in support of the motion and in favor of the bill, spoke about an hour and a half.

Mr. *Chandler* made some remarks in opposition to the bill. If the officers were entitled to the provision proposed, were not their widows and heirs entitled to it? He also referred to the claims of the soldiers, which he thought were equally strong with those of the officers. Mr. *Woodbury* replied.

Mr. *Branch* opposed the bill on the ground that the soldier's widows and heirs were not embraced in it; and he moved its postponement to Monday next, with a view further to examine it.

Mr. *Harrison* said that he was willing to give time to any gentleman who wished it; but he suggested that some other subject had been assigned for consideration next week, and in the mean time he thought a favorable opportunity was presented for the discussion of this bill.

Mr. *Branch* withdrew his motion, and the senate adjourned.

January 25. Mr. *Hayne*, from the committee on naval affairs, to which was referred the memorial of the surgeons and surgeon's mates, reported a bill for the better organization of the medical department in the navy of the United States; which was read, passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, several items relative to the erection of light houses and buoys, which were stricken out of the general appropriation bill, were referred to the committee on commerce.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the general government, was read a third time; and it appearing that the bill, as reported in the other house, not having made provision for the outfit of a minister to Colombia, Mr. *Parris* moved that the bill be re-committed to the committee which reported it, that they might inquire whether a person appointed in the manner in which the minister to Colombia had been, was entitled to an outfit, but after some explanatory remarks from Mr. *Smith*, of Md. withdrew his motion.

The question then occurred upon the passage of the bill, on which a desultory debate arose relative to the outfits of charge d'affaires.

Mr. *Hayne* made a few remarks on the matter—the purport of which was, that secretaries of legation, appointed charges, were entitled to outfits. Even in the case of John A. King, who was deputed by his father, it was allowed; and it was a general practice to give an outfit whenever the individual, by an appointment, changed his situation so as to be subjected to greater expenses.

Mr. *Johnston*, of Louisiana, thought that this principle ought to be settled at this time, if possible. He considered that no distinction had existed between a charge d'affaires appointed by the government, and one deputed by the minister. The reason for this was, that the same change of circumstances, calling for an increase of expenditure, took place in the one case as in the other.

Mr. *Eaton* read the law of 1806, the words of which were, that an outfit should be paid to every minister or charge d'affaires, "going from the United States"—and from which he argued that, unless they went from the United States, they were not entitled to it.

Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, and Mr. *Johnston*, of Louisiana, opposed the construction put by Mr. *Eaton* upon the words of the law. Mr. *Eaton* replied in support of his previous argument.

Mr. *Kane* did not agree with Mr. *Eaton*, and having given his views upon the subject under consideration, read

a list of the different secretaries of legation appointed to be charges, to show that no one so appointed by a minister and who had not received a commission from the government subsequently, had been allowed an outfit.

After some further remarks by Messrs. *Johnston*, of Lou. *Macon*, *Bell* and *Hayne*, the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill making an appropriation for the relief of certain surviving revolutionary officers was now considered; Mr. *Harrison* spoke at great length in favor of the bill. Messrs. *Smith*, of Md. *Chandler* and *Parris*, briefly delivered their sentiments on certain points, when a conversation took place between Messrs. *Van Buren*, *Foot*, *Woodbury*, *Parris*, and *Berrien*, as to the propriety of recommitting the bill, when, on motion of Mr. *Eaton* it was postponed, and made the order of the day for Monday.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of South Carolina, it was ordered that, when the senate adjourn, it adjourn until Monday—when the senate adjourned.

January 28. The *chair* communicated a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting statements, shewing the payments made according to law at the treasury during the year 1817, for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for; the contracts and purchases made by the collector for the revenue service during the year 1826; the expenditures on account of sick and disabled seamen, during the year 1826; and the contracts made relative to light houses, light vessels, beacons, buoys, stakeages, &c.

Mr. *Hayne* presented a petition, signed by seventy-one citizens of Westborough, Worcester county, Massachusetts, against further restrictive duties on the importation of woollen goods. Referred.

Mr. *Knight* presented a resolution of the legislature of Rhode Island, requesting the delegation in congress from the state of Rhode Island, to use all possible efforts to procure a further protection to woollen manufactures. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

A large number of petitions were presented this day, it being specified by the rules of the senate for their reception.

The bill to graduate the price of public lands, was taken up, briefly considered, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

After the transaction of some minor business, the senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of certain surviving officers of the revolution, a motion made by Mr. *Parris* on Friday last, to recommit, for the purpose of amending the bill, being under consideration—the *chair* decided that the motion was not in order.

A debate then occurred, in which Messrs. *Woodbury*, *Smith*, of Md. *Parris*, *Van Buren*, *Ruggles*, *Harrison*, and *Chambers*, took part; when, on motion of Mr. *Noble*, the senate adjourned.

January 29. Mr. *Smith*, of Md. from the committee on finance, to whom was referred that part of the memorial of the merchants and others, of Pittsburg, relating to the credits given for duties at the custom house, made a report, declaring it inexpedient to make any alteration in the credit system, for duties on goods, &c. imported into the United States, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Bouligny* submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enlarging the time for the continuance of the commission created by an act passed on the 2d day of March, 1827, for the adjustment of the claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, out of the fund provided by the convention of London.

On motion of Mr. *King*, the report of the secretary of the treasury of the 20th May, 1826, relative to the cultivation of the vine in Florida, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Marks* presented a memorial and remonstrance of sundry citizens of Philadelphia, in favor of further protection to domestic industry; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

The *chair* presented the following memorial, and

panied with an affidavit, from E. V. Sparhawk, which was read:

To the honorable the senate of the United States:

The memorial of the undersigned (accompanied by an affidavit of the facts) humbly sheweth, that, having been subjected to insult and violence in the room of the committee of claims of the senate of the United States, from a person called Duff Green, an officer of the senate, on Friday, the 25th of January, instant: and having been threatened by said Green with further violence, in case your memorialist should "ever write a line about him"—considering that said violence was not, in any manner, provoked by your memorialist, and that it was committed within a room devoted to the use of the senate; Therefore, you memorialists humbly prays that such notice may be taken of this matter as may, in the opinion of your honorable body, comport with its dignity, and extend protection to individuals while within the precincts of the senate.

EDWARD VERNON SPARHAWK.

Washington city, Jan. 28, 1828.

A brief discussion took place as to the disposal of the above communication, between Messrs. Marks, Williams, Cobb, Macon, Rowan, Foot, and Berrien; when it was laid on the table on motion of the latter gentleman, who remarked, that this matter was one which the senate ought to consider not only with regard to what ought to be done in relation to the application of the memorialist, but what was also due by the senate to itself.

Memorials for an increase of the tariff were presented by Mr. Barnard, from the city and county of Philadelphia, Montgomery and Northumberland counties, Pa.

After the disposal of other business,

The unfinished business of yesterday, the bill for the relief of the several surviving officers of the revolutionary army, was taken up.

The question being on filling the blank in the bill with 1,200,000 dollars—

Mr. Smith, of S. C. opposed the bill at great length. Mr. Woodbury explained some estimates made by him in his speech on this subject, on a former occasion. Mr. Chambers answered to some remarks of Mr. Smith, of S. C. Mr. Smith, of S. C. replied briefly. Mr. Robtins supported the bill, and was followed by some further debate between Messrs. Chandler, Smith, of Md, and Woodbury. Mr. Harrison then replied to the speech of Mr. Smith, of S. C. at a considerable length—when, on motion of Mr. Berrien, the senate adjourned.

January 30. The vice president communicated the following letter from Duff Green, which, on motion of Mr. Cobb, was ordered to lie on the table:

Washington city, Jan. 30, 1828.

To the vice president.

Edward Vernon Sparhawk having, on yesterday, presented to the senate a memorial, complaining that he had been violently assaulted in one of the committee rooms of the senate by the undersigned, he begs leave through you, to make known to the senate, that he will on to-morrow, present a statement of facts in reply to the said memorial. Respectfully, DUFF GREEN.

On motion of Mr. Kane the bill for regulating proceedings in the courts of the U. States, in the states admitted into the union since 1799, was taken up, and after being briefly discussed, laid on the table.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving revolutionary officers, the motion to fill the blank with \$1,200,000 still pending.

Mr. Berrien spoke one hour and a half in favor of the bill. Mr. Cobb followed, in a speech of considerable length, in opposition to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Van Buren, who expressed a desire, as one of the committee, to explain to the senate his views of this subject, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Jan. 25. Among the reports of committees presented to-day, was a bill authorizing the construction of two dry-docks—one at the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y. and the other at Portsmouth, N. H. The chairman of the committee, to which was referred the bill fixing the ratio of representation, after the 3d day of March, 1830, reported that it was imprudent to pass any law upon the

subject; and asked that the committee be discharged: when it was discharged accordingly.

The house then resumed the consideration of Mr. Chilton's resolutions, the question being on the motion of Mr. Taylor to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "that," and inserting the following:

"The committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into and report to this house, what officers, in their opinion, may be most advantageously discontinued; what salaries will reasonably bear reduction; and such other means of retrenchment as to them may seem necessary." Messrs. Floyd, Stewart, Weems, Blake, Wright, of Ohio, McDuffie and Randolph, now severally addressed the house; Mr. Carson had arisen to speak, when Mr. Blake, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, moved that the house adjourn, and it adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 26. After the usual preparatory business, the house resumed the consideration of the resolutions moved by Mr. Chilton on the 2d instant.

Mr. Carson, who had the floor from the adjournment on Friday, was beginning a speech, when Mr. Chilton requested him to yield the floor for a moment, and Mr. Carson having done so,

Mr. Chilton offered the following modification of his resolutions.

"1. Resolved, That the committee on public expenditures be instructed to inquire and report whether any, and, if any, what, measures ought to be adopted to diminish executive patronage; to secure a more effectual responsibility in the disbursement of the public money; and also what retrenchment can be made in the public expenditures without injury to the public service; and, also, whether any, and, if any, what, measures may be adopted for the more effectual application of the sinking fund to the payment of the public debt.

"2. Resolved, That the said committee be directed to inquire and report to the house the amount of moneys which have been paid since the 1st of January, 1824, and of the several appropriations made for contingencies of foreign intercourse, and which have been settled at the treasury, without specification; and, also, the payment made out of the same appropriations, and the appropriations for the contingent expenses of missions abroad, which have been settled at the treasury in the usual manner, according to law.

"3. Resolved, That the committee on the expenditures of the state, treasury, war, and navy departments, be instructed to inquire and report what sums have been paid, out of the several appropriations made since the first of January, 1824, for the contingent expenses of the said departments, to whom paid, and for what service.

"4. Resolved, That the committee of accounts be directed to inquire and report whether any, and, if any, what, retrenchments can be made in the expenses of this house."

By this modification, the amendments depending to Mr. Chilton's original resolutions, moved by Mr. Taylor and Mr. McDuffie, fell.

Our limits forbid an attempt to give even an outline of the very warm and animated debates which these resolutions have given rise to; it was of such a personal character to-day that the speaker arose, and, after deprecating the proceedings, declared his intention of promptly putting a stop to all personal remark, and invoked the support of the house in carrying this purpose into effect. The gentlemen engaged in the discussion to-day, were Messrs. Carson, Kremen, Barney, Daniel, McDuffie, Chilton, Blake, Mitchell, of Ten. Clarke, of Ky. Wright, of Ohio, Floyd, Buchanan, Whipple, Dorsey and Dwight. During the debate numerous amendments were offered, but before a final disposition of the subject, on motion of Mr. Clarke, of Ky. the house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 28. One hundred and twenty two memorials, petitions and remonstrances, were presented this day and disposed of to committees, or laid on the table. Among them were many petitions praying for an increase of the tariff on various articles of import, and several against further protection to our manufactures, and in relation to commerce. When the reports of the committees had been disposed of, Mr. Chilton's resolution again came up for consideration.

When the house adjourned on Saturday, a motion had been made by Mr. Dorsey, to lay the resolutions of Mr.

Chilton, together with the amendments thereto, on the table; and, on that question, the yeas and nays had been ordered. But, on the opening of the debate this morning, before the yeas and nays were taken, Mr. Dorsey withdrew his motion; and the question then recurring on an amendment of Mr. Blake,

Mr. Chilton again modified his resolutions by adding the first as follows:

"And whether it is not expedient to reduce the pay allowed to members of this house.

And by adding the following as the fifth resolution:

"5. Resolved, also, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of applying the funds of the government to a more speedy extinguishment of the national debt."

Mr. Blake then modified the amendment which he proposed on Saturday, so as to take out of it that part accepted at the instance of Mr. Dorsey, and which touched a reduction of the pay of members of congress.

The debate was then resumed; and Mr. Buckner, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Washington, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Vance, successively addressed the house, besides several other members, who spoke incidentally. Before Mr. Vance had proceeded far,

A question of order arose, which being decided by the chair, an appeal therefrom was taken: and the yeas and nays having been ordered thereupon, and the hour being late—a motion was made to adjourn; which prevailed by a small majority.

Tuesday, Jan. 29. The house was entirely occupied in discussing Mr. Chilton's resolutions, with the amendments proposed thereto.

When the debate closed yesterday, an appeal had been made by Mr. McDuffie from a decision of the chair, by which Mr. Vance, of Ohio, was pronounced to be in order, in certain statements he made in relation to the organization of the committees of the house; and on the question upon this appeal, the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Wright and ordered by the house.

This morning, the first business was the deciding of this appeal; and the question having been stated from the chair, the yeas and nays were taken, and were as follows: Yeas 91, nays 62.

So the house affirmed the decision of the speaker, and Mr. Vance was suffered to proceed.

Mr. Vance then resumed and concluded his speech. He was succeeded by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, in a speech of considerable length; who was followed by Mr. Bell, of Tennessee. After an ineffectual motion to adjourn, Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, took the floor, but had not proceeded far, before, (the hour being late), a motion for adjournment was made and carried. And the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 30. The president, yesterday communicated a message, accompanied by a report from the secretary of state, with copies of a recent correspondence between the charge d'affaires from Brazil and him, on the subjects of discussion between this government and that of Brazil, in compliance with a resolution of the house of the 2d inst, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. [The documents shall have a place next week.]

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting the proceedings of the court martial which tried certain Tennessee militia at Mobile, in December, 1814, together with other papers connected with the subject, which were called for by this house some days since.

On a motion of Mr. Sloane to lay the communication and documents on the table, and have them printed, Mr. Wickliffe suggested to Mr. Sloane to withdraw his motion for printing, as he wished to have an opportunity of examining them.

Mr. Sloane replied, that the chief bulk of the documents consisted of the muster roll and pay roll which the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Wickliffe], had himself introduced into the call.

The speaker reminded the gentlemen that a motion to lay on the table did not admit of debate—but that, if the gentleman from Kentucky wished to reply, his only mode would be to have the motion decided.

Mr. Wickliffe, having moved for a division, the question was first taken on laying the communication and docu-

ments on the table, and carried in the affirmative. And the question being then on the motion to print—Mr. Wickliffe moved to postpone the printing, and briefly stated his reasons for the motion, after which, Mr. Bartlett moved to lay the motion to print upon the table, which prevailed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a list of officers on the pension list of the United States, in which are designated the states to which they severally belong; which letter was read, and laid on the table.

From an examination of the list, we have compiled the following abstract:

	Military pensions.	Revo. pensions.	Total
Maine	8	30	38
New Hampshire	13	27	40
Massachusetts	18	92	110
Vermont	4	46	50
Connecticut	9	29	38
Rhode Island	3	12	15
New York	117	108	225
New Jersey	6	22	28
Pennsylvania	35	40	75
Delaware	—	1	1
Maryland	9	7	16
Virginia	15	29	44
North Carolina	5	6	11
South Carolina	3	2	5
Georgia	3	2	5
District of Columbia	7	4	11
Ohio	14	15	29
Louisiana	5	—	5
Indiana	9	3	12
Kentucky	15	24	39
East Tennessee	1	3	4
West Tennessee	12	4	16
Mississippi	1	—	1
Alabama	3	1	4
Missouri	6	1	7
Michigan	—	1	1
Pittsburg agency	8	11	19

Total officers on pension list 837

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a list of contracts made at the war department on public account, during the year 1827; which was read and laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a letter from the register, with a statement, shewing the number and amount of the issues of continental money made during the revolutionary war, furnished in obedience to an order of the house of the 11th of January, instant, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting four statements; which was read and laid on the table.

1st. Of payments made at the treasury during the year 1827, of miscellaneous claims.

2d. Of contracts and purchases made by collectors of the customs for the revenue service, during the year 1826.

3d. Of expenditures on account of sick and disabled seamen during the year 1826.

4th. Of contracts relative to oil, light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, buoys, stakeages, &c.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting the report of the commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians for a certain portion of their country; which was read, and laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house the following letter: which was read, and laid on the table:

Sir: I deem it incumbent on me (not having leave of absence) to state to you, and, through you, to the house, that I have been, since Friday last, (and still am) unable, from sickness, to attend to my public duty.

I am, with very high respect, your obedient and faithful servant,

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

To the speaker of the house of representatives.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, relative to the supply

of stationary at the Philadelphia custom house; which was read, and laid on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war, transmitting a report of the chief engineer, accompanied by a report upon the reconnaissance of a route for the national road contemplated from Washington to New Orleans, and a map of the country between those two cities; which were read, and laid upon the table.

Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of ways and means, reported bills making appropriations, for internal improvements, and for the Indian departments for the year 1828.

Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of ways and means, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be discharged from so much of the report of the secretary of war as relates to the expediency of making an appropriation for aiding the emigration of Indians, generally, to places without the limits of the states and territories; and also, from so much of the report of the secretary of the treasury, communicating the estimates for the year 1828, as relates to the item marked, submitted for the service of the Indian department; and that the aforesaid subject be referred to the committee on Indian affairs, with directions to make a special report thereon.

This resolution was read and agreed to by the house.

The house proceeded again to consider the resolutions of Mr. Chilton on the subject of retrenchment, and the question being on the amendment, (virtually a substitute for the other)—

Mr. Dorsey, who had the floor from yesterday, rose and addressed the house in a speech of three hours, in opposition to the charges brought against the administration. He closed by offering the following amendment to that of Mr. Blake, viz:

Resolved, That the said committee, [ways and means] be instructed to inquire into the expenditures which have been made since the first of July, 1790, from the several annual appropriations for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, and which may have been settled at the treasury, without specification of object: and, also, the payments which have been made from the preceding period, from the appropriations annually made for the contingent expenses of missions abroad, and which have been settled in the usual manner according to law.

This was accepted by Mr. Blake, as a modification of his amendment.

Mr. Wickliffe then rose, and, having proceeded some time in a speech on the other side, yielded to a motion by Mr. Bassett for adjournment, which having prevailed, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In senate—the vice president communicated a statement from Duff Green relative to his assault upon E. V. Sparhawk, which was read and laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of certain surviving officers of the revolution was further discussed, by Mr. Smith, of S. C. and Mr. Van Buren.

In the house of representatives, after some other business—

Mr. Mallory, from the committee on manufactures, to which was referred sundry memorials, petitions, and remonstrances, in relation to an increase of the tariff of duties on imports, by way of protection to home manufactures, made a report in detail, containing the examinations made by the committee, of persons under oath; and accompanied by the following bill; which bill was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union

"A bill in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports.

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties; that is to say:

First. On iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured, in whole, or in part, by rolling, one cent per pound.

Second. On bar iron, made wholly, or in part, by rolling, thirty-seven dollars per ton.

Third. On iron, in pigs, sixty-two and one-half cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Fourth. On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number fourteen, six cents per pound, and over number fourteen, ten cents per pound.

Fifth. On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron in nail or spike rods, slit or rolled and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron slit or rolled for band iron, scroll iron, or easement rods, three and one-half cents per pound.

Sixth. On axes, adzes, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, bridle bits of all descriptions, steel yards and scale beams, socket chisels, vices, and screws of iron, for wood, called wood screws, ten per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the present rate of duty.

Seventh. On steel, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, in lieu of those now imposed by law:

First. On wool unmanufactured, seven cents per pound; and also, in addition thereto, forty per cent. ad valorem, until the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; from which time, an additional ad valorem duty of five per cent. shall be imposed annually, until the whole of said ad valorem duty shall amount to fifty per cent. And all wool imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value, and shall pay the same rate of duty as other imported wool.

Second. On manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, (except blankets, worsted stuff goods, bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps and bindings), the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed fifty cents the square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid, sixteen cents on every square yard.

Third. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed one dollar the square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of forty cents on every square yard.

Fourth. On all manufactures of wool, or which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed one dollar the square yard, and shall not exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of one dollar on every square yard.

Fifth. All manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed two dollars and fifty cents the square yard, and shall not exceed four dollars the square yard, shall be deemed to have cost, at the place whence imported, four dollars the square yard, and a duty of forty per cent. ad valorem shall be levied, collected and paid, on such valuation.

Sixth. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except as aforesaid, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed four dollars the square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid, a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Seventh. On woollen blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves and bindings, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the following articles, in lieu of the duty now imposed by law:

First. On unmanufactured hemp, forty-five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, from which time, five dollars per ton in addition, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton.

Second. On unmanufactured flax, forty-five dollars per ton, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, from which time an additional duty of five dollars per ton, per annum, until the duty shall amount to sixty dollars per ton.

Third. On sail-duck, nine cents the square yard.

Fourth. On molasses, ten cents per gallon.

Fifth. On all imported distilled spirits, ten cents per gallon in addition to the duty now imposed by law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, no drawback of duty shall be allowed on the exportation of any spirit, distilled in the United States, from molasses; no drawback shall be allowed on any quantity of sail duck, less than fifty bolts, exported in one ship or vessel, at any one time. And in all cases of drawback of duties claimed on cordage manufactured from foreign hemp, the amount of drawback shall be computed by the quantity of hemp used, and excluding the weight of tar, and all other materials used in manufacturing the cordage.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, on window glass, of the sizes above ten inches by fifteen inches, five dollars for one hundred square feet: *Provided,* That all window glass imported in plates or sheets uncut, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty—on vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one dollar and seventy-five cents per groce.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported direct from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per cent. if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond it; and of ten per cent. if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty-five cents the square yard; shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty-five cents the square yard, and charged with duty accordingly.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the duty which now is, or hereafter may be imposed, on any goods, wares, or merchandises, imported into the United States, shall, by law, be regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon the value of the square yard, or of any other quantity or parcel thereof; and in all cases where there is or shall be imposed any *ad valorem* rate of duty on any goods wares or merchandises, imported into the U. States—it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time and place from which the same shall have been imported into the United States, to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; and it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and every of them, and of every other person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways and means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandises, at the time and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and all such goods, wares, and merchandises, being manufactures, such actual value of every of them, as the case may require; of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall, in every such appraisal, be taken, deemed, and estimated, by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time and place from whence the same were imported in the United States, of its great actual value, as if the same had been entirely finished. And to the value of the said goods, wares, and merchandises, so ascertained, there shall, in all cases where the same are or shall be charged with an *ad valorem* duty, be added

all charges, except insurance, and also twenty per centum on the said actual value and charges, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same, or from beyond Cape Horn; or ten per centum if from any other place or country: and the said *ad valorem* rates of duty shall be estimated on such aggregate amount, any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided,* That, in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to *ad valorem* duty, or whereon the duty is, or shall be, by law, regulated by, or be directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States, from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof, at the time of such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, as hereinbefore stated, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to any *ad valorem* duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by, or directed to be imposed or levied on, the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall by ten per centum exceed the invoice value thereof, in addition to the duty imposed by law on the same, if they had been invoiced at their real value, as aforesaid, there shall be levied and collected on the same goods, wares, and merchandise, fifty per centum of the duty so imposed on the same goods, wares and merchandise, when fairly invoiced: *Provided always,* That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed to impose the said last mentioned duty of fifty per centum, for a variance between the bona fide invoice of goods produced in the manner specified in the proviso to the seventh section of this act, and the current value of the said merchandise in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced. *And, further,* That the penalty of fifty per centum, imposed by the thirtieth section of the act, entitled "an act supplementary to, and to amend, the act, entitled 'an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for other purposes,'" approved March first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall not be deemed to apply or attach to any goods, wares, or merchandise, which shall be subject to the additional duty of fifty per centum, as aforesaid, imposed by this section of this act.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the president of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the president of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them: And it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next session of congress."

The bill being read, *Sec. Mr. Martin*, for reasons stated, with regard to the arrangement of the testimony, moved that it should be printed under the superintendance of the clerk to the committee—which was negatived. Six thousand copies of the report and testimony were ordered to be printed.

The papers from the war department, respecting the six militia men, were referred to the committee on military affairs, and ordered to be printed—*non con.*

The resolutions offered by *Mr. Chilton*, and *Mr. Blake's* amendment, were further discussed by *Messrs. Wickliffe, Letcher, Livingston* and *Everett*. The previous question was called for by *Mr. Cambreleng*, but not sustained—yeas 80, nays 32.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES, No. 24—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, FEB. 9, 1828. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 826

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

It is more in "sorrow than in anger"—with more regret than surprise, that the senior editor of the REGISTER has read an article in the last "Pittsburg Mercury," signed "T," and, as it is chiefly of an individual or personal character, the remarks to be offered upon it, shall, for greater distinctness, be made in the first person singular.

Resting upon the purity of my own motives and having a mind much at peace with itself—seeking no place of honor or profit, looking towards no other condition than that of governing my own press and of regulating my own actions, as a private citizen of the United States—not covetous of money, and, indeed, not loving it well enough to afford it a decent and respectful keeping, when hardly earned and obtained—I cannot consent to become a goose-quill-gladitor for the amusement of others, though not fearing a contest with so able an advocate of any cause that he espouses, as is the author of "T."—And besides, from the spirit in which it seems courted—the manifestation of a willingness to "run a muck," if my old friend will allow the phrase, it would naturally gather to itself personal applications of opinions, of no importance to the public intelligence and unfitted to our years and the standing that we hold to one another. And further, because of the press of matter and occupation of time, relative to concerns of great national interest, "*at this momentous crisis,*" (to ring one peal on Mr. Ritchie's ancient alarm bell), I will not, if possible to avoid it, admit of any *diversion* through individual affairs. Come what will or may, out of the present political struggle, or contest about the tariff—I have no personal disappointment to apprehend—no scheme of ambition to lament the non fulfilment of—nothing to sicken the heart by "hope deferred," other than is common to all the rest of my fellow citizens—and no one knows my disposition, as to these subjects, better than "T."

As I do not intend now to reply to this angry article—and shall merely glance at it, if it is not inserted—but if ever it shall be, the whole, every word of it, will be given. And when I do reply to it, I shall tell the author of "T" that he has again quoted me incorrectly, and, if not carelessly, ungenerously, in not stating the condition on which the assumed fact depends which has so much affronted him, and in the omission of a word pointing to that condition. This has reference to the "combinations" that were formed at Washington in February 1827—and if "T" wishes the "terms of the agreement," he must appeal to the gentleman from Virginia who proclaimed the existence of these "combinations." I never attended a caucus in that city in my life, except as a spectator in the gallery, when sixty-six private gentlemen performed the farces of attending to make a President of the United States, but I had no part or lot in the proceedings alluded to,—as must be well known to my assailant; and he will have to apply at "head quarters" for all the particulars which he desires to obtain, as to the names of the high contracting and high-combining parties. These things were a subject of much and serious conversation between us ("T" and the editor) at Washington, at the time stated—especially while we walked for the space of two hours, together, in the portico of the east front of the capitol, and when, at his own invitation, I spent the whole night in the same room and bed with him, at the hospitable mansion of his relative, that there might be a more free and unrestrained communication between us. There cannot be a willingness, on my part, to sever bonds so intimate and kind; and justice requires it should be said, that "T" denied all knowledge of the proceedings suggested, and declared his wishes that the woollens bill, then hanging in the senate, should pass that body and become a law,—though under "denunciations" stronger and more bitter, on many members of congress, than those which he now accuses me of having made. The facts here stated do not wholly rest upon my individual testimony—though with

out disparagement to the gentleman, I would claim for it the same credit that is due to his own—and no more, and this he will admit is due to myself. Thus conditioned, I was bound to believe the declarations of "T," without, however, abating one iota of my opinion formed as to the general operation that was going on, and which was powerfully strengthened by the direct testimony of a much valued friend, (accidentally at Washington), of his experience, on the same subject. These circumstances can hardly have escaped the recollection of "T"—and he will remember the earnestness with which I deprecated any mixture of transient party politics with the tariff question; wishing then, as now, that either should rest upon its own merits. These movements were also clearly and decidedly alluded to in the REGISTER of the 26th June, last past, which specially invited the attention of "T"—yet, angry as he now is at the suggestion of them, he, if memory serves correctly, in an oration delivered by him on the subsequent 5th of July, substantially said, that he would leave the whole tariff question with "Methew Carey and Hezekiah Niles," so great was his confidence in them as friends of a system to favor the industry of the people of the United States.

Why then, this newly begotten sensibility? It is because that some of my predictions in February 1827, are, unhappily, fulfilled—that others are in the way to be accomplished, and that all may become realities, except through a loud expression of the public feeling? I have had a clearer view of the present state of things than "T," and, in the acts of individuals, in large night-meetings of particular persons from particular states, and in some writings that I have seen, been fully confirmed in the judgment formed nearly a year ago, that an increase of the tariff, with a view to the protection of agriculture and manufactures, will not take place at the present session, unless for the reason just above assigned. *We shall soon see the righteousness of this judgment in the result.* The bill which has been reported, is declared by the New York Evening Post, and other unfriendly papers, as being "decidedly worse than any other tariff ever before presented to congress." Mr. Coleman and the rest may make themselves quite easy on this subject—the bill as it stands, *will not pass.* But if it should, I hope that its title will be amended so as to read as follows: "*In act to prohibit the manufacture of certain woollen goods in the United States, and prevent the increase of sheep, and for other purposes.*" This is my present view of the practical operation of the bill—but, until the testimony is published, I shall refrain from going into any general discussion of its principles.

Whatever may be my private opinion, I have faithfully endeavored to avoid electioneering in the REGISTER. It is devoted only to the success of the American Industry, as it has been for many years. If, in the pursuit of this or any other fixed principle, party has not been interfered with, as it was in 1824, the fault is not mine, any more than a post is to be blamed for being in the way of a zig-zag traveller, whose vision has been "improved" by smelly bottles of champagne! No individual application, personal or political, should be made of this remark—so it is not so intended; but no one knows better than "T" that whoever steers one steady course will often be jostled and crossed by those who profess to be pressing forward in the same line.

The writer in the "Mercury" concludes by inquiring whether I seek a contest with him. (Why with him?—has his name been mentioned or any special reference been made to it?) My answer is, that I neither seek nor avoid it—if he needs must have a contest. He further wishes to know whether he is embraced in the "accusation." I disavow any right to put such a question, but the facts already stated will suffice for an answer. He assailed me, in February, 1827, that he was not privy to what I was bound to believe

him—though retaining for myself such opinion of the "combination" as I pleased.

If there is any personally unfriendly feeling between "T" and myself, it is on his side only, though it is hardly three months since he called upon me, and spent a considerable time in our old fashioned way: and knows very well that I am not either to be coaxed or driven out of the line of duty as marked out by and for myself. As editor of the Register, I owe no allegiance to party, political or ecclesiastic. I have never, knowingly, or by design, interfered with the walk of the Pittsburg gentleman, and respectfully request that he will not interfere with mine. There is room enough in the world for us both. And, on the present subject, *let us wait events*; if a good tariff bill is passed, he may take for himself and his friends what degree of credit he pleases, and I will heartily unite with him in rendering it—without inquiry into the *motives* which may have led to so great a public benefit, as I believe that such a bill will confer on our country.

In the *principle* of this matter—a real or supposed resolution to postpone, or defeat, the passage of a new tariff bill, we have no wonderful affair. There is a recent case before the gentleman, in his own state, which should satisfy him, that a subscription to particular conditions may be required to obtain votes in a legislative body, as the correspondence published in the present sheet will shew—which has been given without comment. Why may not this *principle* have effect at Washington as well as at Harrisburg—why may it not extend to things as well as persons, and its condition be precisely the same? Truth does not change with circumstance or time. And the act at Harrisburg has the merit of manliness—and the public know all that relates to it; but the nature and agreements of the "combinations" at Washington have been concealed—and, while public matters of great interest to the people are transacted in *secret*, we claim the right, and will exert it, of putting such construction upon such private proceedings as we please, and as the *progress of events* may justify.

I make no charge of corruption on account of these things. "Log-rollings" are not now for the first time heard of; and persons may as well resolve to roll the further protection of domestic industry and progress of internal improvement, on certain conditions, down Capitol Hill to the swamps of the Potomac, as the gentlemen of the legislature of Pennsylvania to determine on the expulsion of a faithful officer and esteemed personal friend, for party purposes. I blame them not. It is only required that the conditions should be exposed that the people may pass judgment upon the rightfulness of them. If they wish the tariff question *swamped*—let it be so.

I shall now conclude, with expressing a hope, that, if "T" wishes further information, he will apply to "head quarters"—to the gentleman who avowed the existence of the "combinations," and obtain of him a journal of all the proceedings with the names of the parties, and publish them to the nation. For my own part, I wish to know, as much as he does, how it is that *politicians* of Pennsylvania and Virginia, hitherto antipodes in professed principles, have combined, and the terms of their "combination"—which very read in itself involves a "quid pro quo"—Johnson says it is a "COPIULATION of ideas!" and also furnishes the following extract from Shakspeare's Henry VIII—

— "The cunning cardinal

"The *articles* of the COMBINATION drew

"As himself pleased."

I have only to add a request that the "Pittsburg Mercury" will afford room for this reply to an uncalled-for assault upon me—and to observe it is not a little strange that a simultaneous attack should come from the "Richmond Enquirer." *Pittsburg and Richmond*,—corresponding and responding about tariff matters! But Mr. Ritchie talks of pity "and so indeed it is" that *east room-stories* should be drawn from added brains to his discredit.

Though "T" has so freely used my name, I have retained his. The time has been, (and I hope yet is), when he would have appreciated this proceeding; and I am not without an expectation that, when he shall review the whole subject, he will not fail to disown any personal cause for his conduct, and that we shall again be "as we were." If not—why let it be not; as he shall will it.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. Among the documents that we have upon hand, is a "message from the president of the United States, transmitting a report from the secretary of state, and the correspondence with the government of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence," which we have read with more than usual interest, because of the delicate and important matters involved in the matter. The argument on the part of the secretary of state, is one that the people of the republic have reason to be proud of—and will recur to with unmingled pleasure, when present political excitements shall have passed away,—as evidence of the liberal principles of their government, and of the ability with which the natural rights of man and of nations were maintained on this occasion. It makes a pamphlet of 54 octavo pages,—but as it involves matters of much general and local interest, we design to give it a speedy insertion in the succeeding numbers of this work.

"THE WALTHAM COMPANY." We prefer no claim to an exemption from error. We have oftentimes been mistaken, and never expect to arrive at a state of infallibility, in our present existence. But, with the liability to commit error, we have the resolution to acknowledge it, whenever made manifest—endeavoring, however, so to act that false shame shall not stand in the way to prevent reparation for wrongs inflicted,—by never asserting what we do not believe to be true, or ever suggesting, or insinuating, aught that we have not reasons to assure us is founded on fact. At least, thus we have exerted ourselves to appear before the public—with what success, it is for others to say.

We have been much interested with reading a speech delivered in the legislature of Massachusetts by Mr. Appleton, who, we are told, is an intelligent and highly respectable merchant of Boston, on certain resolutions proposed, which had for their object the protection of the woollen manufacture, through the interposition of the national government; and were particularly attentive to the following paragraph:

"I must here, Mr. Speaker, beg to leave say a few words in reference to a charge formerly widely circulated, that the proprietors of the Waltham Company opposed an addition to the duty on cottons in 1819 and 20, out of a selfish regard to their own interest, in opposition to the general interest of the cotton manufacturers. This is an old story, and would have not have been adverted to by me, but that it was repeated, inadvertently I have no doubt, in the circulars distributed to the members of this house at the June session; and at the late Harrisburg convention it was seriously brought forward as a matter of history, with a statement of the fact that the same spirit was still alive and active. It is impossible to place the absurdity of the original charge in a stronger light than by a simple statement of it. The cotton manufacture was a bad business—a further duty was necessary, to make it good, the Waltham company preferred a monopoly of a bad business, rather than competition in a good one. What was the fact? At the very time this business was paying in a profit of 20 or 25 per cent. per annum, which was not unexampled, and the business consisted in refusing to join to promote a measure, the effect of which was to raise the price of goods, and to add so much to our profits. The truth was, the gentleman to whom I have alluded, Mr. Lowell, was at Washington at the time of the passing of the tariff of 1816, and had much influence in inducing the high minded representatives of the south, amongst whom I will mention the late Mr. Lowndes, to vote for that measure, by assuring them that the moderate duty of 6½ cents the square yard, would be ample to protect the manufacture. It turned out so, and it would have been most disgraceful to deny it."

The writer of this, having been the chairman of the committee which prepared and published the address of the Harrisburg Convention, has very carefully looked over the whole to discover a passage referred to by Mr. Appleton; but cannot find the name of "Waltham," or any thing that has regard to the fact suggested.

As this convention has been sufficiently abused because of the *motives* on which it was presumed to act, by the enemies of protection, we are not willing that its *real proceedings* should be also mistaken or misrepresented. One of the members of that body may have made the

charge referred to—probably the writer of this; for he believed in the justice of it, and still relies upon the information which he obtained in 1820 on the subject—to wit, that the proprietors of the Waltham company, being fully protected in their business, earnestly and steadily opposed Mr. Baldwin's bill of that year for the protection of others, and of other branches of the national industry. If Mr. Appleton will refer to the 20th vol. of the REGISTER, page 261, [June 23, 1821,] he will see a powerful essay in which this matter is distinctly stated.—It was written by a distinguished member of congress, who had the nearest possible view of all that was going on—who, we think, could not have been mistaken, and one that we feel assured was incapable of misrepresenting the facts. And in this essay it will appear that it was not believed that the Waltham company was willing to have a "monopoly of a bad business" as Mr. A. has it; for the great profits then accruing to that company were as well known at Washington as to the proprietors themselves; *aye, and urged against the further extension of the protecting system.*

But our object is to relieve the "Harrisburg Convention" of this charge—and, if it has been "brought forward as a matter of history," the individual who stated it, believes in its truth. If it is desired to contest this opinion, let the names of the Waltham proprietors in 1820 be given, that we may compare them with those affixed to the Boston memorial and report of 1819 or 1820, which we presume may be found in the office of the clerk of the house of representatives; and the list may also lead to the development of facts more pointed than the inconsistency displayed in signing said memorial and report. The writer of this was at Washington when the bill alluded to was under discussion, and heard several members of congress express their indignation at the proceedings of the protected proprietors of the Waltham factory. He heard too, that cotton goods made at that establishment, were exhibited, and marked, "we need no further protection." He did not himself see these goods—but believes that they were present, as stated.

We have always gone, and ever shall go, for a whole system; and will lend our feeble aid to cause the protection of every product of labor in the United States, which can be furnished of as good and suitable quality as the imported, and in sufficient quantities to supply the home market.

GREAT AND GOOD NEWS. The bill which had passed the house of delegates of Virginia, has not been "hung" between the two houses as heretofore, but passed the senate on the 31st ult. by the following vote:

Ayes. Messrs. Patten, Walton, Wethered, Wyatt, Turley, Dade, Osborne, Smith, Fry, Thom, Morgan, Sharpe, Martin and Saunders.—14.

Noes.—Messrs. Holt, (Speaker), Taylor, Dromgoole, Clopton, Mason, Chapman, Bernard, Cabell, Carter and Jones.—10.

This bill simply submits the proposition of convention, or no convention, to the freeholders of the state. This question is to be settled by their suffrages in May and June next. No further proceedings are provided for in the bill,—*whose friends resisted many attempts to amend it.* But the voice of the freeholders being ascertained, effect will be given to it by the next legislature, should there be a majority in favor of a convention.

We regard this as an epoch in the history of Virginia, and now confidently look forward to the regeneration of this favored land of statesmen and heroes, in the downfall of wire-drawing politicians and the rising up of respected laborers. Then will the old aristocracy be known as the dust that it is, and productive industry meet the reward that it merits. The wilderness will be gladdened with the busy hum of happy freemen, and even the worn-out fields resume their original fatness, through preferences paid to the benefactors and defenders of their country. Aye, and even "lords of spinning jennies" may stand as high in public estimation as kings of tobacco worms.

We rejoice in this result—not from any regard for temporary effect, for it does not appear to us as calculated to have any—but because of the permanent good, as we believe, that it will tender to a much valued and much misused portion of the United States, in increas-

ing its population and wealth, and in banishing the fear of the mother for the infant on her bosom, though the "alarm-bell" is sounded at midnight.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. The legislature of Maryland have frequently expressed an opinion favorable to the constitutional powers of the general government for the promotion of internal improvements, and is deeply interested in the result. The following proceedings in the house of delegates, as given in the Annapolis "Maryland Republican" of the 26th ult. are of some present interest on this subject, as among the "signs of the times."

On Tuesday last, according to the order of the day, Mr. Mc. Niells's resolutions repeating this opinion on the part of the present legislature, "that the congress of the U. States does possess the power, under the constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvement, by means of roads, and canals," was taken up in the house of delegates, and gave rise to an animated debate, in which the presidential question could be frequently distinguished.

Mr. Lee offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Mc-Niell's resolution.

Resolved, by the general assembly of Maryland, That we do consider the congress of the United States as possessing full power, to subscribe to such objects of internal improvement as they may deem important to the prosperity and welfare of any portion of the community.

Mr. M'Mahon offered as a substitute for the latter the following—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and improper on the part of the legislature, to express any opinion whatever upon the construction of the constitution with reference to the extent or exercise of the powers of the federal government.

The debate turned upon the propriety of instructing and advising the representatives of this state in congress. The constitutional authority of congress to legislate upon the subject in question, seemed to be generally acknowledged.

Mr. Sellman, in voting on this subject, stated to the house, that he voted against the abstract question on this ground, that he thought it was a subject with which the legislature had nothing to do; not because he was opposed to the exercise of those powers by the general government; he was as much the friend of internal improvement as any man in the house—and as there would be an apparent inconsistency in his vote, to those that knew his sentiments, he made this explanation.

Mr. M'Mahon moved that the resolutions and substitutes be referred to the committee on internal improvement—this was negatived, as was also a motion of Mr. Turner to lay them upon the table.

The yeas and nays upon Mr. M' Mahon's substitute were

Affirmative—Messrs. Comegys, Brown, Boon, Sellman, Lintbicum, Parrao, Turner, Price, Showers, Ely, Gibbons, Williams, of D. Thomas, of C. Harlan, Mercer, Ridgway, Williams, of W. Hitch, Powell, Hooper, Hope, Montgomery, Smithon, Sutton, Orrell, Duglass, of G. Steuart, of B. M'Mahon, Walgamot, Holtzleit,—30.

Negative—Messrs. Speaker, Thomas, of St. M. Gough, Hawkins, Blackstone, Kent, Steuart, of A. A. Bourne, Somerville, Rogerson, King, Hughes, of Charles, Millis, Tenckle, Donoho, Dennis, Goldsborough, Semmes, Basil, Gantt, Duval, Wells, Watkins, Stevens, Park, Thomas, of F. Kemp, Holtz, Shriver, Porter, Fitzhugh, Rouseh, Yates, Lee, Peter, Hughes, of M. Lansdale, M'Niell, Hoffman, M'Callah—40.

The resolution offered by Mr. Lee was then agreed to as a substitute for Mr M'Niell's original resolution, by a vote of 49 to 12.

An additional resolution proposed by Mr. Hughes of Montgomery, was adopted requesting the executive to forward copies of said resolutions to our representatives and senators in congress.

The resolutions were then adopted without a division of votes being called for.

AUCTIONEERS. The auctioneers of the state paid into the treasury of New York, for the year ending 30th Novem-

ber last, the sum of \$208,289 65—to wit, of the city of New York 296,862 57; Albany 1,054 30; Utica 153 10; Rochester 116 93; Troy 17 69; Newburg 20 97; all other places 64 09.

A greater evil to the regular resident merchants and manufacturers of New York than the auction system, does not "exist under the sun." It is chiefly for the advantage of foreign adventurers. The constitutionality of taxing auctions, by the states, has been questioned by southern politicians, and with better reason, we think, than that of protecting commerce or manufactures by the national government.

ELECTIONS AND ELECTIONEERING. Under this head we some time ago noticed the dismissal of Mr. Wm. Clark, from the office of treasurer of Pennsylvania. We have since received the following correspondence on the subject.

"To William Clark, esq.

"DEAR SIR—From the proceedings of a convention calling themselves, "a convention of democratic republican delegates" opposed to the election of general Andrew Jackson, as president of the United States, held in this place last evening, and from the consequences which will inevitably follow the rule of proscription, adopted by the gentlemen composing that convention; the undersigned, your personal friends—are induced to address you this note, and most respectfully to request of you an unequivocal declaration in regard to your sentiments on the next presidential election;—and whether the undersigned may be authorised to say that you have in 1824 supported general Andrew Jackson, the democratic republican candidate of Pennsylvania, and will again sustain him in the election of November 1828. Your answer to this note is requested this day.

"We remain sir, as we have always been, your friends,

Alexander Ogle,	Aaron Kerr,
C. Garber,	Benj. S. Bonsall,
John Brown,	G. B. Porter,
George N. Baker,	Sol. G. Krepps.

Harrisburg, Saturday morning, Jan. 5, 1825."

"Gentlemen,—I have received your favor of Saturday, January 5th, in which you request me to give an unequivocal declaration in regard to my sentiments on the next presidential election, &c. In the same note you refer to the proceedings of the convention convened at this place on the 4th inst., and state, that you are induced to address me "from the consequences which will inevitably follow the rule of proscription adopted by the gentlemen composing that convention."

"Before I reply to you as to my sentiments on the presidential question, permit me respectfully to premise that if the convention alluded to, have established a rule of proscription of any sort whatever, I have had no participation in it in any shape or form.

"From the import of your note, and the occasion on which it is addressed to me, I am constrained to conclude that its purpose is to elicit my sentiments in relation to the ensuing election of president, in order to make them have a bearing on the pending election of state treasurer, for which office it is known to you I am a candidate. Yet to your first inquiry it is scarcely necessary to reply to gentlemen so unacquainted as you are with the politics of Pennsylvania, that, in 1824, I was a supporter of general Jackson's election; on reference to the files of the newspapers of that day, it may be seen that I then acted as a member of the central committee of Pennsylvania in his behalf. Since the election of 1823, I have taken no part in the presidential canvass, further than to express my approbation of the general policy of the administration of the United States government.

"To your second inquiry, whether I will sustain the election of general Jackson in November next, my ideas of a free and unbiased election, influence me to decline giving the answer required.

"However high an opinion I may entertain of him, a pledge from me, in my present circumstances, to support him, would unquestionably be viewed by the public as the condition on which my re-election was to be expected, and in the praiseworthy sentiment of the general himself, it would be unpleasant to hold any office, especially one so responsible as that of state treasurer, on condition of

my compliance with any requisitions except those which the duties of the office itself impose.

"Believe me, gentlemen, to be with the highest considerations of respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

WM. CLARK.

January 7th, 1825.

To Messrs. Alexander Ogle, C. Garber, John Brown, George N. Baker, Aaron Kerr, Benjamin S. Bonsall, G. B. Porter, and Solomon G. Krepps, esqrs., members of the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

A "Jackson convention" was held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, and it was agreed upon to support Mr. Calhoun for the vice presidency. Benjamin V. Bekes, of Knox county, Jesse B. Durham, of Jackson, Ross Smiley, of Union, Radliff Boon, of Warrick, and William Lowe, of Monroe county, were agreed upon as electors. Among the resolutions passed, was the following—

Resolved, That the president of this convention be instructed to invite general Andrew Jackson to visit the state of Indiana on the 4th of July next, and that the central committee be requested to act as a committee of arrangement to receive him at Salem, in the county of Washington, in case of his accepting the invitation.

Israel T. Canby was president, and Benj. V. Bekes, secretary of this convention.

The "friends of the administration" have also held a convention in Indiana—we have no other particulars than that Joseph Orr, of Putnam, John Watts, of Dearborn, Joseph Bartholomew, of Clark, Isaac Montgomery, of Gibson, and James Armstrong, of Monroe county, were agreed upon as electors of president and vice president of the U. S.

"On motion of gen. Smith, of Rock Castle, (says the Nashville Republican), the house of representatives of Kentucky, adopted, without opposition, a resolution instructing the committee on courts of justice to prepare a bill "changing the present electoral district system to the general ticket." This proposition was made by a friend of the administration, but will not be opposed by the friends of general Jackson. We suspect the latter to be as much in favor of the change as their opponents."

The governor and council of New Jersey have decided against the necessity of an election, during the present session of congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Holcombe. The New-Brunswick Fredonian says:—

"This decision will, we presume, give general satisfaction. In the mean time candidates that were unexpectedly brought out, without even being rubbed down, and put under the whip, will have time to take a few outs, and train a little. This will be especially favorable to the gamut and broken winded."

At a meeting of the members of the legislature of New York, held at Albany, on the evening of the 30th ult. at which there were present 23 members of the senate, and 37 of the house of assembly, the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That we view the possibility of the choice of president of the United States, again devolving on the house of representatives, as an occurrence operating to deprive the people of their just weight in the election; as liable to the exercise of corrupt influence, and fraught with consequences dangerous to the purity and reputation of a representative body, and the permanency of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the prevention of this political evil, not less than the preservation of the republican party, and the restoration of its influence in the national councils, imperiously demand, at the ensuing election of president, the same unanimity of sentiment and concert of action, which, in 1800, achieved the triumph of the party, and, (which by the usages then adopted), so long secured its ascendancy.

Resolved, That in the absence of a national nomination, in conformity with those usages, it becomes us as republicans to unite in favor of general Andrew Jackson, as the candidate recommended by his distinguished public services and the voice of the great republican party throughout the union, and to whose cause the people of this state at the late election, have so unequivocally manifested their attachment.

Resolved, That while thus expressing our satisfaction with the predilection for gen. Jackson, exhibited by our republican friends throughout the state, we rely with confidence on their union, perseverance and zeal to secure in every congressional district of the state, the choice of electors favorable to his support.

It is said—*pro contra*, that the object of the meeting was not stated—that it was thought to refer to the nomination of a state treasurer, and that the caucus was taken by surprise. But the "Argus" says that only one person opposed the resolutions, and declined voting—and that the resolutions were carried *nem. con.*

WASHINGTON. The public is indebted, as we presume heretofore, to Mr. Sessford, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, for a valuable statistical account of the progress and condition of the metropolis of the United States, during the last year; from which we abstract the following items.

In 1827, there were built 123 dwelling houses, 25 shops, and 25 additions. Total number of buildings, Jan. 1, 1828, 2,755—supposed population 17,448. Total assessment of 1st Jan. 1825, \$4,978,441—same 1823, 5,375,851.

Much progress has been made in improving the streets and the walks. At the beginning of last year 68,721 running feet of brick pavement had been laid, with convenient flag-crossings—since then 12,725 feet have been added.

In the years 1820 and 1821, when the average population was less than 14,000, the average deaths were 341; In 1826 and 1827, with an average population of 17,000, the average deaths were only 2724. The city is, certainly, healthy, and rapidly improving in this respect, as well as others.

Total deaths in 1827—251; 124 adults and 127 children. Of consumption 27, cholera infantum 55, convulsion 17, dysentery 11, intermittent fever 10, still born 17; all else under 10. Only 3 of bilious fever and 8 of typhus. Greatest number of deaths, in August 42; least in April, 10—14 in the months of January, May and December respectively.

PHILADELPHIA. The cost of the distribution of water power at Fair Mount Works, of salaries, of incidentals, and of re-paving over water-pipes, in 1827, amounts to the sum of 14,042 dollars and 24 cents. To meet which there was received into the treasury for city water rents of 1827, the sum of 28,470 dollars 72 cents.

It is estimated that the sum to be received for water rents in the city and liberties, will be between 9 and 10,000 more in 1828, than it was in 1827. The surplus will annually increase, and speedily pay off the debt incurred in making this splendid and invaluable improvement.

Another theatre is about to be built in Philadelphia, on Arch street—40,000 dollars are to be paid for the lot, only.

INTERNAL TRADE. Mr. Kenfro, of Cumberland Ford, Knox county, Kentucky, has published the following amount of stock sent to market, by this route, from Kentucky, during the year 1827—It is well called "a relief for hard times."

Horses,	1,320	Probable val.	\$270,325
Mules,	1,340	do.	138,000
Hogs,	114,288	do.	557,728
Beef steers,	2,070	do.	62,100
Wethers,	1,097	do.	3,201
			\$1,141,444

"I am advised that 74,000 hogs went the Kanawha road to Virginia, and S. W. of this 25,000 by Pile's turnpike road."

NOVEL SERVICE. In New York they have a way of doing things in many respects peculiar to themselves. Witness the following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce. We think the church is in danger!

Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that divine service will be performed this day, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the old Dutch church, formerly situated in Herring street, Greenwich Village, near under the opera-

tion of moving in Charles street, by Mr. Simeon Brown. The church will continue to be under the operation of moving during the period of divine service.

"THE MERCHANT'S TELEGRAPH." We have received several numbers of a new daily paper with this title, published in New York, by Mr. John I. Mumford, who was formerly connected with the "Morning Courier." It is printed on a sheet of the same size as that of the "National Intelligencer," and from the talent and ability displayed by the editor, we think that it will occupy a prominent station among the commercial papers of New York. We have also received the "Morning Chronicle" a new daily paper established in Albany, by Messrs. Beach, Denio, and Richards. If the reading propensities of the people increase with the means of comfort and wealth, the many papers recently established auger a prosperous state of the body politic. Light serves but to emblazon the truths of free government, and though the press is too often perverted to the basest purposes, there is a redeeming spirit among some of its conductors, that shames the abuses of its great privileges.

FORGERY. The invention of lithographic printing has so facilitated the art of forgery in London, that the bankers are constantly in danger of taking spurious bills of exchange. A person's signature has recently been so exactly copied, that the writer did not know which of the two was the genuine bill.

THE LATE COLONEL HOWARD. The following just and appropriate preamble and resolutions were introduced into the legislature of S. C. by Mr. E. S. Davis, on the 28th ult. and passed that body unanimously. The reputation of a patriot is the property of the country whose interests he has promoted, and in the ardor of testimony of S. Carolina in favor of the worth and services of col. Howard, we have the voice of the nation.

It becomes a grateful people to cherish and perpetuate the memory of the brave and good, to remember with gratitude their services and to profit by their bright example.

The heroic band of the revolution who fought that we might enjoy peace, and conquered that we might inherit freedom, deserve the highest place in the grateful affections of a free people.

Among the master spirits who battled for independence we are to remember with veneration the late patriotic and venerable col. John Eager Howard. His illustrious name is to be found in the history of his country's sufferings and the annals of his country's triumphs, in the day of peril and of doubt, when the result was hid in clouds, when the roeking of the battlements was heard from Bunker's Hill to the plains of Savannah, when danger was every where, and when death mingled in the conflict of the warrior. Howard still clings to the fortunes of the struggling republic. Of all the characters whom the days of trial brought forth, few are equal, none more extraordinary. He was his country's common friend, and his country owes him one common inextinguishable debt of gratitude. South Carolina, with whose history his name is identified, is proud to acknowledge the obligation.

In the chivalrous and hazardous operations of gen. Greene in South Carolina, col. Howard was one of his most efficient officers.

On a certain occasion, that experienced general declared that Howard merited a monument of gold no less than Roman or Grecian heroes. At the battle of the Cowpens, says Lee, he seized the critical moment and turned the fortune of the day.

At Bataw and at Camden he led the intrepid Maryland line to battle and to glory.

But in the course of human mortality, it has pleased the Almighty to remove him from among the few remaining associates of his youth.

Resolved, Therefore, that it was with feelings of profound sorrow and regret, that South Carolina received the melancholy intelligence of the death of col. John Eager Howard, of Maryland.

Resolved, That the state of South Carolina can never forget the distinguished services of the deceased.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the governor of Maryland, and to the family of the late col. Howard.

BALTIMORE. The whole receipts into the city treasury for the last year, including a balance from the last of \$7,764 09, was \$196,248 68—chiefly from direct taxes upon property—though the duties on auctions produced \$25,970, tonnage about 10,000, tax on ordinaries 7,000 licenses in general 8,600, &c. The receipts are balanced by the expenditures, except \$16,918 54 remaining in the Treasury; some of the chief items were—watching and lighting the city \$25,833; deepening and preserving the harbor \$29,895; interest on city debt 19,895; rail road stock 5,000, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS. From the last annual return by the adjutant general of the enrolled militia of this state, it appears that the aggregate of infantry, grenadiers, &c. is 19,944—of cavalry 1,761—of artillery 3,224: total 54,935. The number of muskets in use is 30,589—of artillery, pieces 105. Besides these there are deposited in the arsenals at Cambridge and Boston 10,189 muskets, of which 8,721 were received of the United States, the rest purchased by the state; and 91 pieces of cannon, with all the requisites for the use of both.

CINCINNATI. This city increases in population and wealth, with accumulated force. During the past year there were inspected 13,000 barrels of whiskey, 9,000 barrels of flaxseed oil, and 58,554 barrels of flour—and it is estimated there were 15,000 barrels not inspected.

THE DUKE OF YORK. A late London paper contains the following shameful account of the way in which his late "royal highness" abused the confidence of those who trusted to his honor, or relied for the payment of their claims on the great income which he received from the public, for doing nothing good for the nation or himself—"We are grieved for having authority for stating, that it is publicly declared in the court of chancery, that there are not assets to meet one shilling of the debts of the late lamented duke; nor is it expected there will be even sufficient funds for the discharge of what are termed special creditors, that is, for the information of such of our readers as are so fortunate as not to understand law phrases, such creditors as hold judgments or bonds."

The duke, thus disgracefully deficient, received of the British nation, more money, annually, than the salaries of our president, vice president, five heads of departments, seven judges of the supreme court—of all the generals and colonels in our army, with those of all the captains in our navy; and yet was too poor to pay his honest debts.

FRANCE. From late French papers. In 1816, the population of France did not amount to 30 millions; in 1826, it exceeded 32. In 1816, our agriculture was at its last gasp, destitute of hands and capital; in 1826, it supported a population greater by a tenth; it trebled its produce of wine, and had more horses by 400,000, more oxen and cows by 350,000, and more sheep by five millions. In 1816, we manufactured less than 100 millions of kilogrammes of cast iron; in 1826, more than 160. In 1816, our manufactories consumed twelve millions of kilogrammes of cotton wool; in 1826, 32 millions. In 1816, we imported 400,000 kilogrammes of silk; in 1826, it was double. In 1816, the wool manufactured was 40 millions kilogrammes; in 1826, 43. In 1816, the sugar refined in France was twenty-four millions of kilogrammes; in 1826, 72 millions.

In 1816, our commerce at home and abroad was feeble and confined; in 1826, all the foreign markets received our goods, and the home market was enlarged. From 1816, to 1826, the direct taxes were reduced 72 millions, and the indirect augmented to 180. In 1816, we were overwhelmed with frightful engagements; in 1826, all the expenses of the occupation and arrears had been paid off 3 years; the first three-fifths of 30 millions of rents, created to indemnify the proprietors dispossessed by the revolution, were issued without having effected the price of stocks: we had the finest finances in Europe. At the former period, the 5 per cents were scarcely at 60 fr. and at

this moment the stock into which the credit of the state has been transported, represents these same 5 per cents at 120 fr. so that if we could not borrow in 1816 without paying 9 per cent. interest, we can now on paying 4 1/2

Three three-deckers have been launched this year at Cherbourg, where several frigates and large steam boats are now building. There are now on the stocks at Cherbourg, two three-deckers, and two of 100 guns with two decks.

[The foreign and domestic commerce of France has been greatly increased. Her merchant vessels are numerous, and her military marine much augmented and improved. All through a wise policy—which demands and commands, with her, reciprocity in trade.]

ROYAL NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN. A correct statement or abstract of the navy of Great Britain; the number of packets and revenue vessels employed by government; also the number of flag and other officers, complete to the first October, 1827—

Ships building and fit for service from 102 to 120 guns	Harbor service	1
Ships of 98 guns	Hospital ships	2
84 to 74	Hulk in the East Indies	1
66	Lent to the society for destitute seamen	1
58	Vitaling depots	3
56	Troop ships	2
52 to 50	Hospital and store ship at Jamaica	1
48	Schooners, tenders, &c.	1
46	small craft	14
44	Falmouth station.	
42	Sloops of war fitted up as packets	20
36	Hired vessels in the packet service	19
34	Harwich station.	
32 to 28	Hired vessels	9
26	Revenue vessels.	
20	England	30
18	Scotland	8
16	Ireland	7
14	Flag and other officers.	
12	Admirals	53
10	Vice admirals	68
8 to 6	Rear admirals	66
Bombs	Superannuated, R. adms.	
Cutters	Superannuated and retired captains	20
Yachts	Post captains	809
Lazarettos	Commanders	814
Convict ships	Lieutenants superannuated, with rank of commander	98
Receiving do.	Lieutenants, poor knights of Windsor	6
Powder do.	Lieutenants	3,691
Police do.	Masters	540
Lent to E. India company	Surgeons	353
Lent to marine society	Pursers	668
Floating chapels		
Sheer hulks		
Quarantine service		
Lent to the W. India dock company		
Police depot		

RUSSIAN PORTS ON THE BLACK SEA, &c. From the port of Ismael, during the months of March and April last, 57 vessels went to Constantinople, with about 25,000 tchetverts* of wheat, and 1850 of maize. In the same period 19 vessels sailed from Reni to that market, laden with 9,610 tchetverts of wheat, 2749 of maize, and 950 of millet.

The number of vessels which entered the port of Odessa on the 1st of June was 73; 70 of which came in ballast, for cargoes; and in the three first days of that month 16 sailed, laden with corn, and two in ballast.

At Riga there had been not less than 739 arrivals between the beginning of the year and the 9th of June, and 520 departures.

The occasional and imperfect accounts we obtain through the European Gazettes, of the importance and the prospects of the new city of Odessa, are such as to excite rather than gratify our curiosity. The selection of that site for a commercial place has been most amply

*The tchetverts is equal to 5 1/2 English bushels.

justified by the result. It is not only a grand depot of grain but appears to be the centre of other branches of commerce; and the arts and elegancies, and even the literature of Europe, have been already naturalized there.

Boston—Deaths and population—In the year 1823, the city government commenced their plan of clearing the streets by their own workmen and scavengers, in their progress to the more complete removal of nuisances than had previously been undertaken. The effect of this system upon the general health of the inhabitants has been considered quite remarkable. The population of Boston, by the census taken by the United States, in 1830 was 43,298; by the census taken by the city, in 1825, it was 58,277, making an increase in the five years of 14,979, or annual gain of nearly 7 per centum. The number of deaths in the year 1822, giving the population at the increase, was 1,203, or 24 per centum nearly. In the year 1826 the deaths amounted to 1,239, or about 2 per centum on the whole number. In other words, Boston, with a population of over 60,000 inhabitants, in 1826, lost no more by deaths than when it contained 50,000 inhabitants in 1822. In the year 1827, the deaths will have amounted to 1,023, or thereabouts, or to about 1 1/2 per cent. on the whole population, assuming it to be 60,000.

New York. The following resolutions have passed the house of assembly 97 to 3, Messrs. Alburts, Emmet, and Smith were in the negative.

Resolved, (If the senate concur herein), that the senators of this state, in the congress of the United States, be and they are hereby instructed, and the representatives in this state, are requested, to make every proper exertion to effect such a revision of the tariff, as will afford a sufficient protection to the growers of wool, hemp and flax, and the manufactures of iron, woollens, and every other article, so far as the same may be connected with the interests of manufactures, agriculture and commerce.

Resolved, As the sense of this legislature, That the provisions of the woollens bill which passed the house of representatives at the last session of congress, whatever advantages they may have promised to manufacturers of woollen goods, did not afford adequate encouragement to the agriculturalists and the growers of wool.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state.

[What is to be done, now? Virginia and South Carolina have declared that all regulations of the tariff, with a view to protecting any class of the people of the United States, are unconstitutional; and the report of the senate of Georgia, having taken the same ground, insists on this construction of the constitution, "and will submit to no other." Will Georgia declare war against New York? We hope not!]

Foreign news. One of the 16 packets due at New York, arrived at that port on the 4th inst. by which we have London dates to the 17th December. The news received is but of little importance. The *Alvan* was still in conference at Constantinople, and the course the port would pursue, as to the late attack of the allies, was unknown; though it is rumored that war had been declared against them. Ibrahim, at the last accounts, was in the interior at Mesina, carrying every thing before him with fire and sword. From France we learn that *Villèle's* administration is daily becoming more unpopular, and that he will probably retire from the ministry. Additional disturbances have been created in Spain by a class of persons called "the laborers of the wood," which were extending in the provinces. Nathaniel Snellen, who robbed the bank of Virginia of upwards of \$40,000, has been apprehended at Liverpool and about \$20,000 recovered.

COL. TRUMBULL AND MR. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Randolph in the discussion of col. Hamilton's resolution for a painting of the battle of New Orleans, was unmerciful upon Trumbull's picture of the heroes of the

Declaration of Independence. The old soldier of the revolution and veteran artist, thus takes his revenge in a letter to the editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser:

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13th, 1828.

T. Dwight, esq. New York.

DEAR SIR—The newspapers will have shewn you that in the memorable battle of the 9th, the mangled bodies of all the painters strewed the bloody field; Allston, Morse, and myself all fell, but we fell gloriously by the side of the immortal hero of the day—you will see that I in particular, was most barbarously tomahawked and scalped by the unrelenting hand of the half-breed chief of Roanoke—and saddest of all to say, by the faithless hand of him who had once been my friend.

To speak seriously, it was my fate to be selected on that occasion, by the hon. John Randolph, of Roanoke, as the butt of his merciless sarcasms.

But, when Mr. Randolph, in his exordium, assigned as the cause of his taking a part in the debate, "the misrepresentations of some obscure annuary published in Philadelphia, in which it was erroneously stated, that he had been partly instrumental in procuring those wretched specimens of the state of the fine arts in this country," he unfortunately for himself, gave demonstrations of a fact of which the world was not before aware. It is evident that his body is in a state of decay: but it remained for himself to give the melancholy but irrefragable evidence of mental decrepitude; the loss of memory is one of the most unhappy proofs of the rapid approach of that sad hour, "when he will be as if he had not been, and been most wisely."

The gentleman had forgotten that the National Intelligencer of the 25th January, 1817, after stating the arguments on the subject of the four paintings, records his name, *Mr. Randolph*, among those who spoke in favor of the work, as well as in favor of employing me to perform it.

The gentleman also forgot that persons are still living who heard that debate, and who retain a fresh and vivid recollection of the brilliant and beautiful eulogium which he then pronounced upon the small picture of the Declaration of Independence, the prototype of that large one which he so sneeringly abuses.

The gentleman forgot what some others most distinctly recollect, that he then called the attention of the house to the portrait of Richard Henry Lee, (whose *shins* are the most conspicuous *shins* in the picture), and pointing to the figure, he explained—"Small as this picture is, I seem to see that venerable man sitting in person before me, in all the sober dignity of a senator of ancient Rome, in that elegant attitude so habitual to him, and so well remembered by me: the right hand laid over the left, concealing so happily and so delicately its mutilated remains."

Mr. Randolph forgot, that a copy of the National Intelligencer was at that moment in the library of congress—where it now lies open to the inspection of every one; convicting him either of loss of memory, or of something incomparably worse—that human memory should decay as age advances, is the decree of Him who formed us, and though we may deplore, we cannot blame,—but the alternative, *maliginity*, is the vile and voluntary production of a wicked heart—of that I am reluctant to admit the most remote suspicion.

When, however, a member of the house of representatives slops from his high estate, and, forgetting his duty, becomes, not the protector, but the slanderer of individual reputation, he should be reminded that although within thine sacred walls he is privileged to indulge in ample liberty of speech, and may ramble on for hours in all the licentious revellings of wit or folly, if his colleagues, amused by his wanton eccentricities, are willing to endure him; still there is a limit which it is not wise to pass—for, happily, the constitution reserves to every individual of us, the sovereign people, the same free and equal liberty of speech when with to defend our characters out of doors, as any representatives can assume to abuse and vilify us within.

Generous minds will also recollect that the professional reputation of an artist, like the fair fame of women, is a delicate plant, easily blighted by any pestilent breath—and that although it may be sport to some, to indulge in libel criticisms at our expense—yet it is death to us.

I make this reply to Mr. Randolph with feelings of deep regret, for I had indulged the hope that his former friendly disposition towards me would have been continued through life;—and that his elegant education, his ample fortune, and his retired mode of life, might have induced him to become an eminent patron and protector of the fine arts. I am dear sir, your obliged and faithful servant,
JOHN TRUMBULL.

GENERAL JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS.

There is much discordance in the accounts of the reception and treatment of gen. Jackson, in his visit to New Orleans. We shall not take any part in it. The following is evidently from the hand of a friend, and, therefore, preferred. It is copied from the Louisiana Advertiser of the 14th January.

Mr. Editor—When I left New Orleans in the Courtland, I promised to furnish you with an account of the interesting occurrences which were expected to take place at Natchez and on our return to the city, and I now fulfil my promise.

The steamboat Courtland, with the committee appointed to meet the guest of Louisiana, left New Orleans on the 28th ult. It was pleasing to observe, as we proceeded on our way, that the enthusiasm, kindled in the city, was felt intensely in distant parts of the state. In Concordia, as well as in the city of New Orleans, the people knew their deliverer; every heart palpitated at the sound of his name, and the anticipation of his arrival. We reached Natchez on the 1st January, an auspicious day, and pregnant with glorious remembrances. That city was filled with a vast multitude, impatiently waiting for our guest. On the morning of the 4th, the day he had fixed for reaching Natchez, the heights on the river were filled with spectators; all eyes were turned up the stream, in breathless expectation. At last a white smoke, curling like a mist over the tops of the cypress trees, proclaimed the approach of the Pocahontas.—The surrounding hills rung with loud huzzas, greeting her arrival. I cannot dwell with minuteness on the pleasing scenes which followed. A procession along the picturesque margin of the river; a dinner, at which ardent devotion was guided and tempered by decorum and politeness, and a ball, at which the beauty of Mississippi was exhibited, with all that taste could add to natural charms and native grace—the enthusiasm of the whole population, the shouts of the multitude, proclaimed that Louisiana and Mississippi are united by ennobling sympathies.

At twelve o'clock at night, gen. Jackson re-embarked in the Pocahontas; some hours afterwards the committee of Louisiana followed in the Courtland; and then both boats, united together, descended the stream, checking occasionally their velocity, as it was intended to reach New Orleans on the morning of the 8th. On the 7th, the weather portended a storm for the morrow, it rained several times throughout the day, and frequent rainbows gave us no favorable signs for the great day. The boats anchored above the city about 7 in the evening. We were crowded with visitors during the night. We learnt that the legislature had met in the morning, and that the governor had announced the arrival of their invited guest, and that the legislature of the state in obedience to public sentiment, had appointed a joint committee to act in conjunction with that of the people. Every thing was done that the honor of Louisiana demanded; in haste, it is true—but still it was done; and it was sufficient; the enthusiasm of the people filled up the outline, imperfectly sketched by their representatives. At last the morning of the auspicious day dawned upon New Orleans. A thick mist covered the water and the land, which at ten o'clock began to rise into clouds; and when the sun at last appeared, it served only to show the darkness of the horizon, threatening a storm in the north. It was at that moment the city became visible, with its steeples and the forest of masts rising from the waters. At that instant, too, a fleet of steamboats was seen advancing towards the Pocahontas, which had now got under way, with twenty four flags waving over her lofty decks. Two stupendous boats, lashed together, led the van. The whole fleet kept up a constant fire of artillery, which was answered from several ships in the harbor and from the shore. Gen. Jackson stood on the back gallery of the Pocahontas, his head uncovered, conspicuous to the

whole multitude, which literally covered the steamboats, the slipping and the surrounding shores. The van boats which bore the revolutionary soldiers and the remnant of the old Orleans battalion, passed the Pocahontas, and rounding too, fell down the stream, while the acclamations of thousands of spectators rung from the river to the woods and back to the river. In this order the fleet, (18 steamboats of the 1st class), passed close to the city, directing their course towards the field of battle. When it was first descried, some horseman only, (the marshals of the day), had reached the ground. But in a few minutes it seemed alive with a vast multitude brought thither on horseback and in carriages, and poured fourth from the steam boats.—A line was formed by generals Plauche and Labatut, and the committee repaired on board the Pocahontas, in order to invite the general to land and meet his brother soldiers and fellow citizens. I have no words to describe the scene which ensued. It would require a bolder pencil than mine. The addresses delivered to the general, and his answers may be given; but that which cannot be given, is the expression of his venerable features, and the intense feeling of his heart portrayed in every gesture and every look. It would be equally difficult to depict the joy and pride of the people in again beholding their "country's great benefactor." Strangers, who had come from afar to behold the scene, caught the contagious sympathy. When he began to speak the noise was hushed—every one seemed eager to catch the sound of his voice. He spoke of his own deeds with modesty, of his surviving companions with affection, and of the dead with fond regret.—As it grew late, he was hurried back to the Pocahontas, and the fleet ascended the river. The general landed opposite the house of Mr. Marigny—the United States troops, under col. Taylor; the legion under col. Roiffigne; a splendid and well disciplined company of volunteers from Natchez under lieutenant Walker; the first brigade of militia under general Robeson, and major general Lacoste surrounded by a brilliant staff, were drawn up in line of battle to receive him. The crowd on the bank of the river was immense—the windows, the balconies, even the roofs of the houses, the decks, tops and rigging of the ships were covered with spectators. Their shouts when the general touched the shore were as loud as the artillery, which thundered from the land and the water; he marched along the line of the troops with his head uncovered. The procession was then formed—the general on foot—and after moving through the principal streets of the city, reached the government house, where the governor introduced him to the same legislature who had invited him to Louisiana. The governor's address was concise and pertinent: the general answered him with the frankness and energy no less remarkable in his language than in his actions; each member was presented to him in turn, and all acknowledged the courtesy, the ease and unaffected dignity of his manners. From the legislature he proceeded to review the troops at the invitation of the governor; the procession was again formed—and the general, attended by the governor and the legislature, repaired to the Catholic church, when, after the delivery of an eloquent discourse by a young priest, in the name of his venerable superior, father Antonio, a solemn *te deum* was performed. When the religious ceremony was terminated, the general was conducted by the committee, to the house prepared for his residence. He was then informed that he was invited to a dinner at Davis's hotel, given by the citizens in commemoration of the day. The tables occupied two rooms of vast dimensions, at which at least five hundred persons sat down. Marigny was chosen president of the day, general Jackson was placed on his right, gov. Houston, of Tennessee, on his left—the venerable father Antonio and the abbey Monni, sat on the general's left. Generals Barroll and Hinds, and judge Overton also sat in the vicinity of the president. The gentlemen composing the deputations of Ohio, N. York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Mississippi, were placed near or opposite to gen. Jackson: the friends who had accompanied him, sat next to the three vice presidents. Many toasts were drunk—they were warm and patriotic—nothing rapid in them. When the president announced the name of Jackson, the company rose up, as moved by one impulse. When silence was restored, Mr. Marigny, in a speech, delivered with an energy of man-

ner in unison with the ardor of his feelings, bestowed a merited tribute of praise upon the services and character of the guest of his native state.

I do not intend to give a minute relation of every thing which took place. The discourse of col. Hayne, breathing the chivalrous spirit of Carolina, the courteous toast of Carrol, of Hinds, of the gallant Houston, of the veteran Piatt, of the accomplished Walker, will no doubt be given to the public by the committee.

From the dinner I followed the general to the French theatre, where a cantata, composed for the occasion, was sung with admirable taste and effect. When the first act of the opera was over the general proceeded to the American theatre, where he was greeted with the same salutations which had followed him from the battle ground to the city. At 11 o'clock he retired to his house, accompanied by the committee.

Mrs. Jackson, who, with several ladies from Tennessee, accompanied her husband on his visit to Louisiana, was waited upon and met the moment she landed from the Pocahontas, by Mrs. Marigny, and other respectable ladies, who, after having congratulated her on her safe arrival, conducted her to Mr. Marigny's house, where refreshments had been prepared, and where she received the salutations of a large and brilliant circle. Mrs. Marigny in her carriage afterwards accompanied Mrs. Jackson to the house of Martin Gordon, esq, where apartments had been prepared for her and her female friends.

Among the toasts drunk at the dinner were the following—

The 8th January, 1815—the day we celebrate—its glory without a parallel.

Andrew Jackson—his titles are his services, his party the American people.

The army of the United States—from the shores of the Niagara to the plains of the Mississippi, it has sustained the honor of our country.

The navy of the United States—we look to its gradual and steady increase as our best security from insult or aggression.

The militia—a proud array of citizen soldiers, alike prepared to draw the sword or guide the plough-share.

With as many other regular toasts as made up the number 19, and many volunteers, which caused two or three short speeches, and a very spirited one by col. A. P. Hayne, on a compliment paid to him for his gallant conduct in the campaign of 1814-15. But we cannot give room for all the proceedings, addresses and replies. The following from the general to the address of the N. York delegation, Messrs. James A. Hamilton, Saul Al-ley and Thaddeus Phelps is selected—

Gentlemen—The congratulations of my fellow citizens of the city and county of New-York, presented here, and on the return of this day, accompanied with such unqualified assurances of their confidence and favor, fill me with no ordinary emotions. Sensible only of having discharged the duties allotted to me as a citizen of our common country, with an honest zeal to preserve and advance its prosperity, I was not prepared for the flattering distinction which you have conferred upon my exertions. I receive it as an evidence of the liberality and kindness of those who have authorized you to express it, and who, because Providence assigned me an instrumentality in the glorious struggle of the republic, are pleased to number me amongst its benefactors. I am more than compensated for my services, gentlemen, in being allowed to accept the tokens you present, of the approbation of so numerous and patriotic a portion of my fellow citizens. This is the highest reward to which a citizen can aspire under our government, where, by the spirit of its constitution, the people control its operations, and are devoted to its services.—I pray you, therefore, to assure your constituents of the high gratifications your salvation has afforded me, and that I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of this signal mark of their regard.

It is true, gentlemen, this fair portion of the west was rescued from the grasp of a foreign foe by the assumption of power, on my part, at variance with the regular operation of our sacred constitution and laws; and you have done justice to the necessity which dictated it. Acting upon the principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law, and that it was better they should attempt a glorious deliverance from the dangers which

threatened them, by a suspension of their invaluable rights, than contend for their shadow amidst the arms of the enemy, and thereby sacrifice the substance forever; I shrunk not from the responsibility which the crisis devolved on me. Had I done otherwise, I should have thought myself a traitor to my country.

I receive with gratitude, the high estimate, which as individuals, you, gentlemen, are pleased to give to my official conduct. That our government was constituted for the happiness of the people, and that its offices are the instruments of their will, and created for their welfare, are maxims which I learned from the fathers of our revolution. I am now too old to depart from them. They spring from the same source with the great principle of rotation in office, a principle which cannot be too solemnly impressed upon the attention of the American people. It is the channel of sovereignty, through which the renovating influence is conveyed to every department of government, and the weak points in the system detected and fortified, so as to contribute to the defence of liberty. That you should consider my humble example as in any degree illustrating the value of this principle is an honor which I shall ever prize.

This medal commemorating the completion of the Erie canal and the resolutions referring to it, are received with feelings of peculiar satisfaction. A work displaying in such an eminent degree the resources of your state, gives to the councils from which it emanated, and by which it was prosecuted, a claim to lasting recollection. It presents to her sister states a model of improvement worthy of their imitation and deserves to be celebrated by the fine arts.

The kind manner, gentlemen, in which you have performed the duties confided to you on this occasion, has impressed me with the most lively sentiment of affection and regard; of which I beg of you to be assured, with the offer of my sincere prayers, that you may be safely restored to the bosom of your families and friends.

The general left the city, on his return home, "on Friday night, or rather on Saturday morning," of the 12th or 13th January, after having attended a ball given in honor of him, &c.

If when what shall be regarded as an official account of the visit shall be received, other things shall appear as thought necessary to the history of this affair, we shall recur to the subject.

The following is a copy of the general's reply to the address prepared by the rev. father Antonio de Sedilla. *Reverend father*—I have received your benedictions with ardent gratitude. When I contemplate your long, useful and happy life, approaching fourscore years, faithfully spent in the service of the Most High, in this sanctuary, and amidst this grateful people, it inspires me with increased reverence for the religion which you teach. To your pious labors in this community, do I attribute, in a great degree, that deliverance from the invading foe, which crowned the valor of my comrades on the day of which this is the anniversary; for a moral and religious life is a constant appeal to the favor of Heaven, and is a sure guarantee of faithful and heroic patriotism. That the fruits of your own righteousness, reverend father, may continue to flourish in the lives and hearts of your parishioners, long after your spirit shall have received its reward in the mansion of bliss, is my fervent prayer. Permit me, with your assistance, to return my most humble thanks to the Author of all Good, for the great mercies and for the benefits he has vouchsafed to bestow on me; but more especially for having made me and my brave associates, the instruments of his power on the occasion to which you have been pleased to refer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Mallory, from the committee on manufacturers, made the following report, accompanied by a bill in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports. *The committee on manufactures, to which have been referred the numerous petitions and memorials on the subject of further protecting duties upon imports, report:*

That they commenced their examination of the various subjects referred to them, immediately after the appointment of the committee was announced to the house; that they sought in vain, from the documents re-

ferred to them, for information sufficiently specific upon the subjects embraced in those documents, to enable them to determine the effect of the existing laws upon the various interests upon which they were intended to operate; or to measure the additional protection which the complaining interests required; or their present condition would warrant the committee in recommending. Under this absence of accurate information, and constantly busied in searching the voluminous executive reports from the treasury department, and other state papers, from which it is to be learned the situation of our foreign trade, and the character and amount of our foreign importations, and in obtaining from that department the returns of that trade, for the last year, the committee waited until the petitions and memorials upon which most dependence seemed to be placed by the friends of the protecting system, had reached their hands, through the only authorized channel, to warrant their acting upon them, and until about the 28th of December last past, when, still finding themselves unsupplied with the precise facts upon which alone they were willing to act upon the important and lightly responsible subjects committed to their charge, they came to the resolution of submitting their difficulties to the house, and of asking the power to send for persons and papers, which would enable them to determine, with precision and certainty, the true condition of those interests, and more especially of those manufacturing interests which had preferred their claims for protection to the national legislature.

This resolution was presented to the house on the first day of its session, after the committee adopted it, and, on its passage no time was lost in learning the names of witnesses for whom it should, in the opinion of the committee, be desirable to send, and despatching summonses by mail, to be served.

This labor being performed, the committee at once began their examinations of such witnesses, members of the house and others, as were within their reach, and believed to be possessed of valuable and practical information upon any of the subjects before them. The examination of these witnesses was not completed, when the arrival of some, attending under summonses, was announced. An application was then immediately made to the house for leave to sit during the hours of session of the house; and nearly every day since that leave was granted, has been entirely occupied, to the almost total neglect of other public and private duties, in the laborious examination of witnesses, pursuant to the resolution under which the committee were acting. It is but justice here to remark, that the original expectation of the committee, under the resolution offered by them, to the house, was to have made an expeditious inquiry into the situation of one or two manufacturing interests, rather to enable them to determine what further protection these interests really required, than with the expectation, within the limited time which they had allowed to themselves for the purpose, of being able to collect and report to the house, a body of evidence upon several important branches of our domestic manufactures, so digested and arranged as to be of any essential service to the house or to the public, as a source of correct information upon these complicated subjects. The amendment, however, which was made to the resolution by the house, so as to give to the committee the authority "to send for and examine persons upon oath, in relation to the present condition of our manufactures, and to report the minutes of such examination to this house," it will readily be seen, added greatly to the labor which the committee had proposed for themselves; as, by that amendment, it was made the duty of the committee, should they think proper to examine witnesses, to take their testimony in detail, and in such order as to render it at least passably intelligible to the house. This additional labor was in no other way exceptionable to the committee than as it rendered somewhat doubtful their ability to give their report to the house within the time within which they had signified that it would be received. But, even under this apprehension, so desirous were the committee of a full development of facts, that the amended resolution met their approbation: and they entered upon their duties, determined, if possible, to realize the expectations of the house, so far at least as regarded a report within the time they had indicated.

They have examined little short of thirty witnesses, and the testimony of each, hastily written out by way of question and answer, and annexed to this report, will show what facts have been collected by the examination, as well as the extent of the labor which the committee have performed. The testimony of each witness after it was taken, has been carefully read over with him, and so corrected as to meet the full assent of the witness as to its accuracy.

The leading subjects presented to the committee for additional protection, are iron and several manufactures of it, wool and its fabrics, hemp and some of the manufactures from it, flax and its manufactures, and domestic distilled spirits from grain, particular descriptions of glass, and fine and printed cottons. Upon all the subjects, witnesses have been examined, and their testimony, herewith reported, comprises the evidence, upon each subject, which the committee have taken under the resolution of the house, and embodies much of the information upon which they have acted in determining the features of the bill which they have agreed upon.

The examinations of witnesses by the committee were not closed until Saturday night last, and Monday of the present week was entirely occupied in correcting and arranging the testimony taken, and which had not been corrected, thus leaving but two days to them to digest their bill, and prepare this hasty report. Under these circumstances, it cannot be expected that a minute examination of the various subjects included in the bill prepared by the committee, will be gone into; much less that a discussion of the great question involved in the system of extending protection to the languishing interests of the country, by an increase of duties upon imports, will be attempted. The former would be a task requiring time and care, combined with extensive research; and the latter, even if time were allowed to the committee, is a subject much better suited to a discussion in this house, than in the report of one of its committees.

The committee, therefore, do not attempt to go into the reasons which have governed them, but merely to give a concise history of their doings.

After examining all the witnesses who had attended pursuant to summonses, up to Saturday night last, and also all the manufacturers and others, who, up to that time, had, to the knowledge of the committee, arrived in this city, for the purpose of giving the committee information upon any of the subjects before them, and after having spent the day, on Monday of the present week, in the correction and very hasty arrangement of the testimony taken, the committee proceeded to consider and arrange the terms and provisions of the bill they should report, and a reference to it is made for the detailed information as to what have been their conclusions.

The first subject which will be found in the bill, is that of iron, and considering the importance of the article, as one of both national and individual necessity, the changes in the present rates of duty are comparatively very light. An increase upon "iron in bars, not manufactured, in whole, or in part, by rolling," of from ninety cents upon 112 pounds, to one cent per pound; upon "iron in bars, manufactured in whole or in part by rolling," of \$7 per ton of 2,240 pounds; and upon "pig iron," of 12½ cents per 112 pounds beyond the present rates of duty; are the most material changes upon this article. Some amendments in the existing law, when evasions of the present duty have been discovered to exist by defects in the wording of the law, and some additions of duty upon particular descriptions of iron, and upon particular manufactures from it, complete the provisions on this subject.

The next subject in order, is that of wool and woollens. To these subjects the greater part of the testimony of the witnesses has been directed, and the committee have used every effort in their power to obtain precise information as to the facts as they do actually exist in relation to the interests both of the wool grower and the manufacturer of wool. The real importance of these subjects to those sections of the country where wool is grown, and in which the manufactories are located, the feeling which has for some time agitated the public mind throughout the whole country, in relation, on the one side, to the necessity of further protection to them, and on the other side to the injurious effects which such a measure would have upon the purchasers of woollen fabrics, have all con-

spired to induce this exertion on the part of the committee. They have therefore made the examinations of the witnesses, upon those subjects, as minute as possible, and, perhaps, in some instances, they may appear tediously so. Indeed many of the questions put to the witnesses will afford abundant evidence that the committee had not sufficient practical knowledge upon the subjects before them to enable them to make a series of interrogations, the answers to which would place the testimony taken in the clearest light. And when the members of the house shall have examined the evidence relating to the manufacture of woollen goods, the committee cannot doubt they will be entirely convinced that none but a person intimately acquainted with the various operations, could have drawn out a series of questions upon this subject, susceptible of clear and intelligible answers. The time of the committee did not authorize even an attempt to do this, and, therefore, the examinations, and particularly of some of the witnesses first examined, will appear, as they were really taken—the one answer, in many, if not in most instances, suggesting the subsequent question. It will also be found, upon an examination of the testimony, that the manufacture of woollens is hardly susceptible of being reduced within the limits of exact mathematical calculation, so as to enable the committee to arrive, with this kind of certainty, at the amount of duty which will furnish full protection, and at the same time, will not go beyond that point. Certain positions, however, they believe to be proved by the evidence they have taken, which furnish great assistance in approaching to correct conclusions.

In relation to unmanufactured wool of domestic growth, the committee consider it to be fully proved that the present prices, in our markets, are unusually low, and the sales very dull; and that these effects are produced by the combined influence of the large importations of foreign wool, and the excessive importations of foreign woollen goods. Contrary to the opinions of some of the witnesses the committee are strongly convinced that the provisions of the present law, permitting the introduction of foreign wool, costing not exceeding 10 cents per pound in the foreign market, at the almost nominal duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, does admit wool paying this duty, and invoiced at and below this price, which, in quality and use, materially conflicts with the common native wool of this country.

This opinion is strongly corroborated by the presentation, by one of the witnesses, to the committee of five different specimens of foreign wool, imported into, and during the last fall selling in the Boston market, at from 6 cents to 14 cents per pound. The foreign invoices of all these wools were at a price not exceeding 10 cents per pound, and consequently paid but a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem. At least two of these specimens of wool, the committee believe, when properly cleansed, would clearly appear to be equal in quality to the common native wool of the United States; and the very rapid increase in the importations of these low qualities of wool, since the passage of the tariff bill of 1824, furnishes the strongest reason to conclude that they are supplying the demand, and answering the uses which the coarse wools of our country would, in most cases, well supply; and that the foreign article is sought because, by means of the very low duty it now pays, it can be obtained at a less price than the domestic. There are also strong reasons for believing that, by importing several qualities of foreign wools in the grease and dirt, they are invoiced at a price not exceeding 10 cents per pound, when, if the same wools were cleansed, as the foreign wools usually are for the market, they would necessarily be invoiced at a much higher price; and that, in this way, the spirit of the law of 1824 is, to a very considerable extent, evaded. The law of 1824 imposed upon wool, costing in the foreign market a price exceeding 10 cents per pound, a progressive duty, commencing at 20 per cent. ad valorem, and ending at 30 per cent. ad valorem. This duty reached its maximum on the first day of June, 1826. The question, then, as to the manner in which these low priced wools could be effectually reached, without imposing an exorbitant duty upon the higher and finer qualities, was first to be determined. And the bill, herewith reported, will show that the conclusion of the committee has been to impose a specific duty of 7 cents

per pound upon all foreign wool, without regard to its quality, and to retain, at the same time, the ad valorem duty, with a proposition to increase it from 30 per cent. the present duty, to 40 per cent. and to make it progressive, at an increase of 5 per cent. per annum, to 50 per cent. and applicable to all kinds of wool: these alterations, if adopted by congress, will operate, proportionably more heavily upon the coarse than upon the fine wools. But the committee suffer little apprehension from this fact, because they consider it satisfactorily proved that the capacity of this country to produce wool is only to be limited by the demand for the article; that the manufacturers they have examined are using much the largest share of the finer wools; that the coarse wools of this country are little sought, because foreign wools of a coarser quality, and answering the same uses, are procured at lower prices; and that, in the assortment of the wools of this country, for the purposes of manufacture, a larger share will fall within the low ranges, and will fairly supply the place of the coarse imported wools. And the committee will not disguise the fact, that it has been their intention, in the bill they should report, to extend every protection, which the nature of the case would admit, to the grower of American wool. If they have not done this, they have erred in judgment, and have not accomplished their own intentions. If the duties they have proposed upon unmanufactured wool are too high, and shall thus prove injurious to the manufacturer, and not beneficial to the farmer, then they have mistaken their proportions which the relative cost of the wool and the fabric will warrant, and have thus been led into unintentional error.

In relation to the additional protection required by the manufacturers of woollens, the committee have found themselves most in need of specific information. The law of 1824, imposing additional duties upon imports, was, at the time of its passage, no doubt, believed, by those who framed, and by those who supported it, sufficient, both in its provisions, and in the amount of its duties, to afford a fair protection to this important national interest. But experience has shown that this belief was fallacious, and that the operation of this law has disappointed both those who passed it, and those who sought its passage.

Former laws had also been passed, with the same intentions, and had failed to realize the expectations of those who acted under them. The knowledge of these facts it was which induced the committee to propose a mode, hitherto untried in this government, of obtaining precise information upon which to legislate. They have been indulged by the house in making the experiment, and, although the information collected may not be as precise and detailed as a greater allowance of time and a wider range of examination, might have made it, the committee do believe, that certain positions may be assumed from the testimony, as fully proved, which will afford much aid in determining the defects in the existing laws, and in applying the proper remedies to those defects; and they cannot but hope that this information, coming from persons intimately acquainted with the subjects of which they speak, and given under the solemn sanction of an oath, will have greater weight than the ordinary information upon which former laws upon these subjects have been passed.

The following petitions, as relating to the manufacture of woollen goods, the committee believe themselves warranted in deducing, from the evidence they have taken, and they depend upon the evidence and opinions of the witnesses for the soundness of them:

1st. That the manufacture of woollen goods in this country, is, at this time, a business laboring under severe depressions, and attended with loss more severe upon the finer qualities.

2d. That these depressions are owing, in a very great degree, to the excessive and irregular importations of foreign woollen goods into our markets: thus causing a fluctuation in, and an uncertainty of price for those goods, more injurious to the American manufacturer than even the depression of price which these importations produce.

3d. That the difference between the prices of wool, of the same quality, in this country and in England, is at the present time about fifty per cent. in favor of the latter country.

4th. That the cost of the raw wool in this country is about one half of the cost of the fabric, when prepared for the market, as a general rule applying to most kinds of cloths.

5th. That, if the cost of the wool and the cost of the foreign materials used for dyeing, were the same in both countries, the process of manufacturing the wool into cloth, fitted for the market, can be performed as cheap in this country as it can in England.

6th. That the present duty upon woollen goods does not furnish the desired protection, and that no reasonable duty can be effectual, unless it be a specific square yard, instead of an ad valorem duty.

With a general reference to these positions, so far as they could be made applicable to the subject, and with a proper regard to the whole body of the testimony taken, the committee have proceeded to detail their propositions for the alteration and increase of the duties upon woollen goods. The law of 1824, with certain exceptions enumerated in the act, imposed a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem upon all foreign woollen goods, imported into this country, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, should not exceed thirty-three and one third cents per square yard; and a duty, after the 30th day of June, 1835, of 33 1-3 per centum ad valorem upon those costing more than 33 1-3 cents per square yard. The exceptions from the duty of 33 1-3 per cent. were blankets and worsted stuff goods, upon which a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem was imposed, and from the goods paying a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem as costing less than 33 1-3 cents per square yard, were excepted flannels and baizes, which were to pay a duty of 33 1-3 per cent.

The committee have proposed to change all these ad valorem duties upon cloths, to specific square yard duties, making the same exceptions which are made in the act of 1824. Some of these exceptions the committee have left unaltered, and others they have proposed a small increase of duty upon. The article of blankets now pays a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, and they propose to increase this duty to 35 per cent.

This they have done, because they think the testimony warrants them in the belief, that, if the manufacture of blankets is encouraged in this country, they can be made here as cheap, in reference to the quality of the blanket, as they are now imported, and that, in this manufacture, a consumption may be found for large quantities of our native wool. The committee also consider blankets an article so essentially necessary for the soldier, as to become an object of national policy, and a necessary for which we ought not to be dependent upon any foreign country.

The propositions of the committee as to the alteration and increase of duties upon woollens, generally, are as follows.

1st. Upon all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 50 cents per square yard, a specific duty of 16 cents upon every square yard.

2d. Upon all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed 50 cents per square yard, and shall not exceed \$1 00 per square yard, a specific duty of 40 cents upon every square yard.

3d. Upon all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, the actual value of which at the place whence imported, shall exceed \$1 00 per square yard, and shall not exceed \$2 50 per square yard, a specific duty of \$1 00 upon every square yard.

4th. Upon all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall exceed \$2 50 per square yard, and shall not exceed \$4 00 per square yard, shall be deemed to have cost \$4 00 per square yard, and at such valuation, shall be charged with, and pay a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem.

5th. Upon all manufactures of wool, &c. the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed \$4 per square yard, shall be charged with, and pay a duty of 45 per centum ad valorem.

It will thus be seen, that the propositions made by the committee, if adopted, will give a considerable increase

upon the present rates of duty, in any event, and may give a very large increase, if the importations should not be regulated by the rates of the duty. Should they be so regulated, the intermediate spaces would be left entirely to be supplied by the American manufacturer; and this, it is believed, would not only furnish him a market for the great body of his cloths, but would enable him to compete with the foreigner, even at the prices at which the minimum principle does not operate extensively to increase the duty. The committee have not gone to the extent proposed by many of the memorialists, in the regulation of these duties, but they have gone to the extent to which, from the evidence taken by them, they believe the prosperity of our woollen manufactures require.

Hemp and flax, and some of the manufactures from them, have next claimed the consideration of the committee. The evidence which they have collected upon these subjects, though by no means voluminous, in their opinion, satisfactorily proves, that large sections of the country are capable of producing either kind of the raw material above mentioned, to any extent. So far as the committee have been able to learn, the state of Kentucky seems to have paid the most attention to the culture of hemp, and, at this time, to possess the most extensive manufactories of the article of any state in the union; while the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey seem, as yet to take the lead in the growing and manufacture of flax. Yet, there cannot be a doubt, but that the soil of either of these states, as well as of many, and perhaps, most of the other states, is well adapted to the growth of either hemp or flax, and that they only need the consumption in duck, cordage, &c. of our extensive commerce, and of our growing navy, to these branches of agriculture, an encouragement which would soon make the raw materials articles, not of import, but of export, and would supply the wants of our own country with as cheap and as valuable a fabric as is now obtained from foreign hands.

Indeed, if there are any articles the production of agricultural and manufacturing labor, which more than others, would seem to claim the fostering care of government, not as a matter of policy merely, but as a matter both of interest and independence, hemp and flax would seem peculiarly to belong to them. These are materials, the growing of which brings into profitable use, not only the fertile lands of the country, but the active labor of the husbandman, and the manufacturing of which, into the fabrics of most extensive utility, would seem to be so simple and easy, as not to acquire the aid of foreign skill in its accomplishment. And, to our commerce in peace, and to our navy in war, as well as to the common uses of all classes of society, materials and fabrics of more prime necessity cannot be named.

The committee cannot here refrain from directing the attention of the house, to the testimony of a very intelligent manufacturer of flax, which will be found to compose a part of the evidence herewith reported. From the facts stated by him it would seem that the alleged inferiority of the American hemp and flax when compared with the foreign, arises, not from any inferiority of either of the materials as grown in this country, but from not pulling or harvesting the crop at the proper time, and from giving them a dew, instead of a water rot. The committee solicit particular attention to this part of the evidence they have taken, and hope it may attract the particular notice of the farmers of the country generally. The principal additions which the committee have proposed upon these articles, are upon the unmanufactured materials, and upon sail-duck. The increase proposed upon raw hemp, is \$10 per ton, and that upon raw flax, is \$9 per ton; and both are made progressive, until the duty shall be \$60 per ton upon each; it now being \$35 upon hemp, and 15 per cent. or about equal to \$36 per ton upon flax. The proposition is to change the duty upon sail-duck, from an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. to a specific duty of 9 cents per square yard, and to regulate the drawback upon the article.

The next subject in order, though not second in importance to the agricultural interest of the country, which has occupied the attention of the committee, in the draft of the bill they now submit to the house, is that of a further protection to the domestic spirits distilled from

grain in the United States. And here the committee feel bound to inform the house, that it is not with any view to benefit the manufacturer of this description of ardent spirits, that they have at all entertained the subject. It is the interest, and solely the interest, of the farmer who grows the grain from which the spirits are distilled, which renders it a subject at all worthy the consideration of congress, as connected with the protection of the industry and substantial interests of the country. But, if the most extensive farming interests of these United States, the grain growing interests of almost every section of the country, are subjects of importance, then, surely, the protection of domestic spirits, distilled from grain, cannot be unimportant. For it is a fact, too well and too generally known to require a repetition by the committee, that this manufacture has, for a number of years now last past, afforded at most the only market for the coarse grains in the interior of the country. These grains are of so bulky and so heavy a nature, compared with the present market values, that they will not bear transportation beyond a very limited distance, even when water communication is afforded; and where this means of transportation is not enjoyed, their ability to reach a market is restricted within extremely narrow limits. But did not even this insuperable difficulty exist, it is equally certain that our large market towns do not, and have not offered even a tolerable market for these grains in kind, for some years last past, nor do the committee see that there is any prospect they will do so while our foreign relations remain as they now are. But convert these grains into spirits, and a partial market is afforded, not profitable, it is true, to the enterprise of the farmer, but better than an entire loss.

The committee refer the house, for evidence to support these positions, to the testimony of the witnesses who have been examined upon this subject. A perfect remedy to the farmer for these evils, they do not believe to be within the reach of congress. But partial relief would seem to be very plainly presented. Our tables of imports, for the last six years, show a very regular annual importation of foreign spirits from grain and other materials, varying from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons, a very small share of which is re-exported, and the residue is consumed in the country, and, consequently, to that extent, limits the demand for the domestic spirits. The committee are aware that the time has been when the whiskey of this country would have been a very unacceptable exchange for foreign spirits to the higher classes of consumers. But they do not believe that that objection can, at this time, be alleged. Such has been the advance in skill and experience in the art of distilling spirits from grain, that the whiskey of this country has become a very palatable and a very fashionable, as it no doubt is the least injurious liquor. The committee, therefore, cannot suppose that the comforts, or even the luxuries of our citizens, will be much restricted, or materially affected by such an increase of duty upon foreign spirits as will reduce the quantity imported.

But as inseparably connected with the subject of foreign spirits, is that of spirits distilled in our own country from foreign materials. Although the committee have no means of ascertaining the quantity of this kind of spirits at present distilled in the United States, yet, from the large importations of the materials from which it is made, there is strong reason to conclude that the number of gallons must be somewhat greater than the whole number of gallons of foreign spirits imported. The importation of molasses into this country, for the last six years, has ranged from 11,000,000 to nearly 14,000,000 of gallons. By an examination of the import tables in the treasury office, it is ascertained that out of the 13,000,000 imported during the last year, more than 11,000,000 were carried into the ports east of the port of New York, not including the latter port. It would hardly seem probable, that the quantity consumed in the domestic way, in this section of the union, could so far exceed the consumption of other sections of the country, where sugar and molasses are not manufactured, as this proportion would indicate, and, therefore, it is presumed, that much of the molasses taken into our eastern ports, is used for distillation. This conclusion is rendered still more natural, when it is known that in that section of the U. S. are located the most extensive distilleries of rum from

molasses. The spirits thus produced, interferes, equally with foreign spirits, with the demand for the spirits produced from domestic materials; and, as the committee have proceeded upon the principle in relation to iron, wool, hemp and flax, that the domestic article, where it either exists, or can be produced in sufficient quantities, should be preferred to the foreign, even for the use of our own manufactures, so, in the case of molasses, they propose to apply the same rule. The committee have no means by which they can even calculate the quantity of grain now annually distilled in the U. States, or the quantity of spirits produced by such distillation. But they hazard nothing in the assertion that the coarse grains are now grown in these states in sufficient quantities to furnish to them a full supply of ardent spirits, if the demand was in no other manner supplied; and they refer to the testimony which has been given before them, to show, both the present depressed prices of these grains, and of the spirits produced from them; and, also, to shew that the quantity of these grains can be increased in different sections of the country to answer any demand, if demand could be created.

With these facts before them, the committee have proposed in the bill they report, to increase the present duty ten cents per gallon upon all foreign spirits imported into the country; and to increase the present duty upon molasses five cents per gallon.

By a reference to the table of domestic exports, it will be seen that a part of the spirits distilled from molasses in this country, is exported; and the law as now existing, allows, upon these spirits so exported, a drawback of 4 cents per gallon. An examination of these tables will show that most of these spirits, so exported, go to the same markets with our domestic spirits distilled from grain; and with this drawback, operating as a bounty upon their exportation, they must, according to the relative values of the two kinds of spirits before exportation, have the advantage, in the foreign market to which they both go, over the spirits from grain, of just the amount of this drawback. The committee have, therefore, proposed a repeal of the provision allowing the drawback.

The subject of glass has also been proposed as a matter of examination before the committee, and two very intelligent witnesses, living in sections of country remote from each other, have been examined in relation to it. A reference to their testimony will show that the present protection to window glass, of smaller size than 10 by 1½ inches, is abundant, and that most other descriptions of glass are in the same situation. In this these witnesses both agree, and they are both practically acquainted with the manufacture of various descriptions of the article. But one of the witnesses proves that the denominations of window glass exceeding 10 by 15 inches, is not sufficiently protected, and the committee have proposed an alteration in the present duties upon these sizes of window glass.

The only other material alteration which the committee have proposed in the existing laws regulating our duties upon imports, is an increase of the minimum upon cottons, from 20 cents, at which it now stands, to 55 cents. The object of this has been to reach a finer description of cotton cloths; and, for the evidence upon which they have recommended this alteration, they refer the house to the testimony of the witnesses who have been examined upon the subject of cottons, herewith reported.

Should there be found errors in this report, the committee have to offer for their excuse, the very short time which has been allowed to prepare it; and they would gladly have avoided accompanying their bill with any report, but for the fact, that their request to be allowed to examine witnesses, has excited some feeling in the house, as well as in the country, and they have felt it a duty they owed to themselves to give this detailed history of the manner in which they have discharged the important trust.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

January 31. Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a memorial from B. Schekelford, and others, stating that they had discovered a body of metallic ore, on the public lands, which they believe either to be block tin, or silver ore.

praying that the land containing the ore may be sold or leased to them. Referred.

The report of the committee of finance, adverse to that part of the memorial from Pittsburg, which relates to the credits given for duties at the custom houses, was taken up and concurred in.

The vice president communicated a statement of facts of great length, from Duff Green, in the explanation of the provocation which produced the outrage complained of in the memorial of E. V. Sparhawk; the substance of which was, that a letter having appeared in the New York American, accusing Mr. Randolph of a concert with the editor of the Telegraph in mis-reporting the speech of Mr. R. in which he spoke of hanging any one who would introduce the "Irish," or "slaves," (on which the debate arose), into Virginia; that he (Duff Green) having received, from John S. Meehan, information that Mr. Sparhawk had acknowledged the authorship of the correspondence in the American—to use the language of the document, "felt as every honorable man, he trusts, would feel in his situation, as the editor of a public journal of extensive circulation, the usefulness of which must mainly depend upon the character of the editor for veracity, which he has ever been anxious to maintain"—and that, accordingly, he (Duff Green) met Mr. Sparhawk, and inquired of him if he was the writer of the letter; and, not receiving a satisfactory answer, he (Duff Green) proceeded to assault Mr. Sparhawk, having no intention to offer personal injury to him, his sole object being, not to hurt, but to disgrace him. "Nothing was further from his (Duff Green's) intention, than to infringe, in any degree, on the dignity of the senate," it being impossible that he could feel any other sentiment towards that body than the most profound respect. He remarks that, "if Mr. Sparhawk be under the protection of your honorable body, in consequence of a permission to have a seat in the chamber as a reporter of the debates, the duty which has been assigned by you to the undersigned, places him equally under your protection; and if it be an injury to Mr. Sparhawk to be disgraced, as he was, it is no less an injury, (although accompanied by no disgrace), to be represented as a profligate instrument of falsifying the reports of the proceedings of the co-ordinate branch of congress." The document concluded by an apology for its uncommon length, and the expression of regret at consuming the time of the senate.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the letter of Mr. Green was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for the relief of certain surviving officers of the revolutionary army, being the unfinished business of yesterday, was then taken up. On the question of filling the blank \$1,200,000:

Mr. Smith, of S. C. in prefacing a speech of considerable length, observed, that Mr. Van Buren, who had moved the adjournment on yesterday, had yielded the floor to him, being desirous, before addressing the senate, of hearing all the objections that were to be made to the bill.

Mr. Van Buren followed Mr. S. at great length in favor of the claims: When on motion of Mr. Branch, the senate adjourned:

[In order to make room for several interesting articles, we are compelled to omit this week a regular notice of the proceedings of the senate: little business of consequence has been transacted, a good portion of the time having been allotted to executive business, and the discussion of the bill making appropriations for the relief of revolutionary and other pensioners, the blank in which was filled on Wednesday last with \$800,000 in addition to the unexpended balance, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 31. Mr. Johnson, from the committee on public expenditures, who were instructed to report whether it is compatible with their other duties to enter upon that sort of rigid examination necessary, by comparing, with the several laws making appropriations, the disbursements under them, and the vouchers in favor of them, according to the spirit of the 65th rule of the house. And also to report, if necessary, what further provisions and arrangements are wanted to add to

the economy of the departments and the accountability of their officers, made a report.

Mr. Mallary, from the committee on manufactures, now reported the bill for their protection, as inserted in page 383, of our last number.

Mr. Wickliffe having asked the consent of the house, previous to taking up Mr. Chilton's resolutions, to permit a motion for disposing of the communication from the war department, respecting the six militia men—a motion for the printing of which communication had yesterday been laid on the table; it was granted, when he moved that the communication and documents be referred to the committee on military affairs and be printed. Mr. Dorsey moved that the motion be divided. The motion having been divided, and the question being put on referring it to the committee on military affairs, it was so referred; and the printing ordered *nem. con.*

The house proceeded once more to the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Chilton, together with the amendment of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Wickliffe, who had the floor from yesterday, then rose and addressed the house in a speech of two hours, in the course of which several explanations were made by Messrs. Vance and Brent.

Mr. Letcher next addressed the house in a conciliatory speech, deprecating the continuance of the debate.

He was followed by Mr. Livingston, who reprobated the discussion as injurious to the dignity of the house, and leading to no possible good.

Mr. Wemens now moved for the previous question, but withdrew the motion. It was, however, instantly renewed by Mr. Cambreleng, and the question being put on sustaining the call for the previous question, it was negatived—yeas 80, nays 92.

Mr. Everett then took the floor, and, after commencing a speech, declared himself physically unable to proceed, being indisposed, and exhausted by the debate. Whereupon,

Mr. Wilde moved an adjournment; and the motion prevailing, the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 1. Several reports relating to individuals, were made by different committees and disposed of.

Mr. Hamilton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill and resolution, appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose of commencing the fortifications in the neighborhood of Pensacola. The bill was committed to the committee on the whole house.

Mr. Varnum, from the committee for the District of Columbia, reported the following bill; which was twice read and committed.

"A bill concerning free persons of color in the District, of Columbia, and for other persons.

Be it enacted, &c. That, whenever any person shall be apprehended, or committed, in the District of Columbia, as a runaway, and it should appear, upon examination, that the said persons is entitled to his or her freedom; the jail fees, and other legal expenses of such apprehension or commitment, shall be chargeable to the United States, and be collected and paid over in the same manner as other public charges.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the twenty-first section of an act of the state of Maryland, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, entitled "an act relating to servants and slaves," and now in force in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, as authorizes the commitment, and sale, of free persons of color, for prison fees, and other charges of apprehension, upon suspicion of their being runaways, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed."

On motion of Mr. Mallary, it was Resolved, That the testimony taken before the committee on manufactures, be committed to that committee, with authority to connect and arrange the same under appropriate heads; and also, to superintend the printing when so arranged.

The resolution of Mr. Chilton, together with the amendment of Mr. Blake, being again under consideration—

Mr. Everett addressed the house at length, in a general vindication of the administration from the charges brought against them, and more especially that which re-

lated to the expenses of foreign intercourse, and the sums paid to Mr. Adams while abroad.

He was followed by Mr. *Randolph* on the opposite side, after an explanation by Mr. *Everett*, and a very brief rejoinder from Mr. *Randolph*, Mr. *Hamilton* obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for adjournment; which having prevailed, the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 2. The speaker also laid before the house the following letter:

Washington, Feb. 1st. 1823.

SIR: I have the honor to present to congress, through you, a treatise on the rearing of silk worms, by count Von Haggi, of Munich, who sent it to me for this purpose. The count has seen the resolution of the house of representatives, directing the compilation of a manual on the culture of silk, and was desirous to promote the patriotic views of the house, by sending the result of his labors on the same subject, and as evidence of the good will he bears the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
JAMES MEASE.

The hon. Mr. *Stevenson*,
speaker of the house of representatives.

The letter, and the treatise accompanying it, were referred to the committee on agriculture.

It was also ordered to be translated into the English language and printed, with the plates therein contained.

Mr. *McDuffie*, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; which was twice read and committed.

The house then resumed the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. *Chilton*, together with the amendment proposed thereto by Mr. *Blake*, as modified.

Mr. *Hamilton* then offered an amendment to the amendments, and addressed the house on the general argument, and particularly in explanation and support of the amendment.

Mr. *Sergeant* then rose, and occupied the floor during the remainder of the day, in a speech on the general subject of retrenchment, and the past and present state of the concerns of this government.

Mr. *Buchanan*, with a design, as he said, to ascertain whether the house would terminate this debate before it adjourned, moved an adjournment.

The motion prevailed, ayes 96, noes 85. So the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 4. One hundred petitions, memorials and remonstrances, were presented this day.

Mr. *Whipple*, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill to provide for the legal adjudication and settlement of the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and his legal representatives, to certain lands in the state of Louisiana; which was twice read, and committed to the committee of the whole house to which is committed the bill to authorize the legal representatives, of the baron de Bastrop to institute process in the courts of the United States, with intent to the settlement of their claims to certain lands in the state of Louisiana.

Mr. *P. P. Barbour*, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the following bill further to amend the judicial system of the U. States, which was read and committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

“A bill further to amend the judicial system of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That the supreme court of the United States shall hereafter consist of a chief justice and nine associate justices, any six of whom shall be a quorum; and for this purpose, there shall be appointed three additional associate justices of the said court, with like powers and duties, and to take the same oath, and be entitled to the same salary, as the other associate justices thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the seventh judicial circuit of the United States shall hereafter consist of the districts of Ohio and Kentucky, and that the districts of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, shall form the eighth circuit; the districts of Tennessee and Alabama shall form the ninth circuit, and the districts of Mississippi and Louisiana, shall form the tenth circuit; and the justice of

the supreme court appointed for each of said eighth, ninth and tenth circuits, shall reside therein.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of congress, as vests in the district courts of the United States, in the districts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, the powers and jurisdiction of circuit courts, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and there shall be hereafter circuit courts for said districts, to be composed of the justice of the supreme court assigned or allotted to the circuit to which such districts may respectively belong, and of the district judge of such districts, severally and respectively to have like powers with other circuit courts and to be holden until otherwise ordered by law, at such times and places as are now established in each of said districts, respectively, for holding the district court, for the exercise of the jurisdiction of a circuit court; and all actions, suits, prosecutions, recognizances, and proceedings, of whatever nature, now being or pending in said district courts, as exercising the powers and jurisdiction of circuit courts, or which are or may be returnable thereto, shall have day, be heard, tried, proceeded in, and decided, in the circuit courts organized and provided for, in said districts, respectively, by this act, in the same manner as if originally brought, entered, prosecuted, given, or had therein.”

Mr. *Van Rensselaer*, from the committee on public buildings, reported a bill for their preservation, &c.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the so oft considered resolutions of Mr. *Chilton*, on the subject of retrenchment, together with the amendments of Mr. *Blake* and Mr. *Hamilton*, thereto.

Mr. *Buchanan* took the floor, and went at length into a reply to the arguments urged by Mr. *Everett*, on Friday, and Mr. *Sergeant*, on Saturday of last week.

Mr. *Rives*, rose, (about half past 3 o'clock), but after a few words, yielded to a motion for adjournment, which prevailed, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 5. Petitions for an increase of the tariff on imports so as to afford protection to home manufactures and agriculture, were presented yesterday, from various counties and towns in the states of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania, and in opposition to the measure, from South Carolina and Alabama. Numerous petitions were also presented for a break water in the Delaware, and on the subject of roads, &c.

Mr. *McLean*, from the committee on Indian affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of carrying into full effect the 4th article of the treaty of the 8th January, 1821, with the Creek Indians, so far as it relates to the claims of the citizens of Georgia against the Creek Indians, for the injuries prior to 1802, made an adverse report thereon; which, being read,

Mr. *Thompson*, of Georgia, expressed his dissent from the report, and also that of several members of the committee, and proposed an amendment to the report; which, (after some conversation between himself and Messrs. *McLean* and *Storrs*, in the point of order as to the propriety of thus introducing an amendment to the report of a committee), was ordered to be printed with the report.

The report was then committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. *Duncan*, from the committee on the public lands, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing and graduating the price of the public lands, and of making donations to actual settlers, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill to graduate the price of the public lands, to make donations thereof to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse to the states in which they lie, upon equitable terms.

A caustic debate arose on the reference of this bill, between Messrs. *Duncan*, *Vinton*, *Whipple*, *Taylor*, *Tracy*, *Jennings* and *Hale*, in which the important character of the bill was adverted to, and the necessity of a full and fair investigation of its provisions, with a view to a decision upon it during the present session, which resulted in its reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. *Chilton*, with the amendments of Messrs. *Blake* and *Hamilton*; and Mr. *Rives* having risen to address the house,

Mr. *Randolph* requested from him and obtained the floor, when he made a statement of considerable length on the subject of a report of some of his remarks in the Telegraph; extracts from which paper he read to the house, commenting thereon, with some severity.

Mr. *Rives* of Va. then resumed the floor, and spoke in reply to the speeches of Messrs. *Sergeant* and *Everett*, and on the general subject of a retrenchment in the expenses of this government.

When Mr. *Rives* had taken his seat—

Mr. *Bartlett* obtained the floor, and, after proceeding in a few remarks, moved an adjournment.

Mr. *Clark*, of N. Y. demanded the yeas and nays on that motion; and they were ordered by the house.

Mr. *Bartlett* thereupon withdrew his motion for adjournment; and had again proceeded for a little time in his speech. Mr. *Burges* moved to adjourn.

Mr. *Halle* demanded the yeas and nays on the question of adjournment. They were ordered, and being taken, stood as follows: yeas 53, nays 117.

So the house refused to adjourn.

Mr. *Bartlett* now, after a few observations upon the want of courtesy on the part of those who had already themselves addressed the house, signified his intention of declining his speech altogether, supposing that the house was disposed at once to take the question.

Cries for the question now arose on all sides.

And the question being about to be put—

Mr. *Dorsey* demanded that it be taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. *Hamilton* not expressing assent—

The question was then put on the amendment of Mr. *Hamilton*, and decided by yeas and nays; yeas 112, nays 74.

So the amendment of Mr. *Hamilton* was adopted as follows:

“Resolved, That a select committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to inquire and report to this house, if any, and what, retrenchments can be made, with safety to the public interest, in the number of officers of the government of the United States, and in the amount of salaries they respectively receive; more especially to report on the follow heads:

1st. What reduction of expense can be made in the state department, in the number and salaries of the officers and clerks attached to this department, in the expenses regulating the foreign intercourse; and in the printing and distribution of the public laws of the United States.

2d. What reductions in the treasury department, and whether an effective system of accountability, and for the collection of the public dues is there established.

3d. What reduction of expense can be made in the navy department, in the clerks and officers now acting subordinately to the secretary.

4th. What reduction of expense can be made in the department of war, and in the Indian department, and in the clerks and officers now acting subordinately to the secretary of war.

5th. What reductions of expense can be made in the number of officers and the amount of compensation which they may receive in the postmaster general's department.

And that the committee be further instructed to examine the several contingent funds of each of these departments, and to report the objects and amounts for which disbursements have been made from these funds, and that they report the amounts vouches and unvouches which have been disbursed from the secret service fund, [since the 1st. July 1790—added] or the fund regulating the contingencies of foreign intercourse, and of the fund for the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers.

And that they further report whether the compensation of members of congress should be reduced; and whether the fixed salaries of the officers of this house and its contingent expenses, can, with propriety, be diminished.

And further, that they inquire whether any modification of the sinking fund act can be made, with a view of producing a more speedy extinguishment of the public debt.”

Mr. *Chilton* signified his acceptance of the amended amendments as a modification of his resolutions.

Mr. *Dorsey* now moved to amend the amendment just adopted, by extending that part of the inquiry which

relates to the amount of the contingent fund for secret service money, back to the 1st of July, 1790. He supported this amendment by some remarks, which were replied to by Mr. *Hamilton*. And the debate was further continued by Messrs. *Dorsey*, *Hamilton*, *Burges*, *Bates*, of Missouri, *M. Duffie*, *Taylor*, and *Ingham*.

Mr. *Bartlett* now expressed his intention as the debate had been renewed, to proceed with his remarks on the general subject of the resolutions; and was beginning, when on motion of Mr. *Kerr*,

The house adjourned—ayes 90, noes 84.

Wednesday, Feb. 6. The speaker laid before the house a communication from the commissioners of the sinking fund, exhibiting its operation during the years 1826 and 1827. After other business the house resumed the consideration of Mr. *Chilton's* resolution.

Mr. *Blake's* amendment having been superseded by that of Mr. *Hamilton*, which was adopted on Tuesday, the question was now, on the amendment moved by Mr. *Dorsey* to carry back the inquiry as to the payments out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse, to the 1st of July, 1790. Mr. *Dorsey* withdrew the amendment, in order to allow an opportunity to Mr. *Bartlett* to speak to the main question. Mr. *Bartlett* then delivered a speech which occupied near three hours; and was followed by Mr. *A. Smyth*; Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, preceded, and spoke until near nine o'clock,—Some sparring then took place. Mr. *Dorsey* renewed his amendment to carry back the inquiry, which was carried by a vote of 93 to 86. The question was then taken on Mr. *Blake's* amendment, as amended by Mr. *Hamilton*, which was agreed to—ayes 173, noes 2. The original resolution as amended, was then unanimously adopted; and at 10 o'clock the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The senate, on Thursday, was chiefly occupied with the bill “for the relief of Susan Deatur.” A motion to recommit the bill was rejected—ayes 15, noes 50.—Nothing of a decisive character was determined.

In the house of representatives, much minor business was attended to—no important matter decided. The bill for the relief of Marigny d' Auterive was re-committed—82 to 79. The secretary of the treasury made his report on the manufacture of silk. Particulars in our next.

POSTSCRIPT.

The report of the committee on manufactures is inserted in the present sheet. We are willing that it should go forth unmolested; but we shall speedily have something to say about the bill, &c. In our apprehension, it would place the whole business of wool and woollens in a worse state than at present—and, in breaking up many of our establishments, exceedingly advance the price of foreign goods, for the benefit of foreign manufacturers and merchants, only.

We congratulate the friends of decency on the termination of the “long talk” growing out of Mr. *Chilton's* resolutions, and the new ones that have been substituted from them—Wednesday's proceedings shall be noticed, that the people may see what their representatives have been about. The “freedom of debate,” has, indeed, been abused—we think beyond precedent. Ninety-nine hundreds of what was said on this occasion had little more reference to “retrenchment,” than to the training of Kamshatkadale dogs to possum-hunting; being made up of assaults upon persons and impeachments of motives, and replications to them.

There are many other subjects that we wished to have noticed, and all at length—but they must be deferred; and we have been compelled to cut-short our journal of the proceedings of congress.

A paragraph in the New-York Evening Post states, that in the disturbances at Paris during the rejoicing for the election of the liberal members to the chamber of deputies, twenty persons were killed and two hundred wounded—the whole blame of this massacre is laid upon the royalists, who, according to the statements made by the liberal party, sent their emissaries in the streets to utter seditious cries, for the purpose of exciting the military to attack the peaceable citizens.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 25—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, FEB. 16, 1825. [VOL. XXXIII. WHOLE No. 857

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

To dispose of the documents relative to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and make some room for other important matters, a supplement to the present number will be published with the succeeding one.

At a late period in the preparation of this sheet, we were indebted to a valued friend for some sketches of the proceedings of the first congress of the United States, and, among other interesting things, he has brought out the following fact, of which, as Baltimoreans, we are not a little proud. On the first of April, 1789, the first day that the first congress formed a quorum, the first petition ever presented to congress under the constitution, was "of the tradesmen, manufacturers and others of the town of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, among other things, praying for the imposition of such duties on all foreign articles which can be made in America, as will *peñitencia*, or *colonia* and *ver* 'manufacturers' *sin* mechanics, of the United States."

The proceedings on this and similar petitions, are of much interest just now—and we regret the necessity imposed of delaying the publication of this article until our next paper.

[We are pleased to add, that Baltimore has been perfectly consistent on this subject. As she was the first to petition in favor of domestic industry, she will be the last to abandon it. Indeed, she cannot—its products, at this time, are of greater value than all other earnings or profits of the people.]

THE NEW TARIFF. As observed in our last, we do not wish, at present, to discuss the merits of the bill reported by the committee on manufactures. Our belief is, that its leading principles would not benefit either wool-growers or the manufacturers, if adopted; and that the interests of the two classes cannot be separated without great injury to the country. To protect the growth of wool, while the market for it is destroyed, cannot be productive of good; and this, we think, must be the effect of the present bill, to a considerable extent. Indeed, our impression decidedly is, that it would place the wool-growers and manufacturers, generally, in no better condition than they are now. What use is it to present a crib of hard corn to a young colt that cannot eat it? The corn will be wasted and the colt perish, and the owner lose both. The one must be fitted to the means and wants of the other, else profit cannot come out of either. The duties upon wool and cloth do not appear to square with one another. We only ask that they should, that the protection meant to be extended to either, may not be rendered void by the want of it to the other. It is a matter which requires great care and much practical knowledge—that mistake, as in 1824, or countervailing operations like those of the British because of that law, may not happen again, to defeat the wishes of the parties and injure the community, by the depression of its industry. But the testimony may be expected to cast much light upon these matters, and we shall wait for it patiently. The two following articles, are, however, inserted, as shewing some of the results which we have apprehended.

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. A gentleman of this vicinity shipped in 1825 the fleeces of a flock of 283 full blooded merino sheep to Liverpool, to be manufactured into broadcloths. This wool was sent to a first rate house in Leeds for that purpose; the weight was 1065 pounds. It was sorted and valued at the market price, and amounted to £57 7, being an average of 1s. 3d. or 26 cts. a pound. It was manufactured into 369 yards of broadcloth, of various colors and qualities, one half the amount being indigo blue, for the sum, including dyeing, of £70 16s. 5—to which add finishing, and commission of 5 per cent. £24 18 5, makes £95 14 10, being

VOL. XXXIII.—No. 27.

5s. 2 1-2d. or \$1 25 per yard—the cost of the wool being 3s. 1d. or 74 cents, is 57 per cent. of the manufactured article. The wool from the same flocks sold at auction at the public sale in Faneuil Hall market, in August last, at 49 cts. the pound, making a difference in the value of this quantity of wool here and in England, of \$244 25, whilst the duty on the goods was \$252 50—leaving the actual protection to the manufacturer of the parcel sold here less than 1 1-2 per cent. The above is a most conclusive view of the subject, wholly unimpeachable in any particular, and perhaps the only actual transaction which places the whole matter in a single view. It may be proper to add, that the goods sold at auction, in Dec. 1826, for \$1089 83, being 48 per cent. (real) advance. It is remarkable that this transaction, and the sale of wool before referred to, should show so precisely the same result. The one shows a margin rather than in England, thus absorbing the whole protecting duty.

From the *Philadelphia Gazette*—(a decided anti-tariff paper)—A correspondent has furnished us with a calculation from which it appears that the actual protection enjoyed by the manufacturers of some branches of woollens, will be reduced *eleven per cent.* if the tariff that has been reported should be adopted! The increase of the duty on wool is so great that it will more than counteract any advantage that might otherwise be derived from the increase of the duties on woollen goods.

Congress is engaged in a difficult task, when it attempts to encourage both the wool growing and the wool manufacturing businesses at the same time, by means of the restrictive system. When England first imposed protecting duties for the benefit of her woollen manufactures, she had a plentiful supply of the raw material. She had been for many years supplying the manufacturers of Flanders with wool.

We materially dissent from what is stated in the second paragraph of the last article. The protection, or establishment, of the woollen manufacture, is, and must be, the chief agent to encourage the growth of sheep; and these last, a little assisted, will speedily supply all the wool needed. The whole quantity of wool imported last year, except in the sum of \$106,704 for such wool as we do not grow, and, it is to be hoped, never shall, (the hairy wools of Buenos Ayres and Smyrna), was valued at only 343,021 dollars,—a less sum than the crop of Dutchess county, New York, would bring in the market, if the manufacture was thriving, and pushed to the home supply of woollen goods.

The more information that we obtain about wool and woollens, we are the better satisfied that the rates fixed by the Harrisburg Convention are such as will most happily unite the two interests, cause both to flourish, and supply consumers, at an early period, with better and cheaper goods than they have been accustomed to use. In the memorial of that assembly, the following propositions were respectfully made:

1st. On raw wool, costing over eight cents* in a foreign country, a duty of twenty cents per pound, to be increased annually two and a half cents per pound, till it reaches fifty cents per pound.

2d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part (except hankets, stuffs, bombazines, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps, and bindings,) costing not more than fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost fifty cents per square yard, and forty per cent. ad valorem, to be charged thereon until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine,

*Eight cents was agreed to, though ten was proposed, with the express understanding that it would prevent the introduction of any other than the coarsest wools, which are not grown in our country. (Enough useful for many purposes.)

forty-five per cent. ad valorem, until the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and thirty, and fifty per cent. ad valorem thereafter.

3d. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid) costing in a foreign country over fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, to be taken and deemed to have cost two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the preceding section.

4th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid), costing in a foreign country more than two dollars and fifty cents per square yard, and not exceeding four dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost four dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

5th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (except as aforesaid), costing more than four, and not exceeding six dollars per square yard, to be deemed and taken to have cost six dollars per square yard, and the duty to be charged as in the second section.

6th. All goods composed of wool, or of which wool is a component part, (excepted as aforesaid,) which shall yard, to be charged as in the second section.

7th. The adequate protection of woollen blankets, is respectfully submitted to congress, so as to secure their manufacture in the United States.

We had, from the beginning, great faith in the equity and safety of these propositions, for they were adjusted and offered by a body of *practical* and intelligent men, with a view to the protection both of agriculture and manufactures, on broad national principles, and to relieve our country of its dependence on Europe for essential articles of clothing—and with a settled belief that the effect would be, a reduction in the price of woollen goods, such as has taken place in those made out of cotton.— We repeat it, that the interests of the growers and manufacturers of wool cannot be separated without injury to both, or the actual ruin of one or the other business, and a consequent advance of the price of foreign goods, for the profit of foreigners. The (above) proposed duty upon wool will instantly exclude all that can come into competition with our own coarse or common wools, and encourage the growth of the finer and best qualities—immediately, by a duty *that cannot be evaded*, equal, perhaps, to an average of *thirty-three per cent.* on the cost of the commodity, prospectively rising to *one hundred per cent.* except for very choice parcels; and, though there is some wool worth more than even a dollar per pound in Saxony, &c. the quantity of such fine wool is much smaller than any other than a practical man would suppose, unless specially informed on the subject. We have seen an authentic statement of the *sorting* at a most respectable factory, of 80,000 lbs. of American merino wool, costing about 40 cents per pound, which yielded less than 500 pounds of wool worth more than a dollar per pound.

There are other great interests involved in the bill reported by the committee. The operation of these acts, however, better understood and more easily appreciated by those who shall take the trouble to reflect upon them. But we suppose that the objects intended to be accomplished cannot be brought about by the rates of duties to be levied on, at least, one or two leading articles.

*We have just received a copy of the "minutes of evidence taken before the committee on manufactures." We have no doubt that it contains much valuable information—but time is not allowed for the present reading. We render to the committee great credit for its industry, and for redeeming the pledge given, that a bill should be reported in January. The whole matter is now with congress, and we are anxious, indeed, for the result.

"COFFEE HOUSE" POLITICIANS. We have an admirable article in the "American Republican," published at Westchester, Pennsylvania, on the proceedings of the "merchants and others," at the coffee-house, in Philadelphia, to prevent the passage of any law for the further protection of domestic industry—and must give it a place. The author, we suspect, is one of the old-fashioned and

consistent friends of a general system—one that has never refused protection to the "merchants and others," but equally supported measures for the protection of the agriculturalists and manufacturers; and he ventures to suggest that country hawbuckers may as rightfully ask congress for a "break-woollens," as the "merchants and others" for a *break-water*. This, to be sure, is rather bold, and will, no doubt, be resented by the *privileged class*,—who pronounce upon questions of war or peace, and decide all matters relative to the internal and external affairs of our country, by gathering half-a-dozen persons together, natives or foreigners, and dubbing themselves a "chamber of commerce"—and the names of those present, if not kept concealed by compact, are not to be obtained by ordinary inquiries. At least, this was the result some years since, when a little knot of individuals in Baltimore, the "chamber of commerce," pronounced upon a broad system of the national policy, and against the almost unanimous vote of both houses of congress. These "merchants and others" have the modesty to ask that a ship of the line may be sent to protect their property vested in the cargo of a schooner, and are "full of fight," when they are molested, or interfered with, in their pursuits; and they succeeded so far as to produce a war on their account, and build up the naval establishment, for their protection, which costs us three nearly arrived, when the people will not vote money for "break-water" unless they have also a "break-woollens"—when they will see it is not less absurd to import British goods, which we can just as well make for ourselves, than keep up a navy for the protection of American ships, when British ones will as well carry our products to market and bring us all that we are able to pay for. *The principle is the same, and it will be applied—* IF THE PROTECTED REFUSE PROTECTION. Let the "merchants and others" look to it. The real friends of the "American system," *who have always supported navigation as a part of it*, have, at least, the power to withhold supplies for the *protecting* squadrons in the Pacific, South Atlantic and Mediterranean; and they *ought to do it, and will do it*, unless more decently treated than heretofore, by those whose every wish they have endeavored to gratify; and these will be made to *feel*, seeing that they will not do unto others as they would that others should do unto them, but on chastisement for wrongs wilfully and arrogantly committed. We ask the boldest of these "merchants and others" to tell us why their property, 10,000 miles off, shall be protected, and other persons, property, even on the Schuylkill, be "let alone," to protect itself.

These modest gentlemen are very much like a tailor of our acquaintance who was opposing an increase of the duty upon woollens, because, as we knew, he made less profit on the sale of American than of British cloths—the price of the first being known to his customers and of the latter concealed. We said to him—"well—you oppose our system, and we will adopt yours, if you insist upon it. We will not only import the cloths, but encourage the importation of *ready-made clothes!*" The eyes of the blind were opened, and he spoke quite learnedly about the loss of employment that would follow, and of its effects upon the state of society, and of the poor women and children, *and so forth*. The shoe "pinched" the tailor and he recanted his opinions. So will the "merchants"—when the people resolve that commerce and navigation shall *really be left to themselves*—when the navy shall be laid up in "dry dock," or the ships *be only and exclusively used for the purposes of discipline*—when all our agents, ministers and others, in foreign countries, shall be withdrawn—for their chief, or whole business appertains to commerce—when an insult to our flag flying on the mast of a schooner in the Pacific, shall not be more of a *national affair* than a like insult, by a British agent or his partizans, to the same flag displayed on the belfry of a cotton mill; when the grower of grain and the carrier of flour, shall be equally respected by the laws of the land, in being equally supported by the national legislature.

DOMESTIC SALT. We have been interested in examining a "memorial of the manufacturers of salt, in the county of Kenawha, in the state of Virginia, against the

repeal of the duty on imported salt," printed by order of the senate of the United States. It is rich in statistical matter as to this important article, and the facts stated strongly incline us to favor the memorialists, not for the sake of the manufacturers, but for the security afforded to consumers from the domestic competition and supply; and it is made manifest that the home manufacture has had an irresistible tendency to keep down the price. There were made at Kenawha 787,000 bushels in the last year, (and the quantity may be increased as desired, water and fuel being abundant), at an average price of 25 cents for a bushel of 50lb. The whole product of salt in the United States is estimated at 4,115,000 bushels; and last year there were imported 4,564,000—together showing the whole consumption. We shall at some more leisure period, gladly make a record of the facts collected in this valuable paper. It is not probable that any alteration will at present be made as to the duties levied upon salt; the admission of it, free of duty, would certainly reduce its price to some of its consumers, but, in our opinion, this would not counterbalance the injury that might be inflicted, and especially in a state of war must be suffered, by the destruction of the domestic manufacture, now nearly equal to one half of the whole demand, and capable of supplying it, if exerted in a time of need.

TANNER'S ATLAS. The North American Review thus speaks of this splendid work—"On the whole as an rank far above any other which has been published. * * * It is a trophy of American enterprize which it becomes a discerning public to regard with favor, and reward with substantial patronage." [This great work of Mr. Tanner well deserves the praise bestowed upon it. We have frequent occasion to admire its accuracy and perspicuity. The "Cabinet Atlas," of Mr. Lucas, of Baltimore, we would equally recommend, for its taste and truth, to the public. The one on a large scale, and the other on a small one, hold rank with any like productions that we have seen from any country, and in every respect—and at comparatively very moderate prices.]

"CONTINENTAL MONEY." The speaker of the house of representatives lately presented a letter from Mr. Rush, dated treasury department, 24th Jan. 1828, shewing the number and amount of the issues of continental money during the revolutionary war, designating each issue of such money, and the amount thereof, and the rates at which, from time to time, it was made receivable by creditors of the United States, or persons engaged in their service, in payment of debts or wages due them.

Statement of the issues of continental money.

When auth'd by congress,	pgs. of journals.	Amounts.
1775, June 22,	vol. 1, p.	125 \$2,000,000
July 25,		177 1,000,000
Nov. 29,		273 3,000,000
1776, Feb. 17,	vol. 2, p.	66 4,000,000
May 9, & 27,		164 5,000,000
July 22, & Aug. 13,		280,308 5,000,000
Nov. 2, & Dec. 23,		440,509 5,000,000
1777, Feb. 26,	vol. 3, p.	80 5,000,000
May 20,		194 5,000,000
Aug. 15,		831 1,000,000
Nov. 7,		480 1,000,000
Dec. 3,		555 1,000,000
1778, Jan. 8,	vol. 4, p.	12 1,000,000
Jan. 22,		47 2,000,000
Feb. 16,		101 2,000,000
Mar. 5,		133 2,000,000
Apr. 4,		190 1,000,000
11,		907 5,000,000
18,		223 5,000,000
May 22,		393 5,000,000
June 20,		562 5,000,000
July 30,		434 5,000,000
Sept. 5,		621 5,000,000
26,		567 10,000,000
Nov. 4,		639 10,000,000
Dec. 14,		713 10,000,000
1779, Feb. 3,	vol. 5, p.	43 5,000,160
19,		64 5,000,160
Apr. 1,		132 5,000,160

May 5,		183 10,000,000
Jan. 14, & May 7,	\$4,	1,888 50,000,400
June 4,		240 10,000,100
July 17,		288 5,000,100
do.		289 10,000,100
Sep. 17,		360 5,000,180
do.		360 10,000,080
Oct. 14,		284 5,000,180
Nov. 17,		419 5,000,040
do.		420 5,050,500
Nov. 29,		438 10,000,140
		\$241,5520,7*

THE SINKING FUND.

We are glad to see from the following report, laid before the house of representatives on the 6th inst. that the annual appropriation of ten millions for the redemption of the principal and payment of interest on the debt of the United States, has been faithfully applied—and not diverted to other purposes, as sometimes happened a few years ago: We are not over anxious for paying off the public debt, but decidedly approve regularity and order in the public business.

The commissioners of the sinking fund respectfully report to congress—

That the measures which have been authorized by the treasury, 1827, as far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the secretary of the treasury to this board, dated the second of the present month, and in the statements therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted, and prayed to be received as part of their report.

J. C. CALHOUN,
vice president.
J. MARSHALL,
chief justice of the United States.
H. CLAY,
secretary of state.
RICHARD RUSH,
secretary of the treasury.
WM. WIRT,
attorney general of the United States.

Washington, Feb. 4, 1828.

Treasury department, Feb. 2d, 1828.

The secretary of the treasury respectfully reports to the commissioners of the sinking fund—

That the sums disbursed from the treasury during the year 1826, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, amounted, as per last annual report, to \$11,045,466 30. And have been accounted for in the following manner, viz:

There was applied for the payment of a sum short, provided on account of the public debt, prior to the 1st January, 1826, as per statement B, annexed to the last report, 110,616 97

There was repaid into the treasury, on account of moneys advanced for the payment of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (loan of 7½ millions), as per statement D, annexed to the said report, 6,021 70

And there was applied during the year 1826, towards the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, as ascertained by accounts rendered to this department, as per the annexed statement A, the sum of \$11,010,972 75, viz:

In the redemption of 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (residue of the loan of 7½ million,) \$5,063,402 50

In the redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (part of the loan of 16 millions), 2,002,306 71

In the redemption of the residue of the 7 per cent. stock of 1815, 25 00

In the reimbursement of treasury notes, 2,580 58

Do. of Mississippi Stock, 410 00

In the payment of certain parts of the domestic debt (certificates of the old registered debt),	27 86
	7,067,601 65
The interest which accrued for the year 1826, amount- ed to	3,948,371 10
	11,010,972 75
Deduct short, provided per statement B,	82,145 12
	10,928,827 63

That during the year 1827, the following disbursements were made by the treasury, on account of the principal and interest of the public debt; viz:

On account of the interest on the debt,	\$3,482,509 21
For interest on Louisiana stock, being a balance due the late agents in London,	3,562 30
On account of the redemption of the 6 per cent. stock of 1813, (second and third payments of the loan of sixteen pi stock,	6,507,466 85
In the reimbursement of treasury notes,	1,642 48
In the reimbursement of treasury notes,	6,384 03
In payment of certificates of the (old) registered debt,	21 12

Making together, as per statement C, \$10,001,585 99
Which disbursements were made from the appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the year 1827, and from the unexpended balance of the appropriations at the commencement of that year; and will be accounted for in the next annual report, in conformity to the accounts which will then have been rendered to this department.

In the mean time, the manner in which said sum has been applied is estimated as follows:

There is estimated to have been applied to the deficiency at the end of year 1826, as per statement B,	\$82,145 12
In the redemption of the principal of the public debt, as per estimate E,	6,515,514 48
And on account of the interest of the debt, viz:—There was paid to the last agents in London, for paying interest on Louisiana stock a balance due them of	3,562 30

The interest on the public debt, for the year 1827, is estimated at

3,518,313 37	
Of this sum there was short provided, per estimate F,	117,949 28
	3,400,364 09
	3,403,926 39
	\$10,001,585 99

A statement (G.) is annexed which exhibits the state of the annual appropriations, on account of the debt, on the 1st January, 1828; and a statement marked H. of the funded debt of the United States on the same day.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
RICHARD RUSH, *secretary of the treasury.*

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abstract of the general annual return of the militia of the United States, by states and territories, according to the act of March 21, 1803, taken from the latest returns received at the department of war.

Maine, - - - - -	40,209
New Hampshire, - - - - -	30,159
Massachusetts, - - - - -	54,935
Vermont, - - - - -	25,581
Rhode Island, - - - - -	9,460
Connecticut, - - - - -	25,731
New York, - - - - -	150,027
New Jersey, - - - - -	42,283
Pennsylvania, - - - - -	167,775

Delaware, - - - - -	7,451
Maryland, - - - - -	40,091
Virginia, - - - - -	100,662
North Carolina, - - - - -	60,660
South Carolina, - - - - -	36,429
Georgia, - - - - -	39,056
Alabama, - - - - -	23,000
Louisiana, - - - - -	12,274
Mississippi, - - - - -	5,291
Tennessee, - - - - -	42,685
Kentucky, - - - - -	70,266
Ohio, - - - - -	110,364
Indiana, - - - - -	37,787
Illinois, - - - - -	8,310
Missouri, - - - - -	3,824
Michigan Territory, - - - - -	1,503
Arkansas Territory, - - - - -	2,028
Florida Territory, - - - - -	-
District of Columbia, - - - - -	2,317
	1,150,158

BREAK-WATER.

In the house of representatives of Pennsylvania.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Lehman, on the resolution relative to a break-water in the bay of Delaware, when considered in committee of the whole.

Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware are directly interested in the construction of a breakwater, or harbors at the mouth of the Delaware, but also Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, the Michigan territory, and to a certain extent, Tennessee and the other western states.

The Pennsylvania canal was destined to create a new era. It would give a new position to Pennsylvania, and make her seaport the nearest to the most flourishing and populous of the western states, and the Delaware would be their most favorable outlet to the Atlantic, and Philadelphia the Atlantic city to which their surplus productions would be carried at the cheapest rate, and sold to most advantage, and the market from which they would receive their chief supplies. A breakwater, by affording security to national ships in time of war; and to all coasting vessels in war and peace, upon a line of 200 miles in extent, may be said to concern the whole union, but it concerned more particularly the states he had mentioned—on this subject they can have but one heart and one mind. He believed that the imports and exports of a territory, containing at the present time 4 or 5 millions of inhabitants, would upon the completion of the Pennsylvania canal, float upon the waters of the Delaware. This trade would be rendered more secure by a shelter from ice and storms near the entrance of the bay. Some idea may be formed of the rapid increase of this commerce, by the fact, that at Sandusky, on Lake Erie, a lake which will be as distinguished for commerce, as it is now for naval glory, at Sandusky, which a few years ago was a wilderness, there was (according to the authority of the collector of that port) landed during the past season, merchandize to the amount of \$1,319,000. Ten or twelve years ago, two vessels were sufficient for the trade of the lake, and now there are eleven large steamboats and upwards of a hundred coasting vessels.

The extent to which the future tonnage of the port of Philadelphia will be carried by the development of our mineral treasures, cannot now be estimated. The prospect is bright with the promise of great results. Before a breakwater can be constructed, coal will be brought to Philadelphia to an extent of many hundred thousand tons a year. Pennsylvania has more and better coal and iron than England, and in that country there are run annually from the blast furnace 400,000 tons of iron, the manufactured value of which is nearly 40 millions of dollars. The importation of coal for the consumption of London alone, has for many years required about 5000 voyages of vessels of more than 200 tons each. The exportation of coal from the Delaware, is destined to suppress the importation of that article into London. It will be the duty of the national government to protect the growing trade, and the lives of the brave mariners who will be connected with it. A breakwater is essential to the safe navigation of the Delaware bay, which will soon become a part of the great highway of nearly

one half of the states of the confederacy. He could not but think, that if all the states which are directly interested and whose navigable waters will be united by the Pennsylvania canal, would urge their claims, they would not be urged in vain to a paternal legislature. Pennsylvania, even if she stood alone, would present strong claims to a share of the national patronage. Her contributions of men and money in both of the great struggles for national rights, and the stream of riches, which, in the shape of duties on imports, her commercial city pours into the national treasury, presents claims which ought not to be resisted. She has paid nearly 100 millions into the national treasury, since the adoption of the constitution, and with the aid of her own increasing productions and those of the wide western regions which will pass through the Pennsylvania canal, her exports will, in a few years, surpass those of any state in the union. The receipts in the national treasury will be proportionably augmented by the duties on the return cargoes.

Mr. L. said he could not doubt the willing co-operation of all the western states, should they be invited to converse with many of their most enlightened men, and he knew it was the prevailing sentiment, that they would rather relinquish the navigation of the Mississippi, than the advantage of a canal navigation to the eastern waters. Ohio, in a commercial sense, will become part of the western Pennsylvania, and contains more land fit for tillage than any state in the whole confederacy, and, the next to Pennsylvania, will be the most productive in commodities. Ohio has already by an act of the legislature, authorising the connexion of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canals, evinced her desire to send her surplus products to the Delaware. He therefore, would propose that the states directly interested should manifest a becoming zeal in a cause of national importance, but more particularly touching their own commercial interests. Their voice will be heard by a wise government possessing an overflowing treasury, and able and willing to promote the common welfare, by affording an additional shelter to all coasting vessels, and protecting the growing commerce of the Delaware.

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

In the house of delegates, on the 8th inst. the following message was received and referred to a select committee: [It is a strange article.]

Executive department, Feb. 8, 1828.

SIR: In compliance with the resolutions of the respective legislatures of S. Carolina and Georgia, I now do myself the honor of laying before the general assembly the proceedings of each of the legislatures of those states, upon the subject of the tariff, internal improvements, and the American colonization society.

Whilst I sincerely lament the unwise, unjust, and ill-fitted measures, which have given rise to these proceedings, I fully concur in the principles and doctrines therein asserted, and demonstrated; as well as in their anticipation of the fatal consequences to the union of these states, in the event of a perseverance in the deprecatory measures on the part of the general government. Believing that a laudable spirit of inquiry is just awakened by the pressure of intolerable burthens, especially upon the great staple productions of agriculture, and above all upon the production of wheat; and that the time is now arrived, when every American citizen ought to be informed of the true character and destructive operations of those unauthorized measures, as well as in regard to their unjust and oppressive sectional bearings, as in regard to their destructive influence upon the great principle of American liberty, secured to the American people in written constitutions,—I take pleasure in submitting those vitally interesting subjects to the general assembly, and I most respectfully ask for their most profound consideration.

Feeling the highest gratification from the conviction that the general assembly, under every emergency, will ever be found equal to the highest destinies which may devolve upon it, through the solemn requisitions and injunctions of our fundamental laws; and particularly so, when placed by them as sentinels to guard the rights and liberties of the Virginian people, and of the corporate rights of the state of Virginia.

mending to the general assembly at this time, the adoption of any specific measure which I may think imperiously called for to meet and subdue the alarming crisis. Besides, I am conscious that the great body of the people of Virginia have a just and full confidence on their general assembly, and expect every member to do his duty in the worst of times. This conviction furnishes an additional motive with me, for relying with confidence upon such measures, as the general assembly, in its exclusive judgment, may think proper to adopt upon the momentous occasion. I cannot avoid observing, however, that it must be a subject of the highest gratification to every citizen within the sections of country now laboring under the unauthorized oppressions of the general government, to know that the local authorities over them have competent constitutional means in their own hands for the purpose of doing themselves justice, if most unfortunately they should be forcibly driven to that deprecatory resort. In fact, in the worst state of things, that the oppressed sections of country afford above, in their intercourse with the world, all the salutary independence of nations to protect themselves, without the least hazard, against physical force from every quarter. Whilst through the same means, their wealth and prosperity might be augmented to an amount beyond any estimate which has yet been made in the contemplation of that view of the subject.

I hope too, I may be indulged for remarking further, that it has always been matter of surprise to me, that even the enamoured votaries of these immoral, unjust, delusive schemes, should be so blinded by their own interests and passions, as to bribe the contributors inhabiting the tributary sections of country into the contemplation of these powerful allurements, which every impartial, intelligent citizen, be his habitation where it may, must know will necessarily attend a change in their political relations with the world; whilst the inhabitants of the sections of country receiving the unallotted tribute, as being composed of the property of others, must know, that they have every thing to fear, and nothing to hope, from any change in their political condition, in relation to the rest of the union and of the world. And it must hereafter be a subject of unavailing reproach to themselves, and of conscious approbation, on the part of the tributaries, to know, if such lamentable change should be brought about, that it was done against the wishes of the inhabitants of the tributary sections of country; even after long endurance, and frequent warnings on their part; but was forcibly impelled by a perseverance in unauthorized excessive impositions on others, by those who alone must ultimately feel all the injurious consequences of their own immoral, ill-ludged and ill-fated schemes.

I am very respectfully, sir, your obt. servt.
WM. B. GILES.
WM. B. GILES, of representatives.

To the hon. speaker of the house of representatives.
TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.
SENATE.

February 1. The vice president communicated a letter from the secretary of the senate, requesting leave of absence for a few days; and, on motion of Mr. Cobb, leave was granted.

The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, (widow of the late captain Stephen Decatur), was taken up, briefly considered, and laid upon the table.

The bill for the relief of Dodd & Bernard, and others, was, after having been explained by Messrs. Hayne, Johnston, of Louisiana, and Smith of Maryland, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill concerning the school-lands in the several territories of the United States, was, after having been briefly explained by Mr. Barton, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The unfinished business of yesterday—a bill to provide for the relief of certain surviving officers of the revolutionary army—was taken up.

Mr. Branch, who moved the adjournment of yesterday, addressed the senate in opposition to the bill. Mr. Macon followed, at considerable length, on the same side.

Mr. Roll offered

viding for the payment of all officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army the amounts of the depreciation of the currency in which they received their pay, with a few remarks.

The amendment was read.

The *chair* said that this motion was not in order until the question now pending on the filling of the blank, should have been decided.

Mr. *Bell* then moved that the amendment be printed.

The *chair* remarked that it was not in order, unless by the unanimous consent of the senate.

Mr. *Woodbury* signified his assent to the printing, and no objection being offered, the motion of Mr. *Bell* to print the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. *Tyler* also spoke in reply to the several speeches of the members of the committee by whom the bill was reported.

On motion of Mr. *Cobb*, it was ^{that} when the senate adjourn, it adjourn until Monday.

On motion of Mr. *Eaton*, the senate went into the consideration of executive business, and, after a short time so employed, the senate adjourned.

February 4. Mr. *Cobb* presented a report and resolutions of the legislature of Georgia, in relation to the lands occupied by the Cherokee Indians, insisting on the fulfilment of the compacts between that state and the United States, and instructing their senators to lay the subject before the federal government. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Cobb* also presented a letter of the governor of Georgia, enclosing a resolution of the legislature of that state, denying the power of congress to aid the objects of the colonization society; which, on his motion, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. *McLane* presented the memorial of sundry citizens of the state of Delaware, praying an appropriation for the construction of a breakwater near the mouth of Delaware river. Referred.

Mr. *McKinley* presented the memorial of the legislature of Alabama, on the subject of the public lands, and moved that so much of the memorial as related to the purchase of the lands by the states, be referred to a select committee of seven; which being agreed to, Messrs. *McKinley*, *Barton*, *Bell*, *Branch*, *Tyler*, *Hendricks*, and *King*, were appointed by ballot.

The remaining part of the memorial was referred to the committee on public lands, and ordered to be printed.

The *chair* presented a communication from Mr. *John Agg*, in relation to the concert to misreport the speech of Mr. *Randolph*, assumed to have been entered into between the reporters of the *Intelligencer* and *Journal*, by *Duff Green*, in his statement, in answer to the memorial of E. V. *Sparhawk*.

Mr. *Eaton*, who did not think it incumbent upon the senate to go into an examination of the matter, moved that the statement of Mr. *Agg* should not be received. Mr. *Johnston*, of Lou. thought that the paper was already received.

The *chair* stated that the receiving of a memorial, or other application, was a matter of course. But it was always in the power of a senator to make a motion that it be not received. The gentleman from Tennessee having made that motion, the question was now before the senate.

Mr. *Johnston*, in reply, stated, that as one communication upon the subject had been received, he thought that all should be, &c.

Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, observed, that he did not apprehend that the communication of Mr. *Agg* had any thing to do with the subject of the memorial presented by Mr. *Sparhawk*. It was a matter totally foreign to the application which the senate had received from Mr. *S.* and he saw no reason for its reception.

Messrs. *Rowan* and *Smith* of S. C. hoped that the senate would not receive the communication, and were in favor of a motion to allow the individuals to withdraw their papers.

Mr. *Johnston*, of Louisiana, remarked, that he did not attempt to assert any right on the part of the person now

Mr. *Noble* desired to hear the statement read.

Mr. *Eaton* observed, that it could not be read if it was not received; and that the question upon receiving must be taken.

The *chair* said, that, if the motion to read was sustained by the senate, the paper might be read.

Mr. *Eaton* repeated, that he could not see any just ground for considering it at all, as it had nothing to do with the quarrel.

Mr. *King* said, that the reason why the object of all memorials, &c. were stated on being presented, was, that the fact might be ascertained whether they were proper subjects of consideration. The object of this paper had been stated, and it was evident that it had nothing to do with the case before the senate. For this reason, he was against receiving it.

Mr. *Noble* rose to make some remarks, but

The *chair* interposed, and observed, that a question on reading could not be debated; and read the rule to that effect from *Jefferson's* manual.

The question being then put on reading the statement offered by Mr. *Agg*, it was negatively

The question occurred on receiving the communication, when it was rejected.

On motion of Mr. *Macon*, the senate went into the consideration of executive business; and, after having been so employed until half past three o'clock, adjourned.

February 5. Nothing of importance was transacted in the senate to day. After the usual preparatory business, the presentation of petitions, &c. several engrossed bills were passed, and the bill for the relief of the revolutionary and other pensioners, having been taken up and laid on the table, the senate went into the consideration of executive business, and having remained therein two hours, adjourned.

February 6. The *vice president* communicated a letter from the governor of Georgia, enclosing a report of a committee, adopted by the legislature of that state, in relation to the powers of the general government, for the purpose of the encouragement of domestic manufactures and internal improvements; the distinct portions of which, on motion of Mr. *Cobb*, were referred to the committees on manufactures and roads and canals.

On motion of Mr. *Smith*, of Md. the bill to provide for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners, was taken up, and an amendment offered on a former day by Mr. *Smith*, to make the appropriation \$800,000, instead of \$564,000, in addition to the unexpended balance—was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. [Passed next day].

A message was received from the president of the United States, enclosing a treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the United States and the king of Sweden and Norway, on the 4th July, 1827, and ratified on the 18th ult.

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. submitted the following resolution, Resolved, That the secretary of the senate cause to be printed and bound, six hundred copies of the annual reports of the secretary of the treasury; including the reports of Mr. *Hamilton*, and to cause an index to be prepared for the same; and that the expense be paid out of the contingent fund.

On motion of Mr. *Woodbury*, the bill to remove the discriminating duties on foreign tonnage and merchandise in certain cases, was taken up, and, after a brief debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [Passed next day.]

The special orders of the day then occurred, and the bill more effectually to provide for the organization of the militia of the United States, and the discipline thereof, was taken up, and after some remarks from Messrs. *Chandler*, *Noble* and *Smith*, laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of Columbia college was next taken up, and gave rise to an animated debate, when it was finally recommitted to the committee on the District of Columbia, in order that certain information in regard to the affairs of the institution might be obtained, and then the senate adjourned.

February 7. This day was almost exclusively occupied in discussing the bill for the relief of Susan De-

A motion of Mr. *Chambers* to recommit the bill,

Mr. Cobb, suggested that the gentleman's object would be attained by moving to amend the amendment, by striking out a certain portion of it.

Before the division proposed by Mr. Rowan took place, Mr. Johnston, of Lou. moved an adjournment, which being put, the vote stood 20 to 20; the vice president voted in the affirmative, and the senate adjourned.

February 15. Several memorials and petitions were presented this day and referred.

On motion of Mr. Rowan, the senate went into consideration of the bill to regulate processes in the courts of the United States, admitted into the union since the 29th September, 1789.

This bill establishes the modes of proceeding in suits in the courts of the United States, in those states admitted into the union since the year 1789—in those of common law the same as in the supreme court of the same state; in proceedings of equity, according to the principles, rules, and usages of the courts of equity of the said states; and in those of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, according to the rules and usages of courts of admiralty, as contra-distinguished from courts of common law except so far as may have been otherwise provided for by acts of congress. ^{subject to such alterations} and additions as the court of the U. States may think expedient, or to such regulations as the supreme court of the United States shall from time to time prescribe.

The amendment of Mr. Rowan, to strike out all the bill after the enacting clause, and insert a first section similar to the first portion of the original bill, and a second section in the following words: "That so much of any act of congress as authorizes the courts of the United States, or the supreme court thereof, at their discretion, to add or modify any of the rules, forms, modes, and usages, aforesaid, of the forms of writs of execution, and other process, except their style, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed."

On this amendment, a debate arose, which continued until a late hour, in which Messrs. McKintey, Sanford, Tazewell, Johnson, of Kentucky, Berrien, Van Buren, Kane, Mc Lane and Rowan, participated.

The yeas and nays having been taken, the original bill was stricken out—yeas 22, nays 21. The vote was then taken on the first section moved by Mr. Rowan, and passed—yeas 28—nays 16—the yeas and nays were then taken of the second section of the bill offered by Mr. Rowan, and rejected—yeas 18—nays 26; Mr. White moved to amend the bill, by striking out the words "supreme court"—and inserting in their stead, "the highest court of original general jurisdiction," which motion was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 7. Thirty-five resolutions, principally on the subject of pensions and post roads, were received this day and referred; we give place to the following of a general interest.

On motion of Mr. Little, it was

Resolved, That the committee on military pensions, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the secretary of war to pay to the invalids of the late war, now receiving pensions, and whose pensions were at any time reduced or stopped, and subsequently restored, the amount of such reduction or stoppage.

On motion of Mr. Bunker, it was

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of framing a system of revenue and navigation laws, solely applicable to the navigation of our frontier lake waters.

On motion of Mr. Barney, it was

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the postmaster general to construct the necessary bridges, and make such repairs on the road between Philadelphia and Baltimore, out of the surplus revenues of the post office department, as will effectually facilitate the transportation of the mail between those cities.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, it was

Resolved, The committee on the post office and post roads, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting the conveyance of the mail on the Sabbath day.

Resolved, That the committee on the post office and post roads, be instructed to inquire in the expediency of appropriating the surplus revenue, arising from the post office department, *exclusively* to the improvement of important post roads; the money to be expended for work done under the direction of the postmaster general.

Mr. Storer presented the resolutions adopted by the legislature of New York, as to the expediency of affording further protection to the growers of wool, hemp, flax, &c. which were committed to the committee on manufactures.

The secretary of the treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the house adopted on the 11th May, 1826, presented a report on the growth and manufacture of silk, which was read and referred to the committee on agriculture. [We will give this report a place as soon as convenient.]

A message, received yesterday, from the president of the United States, was laid before the house by the speaker, communicating the treaty between the United States and Sweden.

The joint resolution authorizing the speaker of the house of representatives to frank letters and packages, was read the third time, and passed, and sent to the senate for their decision thereon.

The engrossed bill for the relief Marigny D'Auterieve, came up for its third reading, and the question being—Shall the bill pass?

Mr. Livingston moved that the question be taken by yeas and nays, and they were ordered by the house.

Mr. Miner then rose, and addressed the house at length, in opposition to the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Barnard, who opposed that feature of the bill which allows the claimant compensation for the deterioration in the value of his slave, from the wounds which he had received while working at the indentments.

Mr. Brent replied to the gentleman who had preceded him, and advocated the bill.

Mr. Taylor opposed the same feature in the bill which Mr. Barnard had done, and referred to the decisions had at the first congress in 1790. He concluded by moving a recommitment of the bill to the committee of claims, with a view to the omission of this part of it.

The speaker decided that this allowance having been inserted by the house as an amendment, it could not be stricken out; but that the general recommitment would be in order.

Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill on the ground that the testimony furnished did not prove that the slave had been impressed.

Mr. Oakley supported the views which had been given by Mr. Bates.

He was answered by Mr. Drayton and Mr. Livingston, who commented on the testimony, and insisted that it contained full proof of the impressment.

Mr. McDuffie said a few words in support of the bill, contending that, even if the slave had been taken on agreement, no price had been stipulated, and it was for congress to fix the compensation.

Mr. Williams referred to the former decisions of the house, who had twice deliberately rejected amendments proposing to make compensation for slaves lost or injured in the public service.

The question was then put on the recommitment of the bill to the committee of claims, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 82, noes 79.

So the bill was recommitted; and then the house adjourned.

The following gentlemen comprise the select committee, appointed on the subject of retrenchment. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Ingham, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Rives, Mr. Everett, Mr. Wickliffe, and Mr. Wright, of New York, have been appointed the committee.

Friday, Feb. 8. Mr. McDuffie, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to authorize the postmaster general to erect an additional building, and employ five additional clerks; which was twice read, and committed.

Mr. McDuffie, from the same committee, also reported a bill to authorize the president of the United States to employ an agent to procure from the plantation office and other offices, in England, copies of such documents

as will serve to illustrate the early history of the states of this union; which was twice read, and committed.

Mr. *McDuffie*, from the same committee, also reported the agreement of that committee to the amendments of the senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1828. These amendments were then committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. *McDuffie*, also, reported the non-agreement of the committee to the amendment of the senate to the bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions. This amendment was then, also, committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. *Sloane*, yesterday, was taken up and read:

"Resolved, That the secretary of war be instructed to furnish this house with copies of all letters and correspondence between the secretary of war and general Andrew Jackson, from the commencement of the Creek war until the 1st March, 1815, on the subject of the draft, service and discharge of the several corps of Tennessee militia."

Mr. *Sloane*, referring to a statement made yesterday by Mr. *Hamilton*, chairman of the committee on military affairs, that that committee would shortly report on the communication from the war department, (in relation to the six militia men), said, that he wished the correspondence referred to in the resolution might go to that committee, and be considered, with the others before the report was made.

Mr. *Wickliffe* called for the reading of the former resolution, calling for documents on this subject, and it was read accordingly.

Mr. *Hamilton* called for the reading of Mr. *Sloane's* resolution; and it having been again read,

It was agreed to by the house, *nem. con.*

The following resolution, moved by Mr. *Cambreleng* yesterday, was taken up and read:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to furnish this house with a statement of the nett revenue collected annually, from the year 1790 to 1826, inclusive, on each of the following articles, viz: hammered and rolled bar iron, wool, hemp, flax, sail cloth, molasses, foreign distilled spirits, cotton manufactures, and woollen manufactures, and of the revenue which occurred on each of the said articles during the year 1827."

Mr. *Strong* moved to amend, by adding as follows:

"Together with the quantity and value of the respective articles imported in each year, and the rates of duty thereon."

This was accepted by Mr. *Cambreleng* as a modification, and the resolution was agreed to as modified.

On motion of Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That the committee appointed to revise the rules of the house, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a standing committee, to consist of seven members, to be called the committee on retrenchments, who shall be charged with the investigation of the manner of discharging the public business, in the different public offices, and to report any measures they may deem expedient to facilitate the public business, and to secure its economical performance.

[On this resolution there was a division—the ayes being 80, noes not counted, question being evidently with the affirmative side.]

On motion of Mr. *Cambreleng*, it was

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of continuing, for a further term of five years, pensions to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war.

Mr. *Gilmer* laid before the house a copy of a report of a joint committee of the general assembly of the state of Georgia, "on the right and propriety of the congress of the United States to appropriate money from the public treasury of the union, in aid of the colonization society; which report recommends to the general assembly of Georgia to adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, &c. That the congress of the United States have no constitutional power to appropriate moneys to aid the American Colonization Society, or for objects to effect which that society was established; and that this

legislature, representing the feelings and will of the people, and the sovereignty of the state of Georgia, in the name and in behalf of the state of Georgia, denying the right, solemnly protest against the exercise, or any attempt to exercise, such unconstitutional power by the congress of the United States.

And be it further resolved, That copies of the above report and resolution be forwarded to our senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, and that our senators be instructed, and our representatives be requested, whenever circumstances may render the same necessary, to present the said resolution to both houses of congress, as the protest of the state of Georgia, against the right of congress, constitutionally, to appropriate moneys in aid of the American Colonization Society.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of the above report and resolutions be forwarded to the governor of each slave holding state of the union, with a request that the same shall be laid before the respective legislatures, asking their concurrence in such constitutional mode as to them shall seem best, to prevent the exercise of such power by the congress of the United States."

The report and resolutions were referred to the select committee appointed some days ago, on various memorials in favor of the Colonization Society.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war, transmitting a report and plan of the survey of Cape Fear river, below the town of Wilmington; which was read, and referred to the committee on commerce.

The speaker also laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war, transmitting an abstract of the annual returns of the militia; which was read, and referred to the committee on the subject of the militia. (See page 404.)

Mr. *Wright*, of New York, who had been appointed one of the committee on the subject of retrenchment, was excused from serving on said committee; and it was ordered that another member be appointed in his place.

A bill authorizing the clerk of the house to purchase 500 copies of Waterson and Van Zandt's statistical tables, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The amendments of the senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for 1828, and the amendment of the senate to the bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions, were taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. *Condict* in the chair.

The amendments to the first mentioned bill were agreed to by the committee, and that to the last mentioned bill was disagreed to, and so reported to the house.

The report of the committee of the whole was then concurred in by the house. And so the general appropriation bill has passed both houses of congress.

After the transaction of other business, the house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 11. Mr. *Hamilton*, from the committee of military affairs, to which was referred the documents communicated by the secretary of war, in obedience to the order of the house, of the 16th ult. relative to the proceedings of a court martial which convened its sittings at or near Mobile, on the 5th of December, 1814, for the trial of certain Tennessee militiamen; together with the correspondence between the governor of that state, and the secretary of war, respecting the length of service of militia drafts of that state, during the late war, made a report, which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. *Wickliffe*, from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt," reported the same with an amendment, going to strike out the whole bill, after the enacting words, and to insert a substitute. The bill and amendment were then committed.

Mr. *Van Rensselaer*, from the committee on agriculture, to which was referred the letter of the secretary of the treasury, accompanied by a manual and report upon the subject of the growth and manufacture of silk, made in obedience to the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 11th May, 1826, made a report, which was read, and the resolution thereon submitted was agreed to by the house, viz:

Resolved, That six thousand copies of said manual and report be printed for the use of the house.

Mr. *Hamilton*, (chairman of the military committee), moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the report of the committee on military affairs, made to this house on certain documents communicated by the department of war, touching the proceedings of a court martial which convened at Mobile on the 24th December, 1814, and a correspondence between the secretary of war and governor Blount respecting certain debts of the militia of the state of Tennessee, be printed, *with said documents, which have been previously ordered to be printed by this house.*

Mr. *Storrs* moved to amend this resolution by striking out these words: "with said documents, which have been previously ordered to be printed by this house."

And on this amendment a debate arose, which occupied the house till near 7 o'clock, when it was finally terminated by the previous question.

The turning points of the debate were, whether the report of the secretary of war, and documents should accompany the report, or should be printed separately from it, (as ordered to be printed), when first laid before the house: whether they should be printed in the order in which they had come from the war department, or in a different order, as arranged by the committee; or whether they should not be printed twice, first in the one order, as forming part of an executive communication, and then in the other order, as pertaining to the report of the committee on military affairs.

The debate was characterised by a good deal of animation, though necessarily limited in its scope.

Several attempts were made to lay the motion of Mr. *Hamilton* on the table, (the effect of which would have been, it was supposed, to have the documents printed as received from the war department), but all motions to this effect were negatived.

A motion was made by Mr. *Beecher* to postpone the consideration of the motion before the house, to Monday next—but equally in vain. The yeas being 71, the nays 110. A motion to adjourn was rejected by a still larger majority—yeas 36, nays 155.

The amendment of Mr. *Storrs* was then negatived—yeas 82, nays 107. When, after some further debate, Mr. *Wickliffe*, of Ken. moved the previous question.

The house sustained the motion—yeas 99, nays 71.

And the question being put, "Shall the main question now be put?" (which excludes all amendments and all further debate), it was carried by yeas and nays—yeas 105, nays 75.

The question was then put upon the resolution of Mr. *Hamilton*, and it was adopted by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—William Addams, Mark Alexander, Robert Allen, Willis Alston, John Anderson, John S. Barbour, Philip P. Barbour, Stephen Barlow, D. L. Barringer, George O. Belden, John Bell, John Blair, James Buchanan, Rudolph Bunney, C. C. Cambreleng, Samuel P. Carson, John Carter, Thomas Chilton, N. H. Claiborne, John C. Clark, Henry W. Conner, Richard Coulter, David Crockett, Henry Daniel, Thos. Davenport, Warren R. Davis, John J. De Graff, Robert Desha, William Drayton, Joseph Duncan, Jonas Earll, jr. James Findlay, John Floyd, Va. John Floyd, Geo. Tomlinson Fort, Chauncey Forward, Joseph Fry, Levin Gale, Nathaniel Garrow, George R. Gilmer, Innis Green, William Haile, Thomas H. Hall, James Hamilton, jr. Jonathan Harvey, Charles E. Haynes, Selah R. Hobbie, Michael Hoffman, Gabriel Holmes, Samuel D. Ingham, Jacob C. Isaacs, Jonathan Jennings, Jeromus Johnson, Richard Keese, Adam King, George Kremer, Joseph Lawrence, Joseph Leconte, Pryor Lee, Edward Livingston, Wilson Lumpkin, John Magee, John H. Marable, William D. Martin, William McCoy, George McDuffie, Robert McLattin, Samuel McKean, John McKee, Daniel H. Miller, John Mitchell, Thomas R. Mitchell, James C. Mitchell, Thomas P. Moore, Gabriel Moore, William T. Nuckolls, Robert Orr, jr. George W. Owen, James K. Polk, William Ramsay, James W. Ripley, William C. Rives, John Roane, William Russell, A. H. Shepperd, Alexander Smyth, Michael C. Spriggs, Wm. Standberry, James S. Stevenson, John B. Steri, etc. Andrew Stewart, John G. Stower, Joel B. Sutherland, Wiley Thompson, James Trezvant, Starling Tucker, Daniel Turner, Espy Van Horn, G. C. Verplank, Aaron Ward, John C. Weems,

Charles A. Wickliffe, Richard H. Wilde, Ephraim K. Wilson, John J. Wood, George Wolf, Silas Wright, jr. Joel Yanney—108.

NAYS.—Samuel S. Allen, Samuel Anderson, William Armstrong, John Bailey, John Bahlwin, Noyes Barber, Ichabod Barlett, Isaac C. Bates, Philemon Beecher, William L. Brent, Titus Brown, John H. Bryan, R. A. Buckner, Daniel A. A. Buck, James Clark, Lewis Condit, W. Creighton, jr. John Culpeper, John Davenport, John Davis, Clement Dorsey, Henry W. Dwight, Daniel G. Garnsey, Joseph Healy, Jonathan Hunt, Ralph J. Ingersoll, Kelsey Johns, jr. Isaac Leffler, Rb't. P. Letcher, Peter Little, John Locke, Henry Markell, H. C. Martindale, Dudley Marvin, Rufus McIntire, William McLean, Charles F. Mercer, Orange Merwin, Thomas Metcalf, Charles Miner, Thos. Newton, Jeremiah O'Brien, Dutee J. Pearce, Elisha Phelps, Isaac Pierson, David Plant, John Read, Joseph Richardson, John Sergeant, John Sloane, Oliver H. Smith, Peleg Spargue, James Strong, Samuel Swann, John W. Taylor, Phineas L. Tracy, Ebenezer Tucker, Joseph Vance, John Varnum, Samuel F. Vinton, George E. Wales, Thomas Whipple, jr. Elisha Whitlesey, Lewis Williams, James Wilson, Joseph F. Wingate, John Woods, David Woodcock, John C. Wright &c.

[At some period during the proceedings, Mr. H's resolution underwent an alteration, by substituting, for the words moved to be stricken out by Mr. *Storrs*, these words: "And that the documents heretofore ordered to be printed, shall, when printed, be appended to said report, in the order in which they have been arranged by the committee."]

So the documents from the war department were ordered to be appended to the report thereon from the committee of military affairs, and printed in the order designated by the committee.

Those gentlemen who engaged in the debate were Messrs. *Hamilton, Polk, Weems, Ingham, Floyd, Haynes, Stevenson*, of Pennsylvania, *Storrs, Dorsey, Burges, Whittlesey, Whipple, Bartlett, Woodcock, Taylor, Wright, Woods, Sprague, Sloan, Marvin, Brown, Beecher, Reed, Dorsey and Drayton.*

After the decision of this question, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 12. Mr. *Floyd* of Virginia, moved the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table until to-morrow, viz:

Resolved, &c. That the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives, be authorized to close this session, by adjournment of their respective houses, on the 8th day of April next.

Mr. *Mallory* submitted some amendments to the bill in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports; which were committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, to which that bill is committed.

On motion of Mr. *McDuffie*, the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. *Condit* in the chair, and took up the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1828. The bill was read through and then taken up by sections; and the clause of appropriation for the pay and subsistence being under consideration, some debate arose, which continued to the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose reported and obtained leave to sit again and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 13. *Ambrose H. Sevie* appeared, produced his credentials as a delegate from Arkansas, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. *Strong* presented a memorial from the farmers and wool growers of New York, praying for further protection to the woollen manufacture, which was committed to the committee of the whole house. Several committees made reports on the subjects referred to them, and some minor business was transacted, when Mr. *Stevenson*, of Pennsylvania, rose, and said, as the minutes of evidence taken before the committee was now printed, and on the tables of the house, he gave notice that, on Tuesday next, a motion would be made that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, with a view to consider the bill reported by the committee on manufactures, entitled "A bill in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports."

On motion of Mr. Strong the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill establishing the territory of Huron, but there being a general desire to take up the navy appropriation bill, it was accordingly considered, on motion of Mr. McDuffie.

Much conversation and debate occurred on several items of this bill, and various amendments were offered and adopted. An amendment offered by Mr. Hoffman to fill the blank in the section which provides for the pay and subsistence of officers, with \$1,100,081 75, instead of \$1,176,312, which had been proposed by the committee of ways and means, in conformity with the estimates from the navy department, caused a debate which lasted until four o'clock. Mr. Hoffman advocated the amendment at length, being opposed to the increase of officers proposed by the secretary of the navy.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Sprague, Gilmer, Ingersoll, Wood, of New York, Bartlett, Dwyton and Weems, and again advocated by Mr. Hoffman, in a closing speech, in which he replied to the several gentlemen who had opposed the motion.

The question being then put first upon the larger sum moved by the committee of ways and means, it was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 104. Noes 53.

The committee then rose and reported the bill; but, before any order was taken thereon, the house adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The senate was chiefly occupied in considering the report of the select committee on the rules of the senate, the amendment to the sixth rule, proposed by Mr. Foot, being under consideration, which was finally agreed to after a spirited debate—ayes 44, nays Messrs. Smith, of Md. and Macon.

The vice president then rose, and said, that he took this opportunity to express his entire satisfaction with that portion of the amendment giving to senators the right of appeal from the decision of the chair, as it was not only according to strict principle, but would relieve the chair from a most delicate duty. As to the power conferred upon the chair, it was not for him to speak; but he assured the senate that he should always endeavor to exercise it with strict impartiality.

Mr. Foot then moved to amend the 7th rule by inserting, after the words "called to order," the words "by a senator," making it requisite to write down the offending words uttered by a member, only when a senator should have called him to order; which was agreed to.

The house, in committee of the whole, took up the bill making appropriations for internal improvements, in which it was engaged until near four o'clock, when the committee rose, reported progress, and the house adjourned.

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Message from the president of the United States, transmitting a report from the secretary of state, and the correspondence with the government of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence.

WASHINGTON, 7th January, 1828.

To the house of representatives of the United States.
In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 17th of last month, I transmit to the house a report from the secretary of state, and the correspondence with the government of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The secretary of state, to whom has been referred a resolution of the house of representatives, of the 17th ult. requesting the president of the United States to communicate to that house, "if not in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest, the correspondence of this government with that of Great Britain, relative to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence," has the honor to submit to the president the accompanying papers, being extracts and copies of letters and documents, connected with that subject and explanatory of the same.
H. CLAY.

Department of state,
Washington, 5th January, 1828

LIST OF PAPERS

Accompanying the report of the secretary of state, of the 5th January, 1828.

Extract. Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, dated 23d June, 1823.
Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, 12th Aug. 1824.
Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin, 19th June, 1826.
Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin, 8th Aug. 1826.
Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay, 21st Sept. 1827.
Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay, 1st Oct. 1827.

B. Protocol 18.
N. Protocol 24:

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Rush, dated department of state, Washington 23d June, 1823.

"With regard to the right of that portion of our people to navigate the river St. Lawrence, to and from the ocean, it has never yet been discussed between us and the British government. I have little doubt that it may be established upon the sound and general principles of the law of nature; and if it has not been distinctly and explicitly asserted in negotiation with the British government, hitherto, it is because the benefits of it have been, as the committee remark, tacitly conceded, or because the interest, now become so great, and daily acquiring additional moment, has, it may almost be said, originated since the acknowledgment of our independence by the treaty of 1783.

"The memorial from the committee of the inhabitants of Franklin county, New York, is perfectly correct, when it asserts this right upon the principles asserted at the period when our right to the navigation of the Mississippi was in question; and so far as the right, by the law of nature, was maintained on the part of the United States, in that case, so far is the government of the United States bound to maintain, for the people of the territory of Michigan, and the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont, the natural right of communicating with the ocean, by the only outlet, provided by nature, from the waters bordering upon their shores.

"We know that the possession of both the shores of a river, at its mouth, has heretofore been held to give the right of obstructing or interdicting the navigation of it to the people of other nations, inhabiting the banks of the river, above the boundary of that in possession of its mouth. But the exclusive right of jurisdiction over a river, originates in the social compact, and is a right of sovereignty. The right of navigating the river is a right of nature, preceding it in point of time, and which the sovereign right of one nation cannot annihilate, as belonging to the people of another.

"This principle has been substantially recognized by all the parties to the European alliance, and particularly by Great Britain at the negotiation of the Vienna congress treaties. It is recognized by the stipulations of those treaties, which declare the navigation of the Rhine, the Necker, the Mayne, the Mozelle, the Maese, and the Scheldt, free to all nations. The object of those stipulations, undoubtedly, was, to make the navigation of those rivers effectively free to all the people dwelling upon their banks, and to abolish all those unnatural and unjust restrictions, by which the people of the interior of Germany had, before that time, been deprived of their natural outlet to the sea by the abuse of that right of sovereignty which imputed an exclusive jurisdiction and property over a river to the state possessing both shores at its mouth. There is no principal of national law upon which those articles of the Vienna congress treaties could be founded, which will not apply to sustain the right of the people of this union to navigate the St. Lawrence river to the ocean.

"These ideas are suggested to you, to be used, first, in conference with the British minister of foreign affairs, and afterwards, if necessary, in correspondence with him. The manner and the time of presenting them, will be best judged by your discretion. By the two acts of parliament, of 3d Geo. 4. chs. 44 and 119, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, from our territories to the ocean is, in fact, conceded to us. By the first, from the ocean to Quebec; and, by the second, from any part of our territories to the same port. But a discretionary power

is given to the colonial governments in Canada to withdraw the latter of these concessions, by excepting any of the Canadian ports from those to which our vessels are by the act made admissible; and the duties imposed by the act, upon all those of our exports which could render the trade profitable, are prohibitory.

Extract of a despatch (No. 10) from Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams, dated

LONDON, August 12, 1824.

"The act of parliament of the fifth of August, 1822, having immediate relation to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British continental possessions in their neighborhood, I naturally regarded it, as your instructions to me had done, in connexion with the act of June the 24th, 1822. This brought under consideration our claim to the navigation of the river St. Lawrence. Between this question, and the questions of commercial intercourse under the act of June, 1822, the British plenipotentiaries were constantly unwilling to acknowledge any connexion. Nevertheless, looking to your instructions, and as well to the reason of them, as to their authority, I treated the two questions as belonging to one and the same general subject. They asked whether, taking the two acts of parliament together, the United States did not already enjoy the navigation of this river? I said that they did: by the act of June the 24th, 1822, they enjoyed it from the ocean to Quebec; and by that of August the 5th, 1822, from any part of the territories of the United States to Quebec. But, from the fact of the colonial governments in Canada, being invested with a discretionary power to withdraw the latter of these concessions, by excepting any of the Canadian ports from those to which our vessels were made admissible, it followed that our enjoyment of the navigation of this river was rendered contingent upon British permission. This was a tenure not reconcilable in the opinion of the government of the United States, with the growing and permanent wants of their citizens in that portion of the union or with the rights of the nation. It was due to both these considerations that it should stand upon a different tenure, and the time had arrived when it was desirable that the two nations should come to an understanding upon a question of so much importance.

"The British plenipotentiaries next asked, whether any question was about to be raised on the right of Great Britain to exclude, altogether, vessels of the United States from trading with British ports situated upon the St. Lawrence, or elsewhere, in Canada? I replied that I was not prepared absolutely to deny such a right in Great Britain, to whatever considerations its exercise might be open. I remarked, also, that it seemed already to have been substantially exercised by this act of the 5th of August, 1822: for, by its provisions, only certain enumerated articles were allowed to be exported from the United States into Canadian ports, and duties were laid upon these articles, which might be said to amount to a prohibition. I added, that, although the foregoing act had not laid any duty on the merchandise of the United States descending the St. Lawrence with a view to exportation by sea, yet that an act of the preceding year did, viz: upon their timber and lumber, which made it highly expedient that the relative rights of the parties to the use of the waters of this great stream, should be ascertained. I here went into a review of the footing upon which the trade between the United States and the Canadas stood, under the stipulations of the treaty of 1794. The memorial from the inhabitants of Franklin county, in the state of New York, and the report of the committee of the house of representatives upon that document, furnished me with the necessary lights for executing this duty, as well as for pointing out the injurious and burdensome operation of the act of the 5th of August, 1822. The latter act had superseded all the former conditions of this intercourse. With these conditions, the citizens of the United States had been, I said, content, and it was believed that they had been found, on experience, satisfactory on both sides. The treaty stipulations of 1794, were among the articles of that instrument declared, when it was made, to be permanent; and so mutually beneficial had appeared to be their operation, that both parties continued, in

practice, to make them the rule of their conduct for some years after the war of 1812, until, by the acts of parliament, just recited, Great Britain chose to consider the intervention of that war as putting an end to their validity. This state of things, by renouncing each party to their anterior and original rights, rendered it manifestly incumbent upon the government of the United States now to attempt to settle, by convention, or in some other manner, with Great Britain, the true nature of the tenure by which they held the navigation of this stream. Such was the character of the remarks by which I illustrated the propriety of adding to the two articles which I had offered for the regulation of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, whether continental or insular, a third article relating exclusively to the navigation of the St. Lawrence.—A third article will be found, accordingly, in this connexion, as part of our project, already referred to, as annexed to the protocol of the third conference. Its stipulations were, that the navigation of the St. Lawrence in its whole length and breadth, to and from the sea, should be at all times equally free to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and that the vessels belonging to either party should never be subject to any molestation whatever by the other, or to the payment of any duty for this right of navigation. After this unequivocal provision, it concluded with a clause that, regarding such reasonable and moderate tolls as either side might claim and appear to be entitled to, the contracting parties would treat at a future day, in order that the principles regulating such tolls might be adjusted to mutual satisfaction.

"I deemed it most advisable to ingraft upon the article this principle respecting tolls, although it was not particularly mentioned in your despatch. In pursuing into their details some of the general principles which you had laid down, I was left under the impression that our title to navigate this river, independently of the consent of Great Britain, could be made out with more complete and decisive strength, under the qualified admission of the claim to toll. The writers on public law had generally so treated the subject, and, in some of the modern treaties, of high authority in our favor, on the general question, the admission was, also, to be seen. I refer particularly to the fifth article of the treaty of peace, of the thirtieth of May, 1814, between the allied powers and France, where, after providing for the free navigation of the Rhine to all persons, it is agreed that principles should be laid down, at a future congress, for the collection of the duties by the states on its banks, in the manner most equal and favorable to the commerce of all nations. In adverting to the claim of toll, as a question only for future discussion, and one that might be of like interest to both parties, (the British navigation of this river being obliged, in some parts, to pass close to our bank), and, moreover, where the claim, if advanced on either side, was to be made dependent, on sufficient cause being shown for it, I did not believe that I was losing sight of any principle of value to the United States in this controversy. The clause, I hope, will be found to have been too guarded in its terms to be open to such a risk.

"There was another point on which I felt more uncertainty. The navigation of this stream, although I believed it could be demonstrated to be the just right of the people of the United States, could not draw after it all its benefits to them, without a concurrent right of stopping at some point, or port, where both of its banks fell within the colonial territory of Great Britain. Upon what footing was I to treat this latter and subordinate question? Your instructions had not dealt with it, and I felt myself at a loss. It could scarcely be doubted but that, our right to navigate the river being established, Britain would, as matter of international comity, and as an arrangement advantageous also to herself, allow us a place of entry for our vessels, and deposit for our produce, somewhere on its shores. She has so largely, of late years, been extending the warehousing system to all other nations, for their convenience and her own, that it might well be presumed she would not exclude the United States from a participation in it at Quebec, or elsewhere, at a suitable port in Canada. Yet I felt it to be a point of some delicacy, and therefore thought that it would be most judicious to leave it wholly untouched

in my proposal. Another reason operated with me for this silence. As far as I was able to carry my investigations into the point, I found much ground for supposing that the right to the navigation of a river under the strong circumstances which marked that of the United States to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, would involve, as an incident, the right of innocent stoppage somewhere on the shores; an incident indispensable to the beneficial enjoyment of the right itself. By the seventh article of the treaty of Paris, of 1763, the free navigation of the Mississippi was granted to Great Britain, but without any clause securing to British vessels the privilege of stopping at New Orleans then a French port, or at any other port or place on any part of the shores. Yet the historical fact appears to have been, that Britain did use New Orleans as a place for her vessels to stop at, and this without any subsequent arrangement with France upon the subject. The case becomes still stronger, if, afterwards, when New Orleans fell into the hands of Spain, the British continued to use it for the same purpose, contrary, at first, to the remonstrances of the Spanish governor of that town, which is also believed to have been the fact. I abstained, however, from asserting, in this negotiation, the subordinate right in question.

"On the principal question of our equal right with the British to the entire and unobstructed navigation of this river, I dwelt with all the emphasis demanded by its magnitude. I spoke of it as a question intimately connected with the present interests of the United States, and which assumed an aspect yet more commanding in its bearing upon their future population and destinies. Already the immense regions which bordered upon the lakes and northern rivers of the United States, were rapidly filling up with inhabitants, and soon the dense millions who would cover them, would point to the paramount and irresistible necessity for the use of this great stream, as their only natural highway to the ocean. Nor was the question one of magnitude to this part of the union alone. The whole nation felt their stake in it; the middle and the north more immediately; but all the rest by the multiplied ties and connexions which bound up their wants, their interests, and their sympathies, with the middle and the north. It was under such a view of the immediate and prospective value of this navigation to us, that I first presented it to the notice of the British plenipotentiaries as a question of right. I told them that they must understand this to be the sense in which I had drawn up the article upon the subject, and that it was the sense in which I felt myself bound, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, to urge its adoption.

"I approach an interesting part of this negotiation when I come to make known in what manner the British plenipotentiaries received this disclosure. They said that, on principles of accommodation, they were willing to treat of this claim with the United States in a spirit of entire amity; that is, as they explained, to treat of it as a *concession* on the part of Great Britain; for which the United States must be prepared to offer a full equivalent. This was the only light in which they could entertain the question. As to the claim of right, they hoped that it would not even be advanced; persisted in, they were willing to persuade themselves it would never be. It was equally novel and extraordinary. They could not repress their strong feelings of surprise at its bare intimation. Great Britain possessed the absolute sovereignty over this river, in all parts where both its banks were of her territorial dominion. Her right, hence, to exclude a foreign nation from navigating it, was not to be doubted, scarcely to be discussed. This was the manner in which it was at first received. They opposed to the claim an immediate, positive, unqualified resistance.

"I said that our claim was neither novel nor extraordinary. It was one that had been well considered by my government, and was believed to be maintainable on the soundest principles of public law. The question had been familiar to the past discussions of the United States, as their state papers, which were before the world, would show. It had been asserted, and successfully asserted, in relation to another great river of the American continent, flowing to the south, the Mississippi, at a time when both of its lower banks were under the dominion of a foreign power. The essential principles that had governed the one case, were now applicable to the other.

"My reply was not satisfactory to the British plenipotentiaries. They combated the claim with increased earnestness, declaring that it was altogether untenable, and of a nature to be totally and unequivocally rejected. Instead of having the sanction of public law, the law and the practice of nations equally disclaimed it. Could I shew where was to be found, in either, the least warrant for its assertion? Was it not a claim plainly inconsistent with the paramount authority and exclusive possession of Great Britain? Could she for one moment listen to it?

"I remarked, that the claim had been put forward by the United States because of the great national interests involved in it; yet, that this consideration, high as it was, would never be looked at but in connexion with the just rights of Great Britain. For this course of proceeding, both the principles and practice of my government might well be taken as the guarantee. The claim was, therefore, far from being put forward in any unfriendly spirit, and would be subject to a frank and full interchange of sentiments between the two governments. I was obviously bound, I admitted, to make known, on behalf of mine, the grounds on which the claim was advanced—a duty which I would not fail to perform. I stated that we considered our right to the navigation of this river, as strictly a *natural right*. This was the firm foundation on which it would be placed. This was the light in which it was defensible on the highest authorities, no less than on the soundest principles. If, indeed, it had ever heretofore been supposed that the possession of both the shores of a river below, had conferred the right of interdicting the navigation of it to the people of other nations inhabiting its upper banks, the examination of such a principle would at once disclose the objections to it. The exclusive right of jurisdiction over a river could only originate in the social compact, and be claimed as a right of sovereignty. The right of navigating the river was a right of nature, preceding in point of time, and which the mere sovereign right of one nation could not annihilate as belonging to the people of another. It was a right essential to the condition and wants of human society, and conformable to the voice of mankind, in all ages and countries. The principle on which it rested, challenged such universal assent, that, wherever it had not been allowed, it might be imputed to the triumph of power or injustice over right. Its recovery and exercise had still been objects precious among nations, and it was happily acquiring fresh sanction from the highest examples of modern times. The parties to the European alliance had, in the treaties of Vienna, declared that the navigation of the Rhine, the Necker, the Mayne, Moselle, the Maese, and the Scheldt, should be free to all nations. The object of these stipulations was as evident as praiseworthy. It could have been no other than to render the navigation of those rivers free to all the people dwelling upon their banks; thus abolishing those unjust restrictions by which the people of the interior of Germany had been too often deprived of their natural outlet to the sea, by an abuse of that right of sovereignty, which claimed for a state, happening to possess both the shores of a river at its mouth, the exclusive property over it. There was no principle of national law upon which the stipulations of the above treaties could be founded, which did not equally apply to the case of the St. Lawrence. It was thus that I opened our general doctrine. It was from such principles that I deduced our right to navigate this river, independent of the mere favor or concession of Great Britain; and, consequently, independent of any claim, on her side, to an equivalent.

"I abstain from any further recapitulation to you of the principles which I invoked, or of the authorities to which I referred, for a reason to be now mentioned. It will be seen, by the first protocol, that our agreement had been to carry on the negotiation by conference and protocol. This, the more usual mode at all times, was conceived to be peculiarly appropriate where the subjects to be handled were so various, and their details, in some instances, so extensive. It was recommended, also, and this was of higher away with me, by the example of the negotiation of 1819, in the course of which some of the same subjects had been discussed by this government. Nevertheless, each party had reserved, under this agreement, the right of annexing to the protocol any written statement that might be considered necessary, as farther either

of record, or of explanation. In your instructions to me respecting this claim to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, a question wholly new as between the two nations, you had adverted to my presenting it in writing, if necessary, and I determined, under all the circumstances, that I should not properly come up to my duty, unless by adopting this mode. The question was not only new, but of the greatest moment. I saw, also, from the beginning, that it would encounter the most decided opposition from Great Britain. In proportion as her plenipotentiaries became explicit and peremptory in denying it, did it occur to me that it would be proper, on my part, to be unequivocal in its assertion. This could be best done upon paper. This would carry the claim distinctly to the archives of this government, rather than trust it to foundations more uncertain and fugitive. It would explain as well as record, the sense in which it was inserted on the protocol. Another motive with me for this course, and scarcely a secondary one, was, that it would serve to draw from Great Britain, in the same form, a precise and full avowal of the grounds on which she designed to oppose the claim. On a question so large, and which, from all that I perceived to mark its first opening between the two governments, could hardly fail to come under discussion again hereafter, it appeared to me that it would be more acceptable to my government to be in possession of a written document, which should embody the opinions of this government, than to take the report of them from me, under any form less exact or authentic.

"I, accordingly, drew up a paper upon the subject, which, under the right reserved, I annexed, (marked B), to the protocol of the eighteenth conference, and so it stands amongst the papers of the negotiation. The British plenipotentiaries continued to urge their animated protests against this proceeding on my part; not that they could divest me of my privilege of recording my sentiments in the shape of this written statement, but they earnestly pressed the propriety of my abandoning, altogether, any claim to the navigation of this river, as a claim of right, which shut them out from treating of it upon other bases. But having taken my determination, under other estimates of my duty, I did not depart from it.

"The paper which I drew up, aimed at presenting a broad, but intelligible, outline of the principal reasons in support of our claim. These were such as you had set before me, and as I judged to be immediately deducible from them. Under the latter, I included the argument on the Mississippi question, used by an illustrious individual, then the organ of our government in its intercourse with foreign states. I considered this argument as virtually comprehended in your instructions by the reference which they contained to it; the questions in both cases, so far as each drew support from the deep foundations of the law of nature, being the same. Of this luminous state paper I followed the track, adopting its own language, whenever this could be done, as the safest, the most approved, the most national. The only view of the subject not elicited on that occasion, which I ventured to take up, was one pointed out by the locality of the St. Lawrence. I will briefly explain it.

"The exclusive right possessed by Great Britain over both banks of this river, was won for her by the co-operation of the people who now form the United States. Their exertions, their treasure, their blood, were profusely embarked in every campaign of the old French war. It was under this name that the recollection of that war still lived in the United States; a war which, but for the aid of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, if of no more of the states, would probably not have terminated when it did, in the conquest of Canada from France. If these states were at that epoch, a part of the colonial empire of Great Britain, it was, nevertheless, impossible to obliterate the recollection of historical facts, or exclude the inferences that would attach to them. The predecessors of the present inhabitants of those states had borne a constant and heavy burden in that war, and had acquired, simultaneously with the then parent state, the right of descending this stream, on the hypothesis, assumed for the moment, of their not having possessed it before; a right of peculiar importance to them, from their local position and necessities. It was to this effect that I noticed a title, by *joint acquisition*, as, also, susceptible

of being adduced for the United States, to the navigation of this river. There was, at least, a strong natural equity in it, which would come home to the people of the United States, impressing them with new convictions of the hardship of now refusing them the use of this stream, as an innocent pathway to the ocean. But, as I had not your elucidations of this view of the subject, I was careful to use it only in subordination to the argument of natural right. The latter I treated as sufficient, in itself, to make out our title, and repudiated the necessity of resorting to any other. I will own, however, that my disposition to confide in the argument founded upon joint acquisition, was increased by the analogy which it appeared to me to bear to the course of reasoning pursued with Great Britain, by my predecessor in this mission, in relation to the fisheries. If our title to a full participation with Britain in the fisheries, though they were within the acknowledged limits and jurisdiction of the coasts of British America, was strengthened by the fact of the early inhabitants of the United States having been among the foremost to explore and use the fishing grounds, why was the analogous fact of their having assisted to expel the French from the lower shores of the St. Lawrence to be of no avail? I had believed in the application and force of the argument in the one instance, and could not deny it all the consideration that it merited in the other.

"The necessity of my recounting to you the British argument in answer to our claim, is superseded by my being able to transmit it to you in their own words upon paper. It is sufficiently elaborate, and was drawn up with great deliberation. It is annexed, (marked N.) to the protocol of the twenty-fourth conference. The intention avowed by the British plenipotentiaries, at the nineteenth conference, of obtaining for its doctrines, before it was delivered to me, the full sanction of their highest professional authorities on matters relating to the law of nations, may serve to show the 'gravity and importance,' to repeat their own expression, which the question had assumed in their eyes. I have, otherwise, reasons for knowing that their argument was prepared under the advice and assistance of five of the most eminent publicists of England. With all the respect due to a paper matured under such auspices, I am not able to look upon it as impugning the argument which, under your direction, and following the course of others before me, I had become the organ of making known on behalf of the United States.

"In several instances the British paper has appealed to the same authorities that are to be found in mine. It is in the application of them only, that the difference is seen. In other parts, the difference is made to turn upon words rather than substance. But an error that runs throughout nearly the whole of their paper, consists in attributing to mine a meaning which does not belong to it. This applies especially to the particular description of right which we claim; how far it is one of mere innocent utility; how far a right necessary to us and not injurious to Britain; how far a right which, if not falling under the technical designation of absolute, is, nevertheless, one that cannot be withheld. These are all qualifications that were not overlooked in my exposition of the doctrine; a light, however, in which the British paper does not appear to have regarded it. But as each document is now of record, and will be judged by the terms which it has used and the construction that justly attaches to them, I will not enlarge upon this head.

"The British paper deals with our claim as standing upon equal footing with a claim to the use of the roads, canals or other artificial ways, of a country; forgetting that the case in dispute is that of a natural stream, forming the only natural outlet to the ocean—the stream itself being common, by nature to both countries. Commenting upon the acquired title of the United States, which I had put forward under the restriction described, their paper argues, that the same ground would justify a correlative claim, by Great Britain, to the use of the navigable rivers, and all other public possessions, of the United States, which existed when both countries were united under a common government! By a like misapplication of obvious principles, it argues that our claim would also justify Britain in asking a passage down the Mississippi, or the Hudson, though neither the one nor the other touch any portion of the British territories; or that it

might equally justify a claim, on her side, to ascend, with British vessels, the principal rivers of the United States, as far as their draft of water would admit, instead of depositing their cargoes at the appointed ports of entry from the sea! On objections, such as these, I could only say to the British plenipotentiaries, that I was wholly unable to perceive their application to the argument, unless the United States had been advancing a claim to the navigation of the river Thames, in England.

"Their argument also assumes that the treaty stipulations of 1793, exclude all idea of a right, on our side, to the navigation of this river, forgetting, that if, under those stipulations, vessels of the United States were interdicted the navigation of British rivers between their mouth, and the highest part of entry from the sea; so, on the other hand, British vessels were interdicted the navigation of the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry from the sea; and, also, that the whole terms of the international intercourse, in that quarter, were, by this compact, such as at the time satisfied both parties, without impairing the rights which either possessed independent of the compact, and which only remained to enquire during its existence. This observation suggests another to which their argument is open, in parts which they press as of decisive weight. It alleges that because, by the general treaty of Vienna, the powers whose states were crossed by the same navigable rivers, engaged to regulate, by common consent, all that regarded their navigation; because Russia held by treaty the navigation of the Black sea; and because of the many instances, capable of being cited, where the navigation of rivers or straits that separated, or flowed through the territories of different countries, was expressly provided for by treaty; that, because of these facts, the inference was irresistible, that the right of navigation, under such circumstances, depended upon *common consent*, and could only be claimed by *treaty*. Here, too, it seems to have been forgotten, that it is allowable in treaties, as well as oftentimes expedient, for greater safety and precision, to enter into stipulations for the *enjoyment or regulation* of pre-existing rights; that treaties are, in fact, expressly declared, by the writers upon the laws of nations, to be of two general kinds: those which turn on things to which we are already bound by the law of nature, and those by which we engage to do something more. In their quotation, also, of the note from the first volume of the laws of congress, containing an intimation that the United States could not be expected to yield the navigation of the Mississippi, without an equivalent, they seem wholly to have overlooked, besides the other points of that note, that it was made at a period when it was well known that no part of that river touched the territories of a foreign power; and when, therefore, its exclusive navigation belonged to the United States, as much so as the Delaware, or the Potomac.

"The foregoing are some of the remarks upon the British paper, which I submitted at the conference, after receiving it. The first impressions that I had of my duty in regard to it, and consequently, my first determination was to reply to it at large, in writing, annexing my reply to the protocol. But, on more reflection, I deemed it most proper to abstain, at present, from this step. As a view of the whole subject, given out under the immediate eye and authority of this government, and with extraordinary care, it appeared to me that the British paper ought to come under the knowledge of my own government, before receiving a formal or full answer from my source less high. If it be thought to require such an answer, a short delay could be nothing to the advantage of its being afforded, either through me, or my successor in this mission, under the light of further instructions from home. The pause seemed the more due, not only from the newness of the discussion, between the two governments, but, because I may not, at this moment, be sufficiently apprised of all the modifications under which mine may desire it to be presented in a second and more full argument. I hope that this forbearance, on my part, will be approved, as having been, under the exigency, the most circumpect and becoming course. I gave the British plenipotentiaries to understand, that the written argument, on the side of the United States, must not be considered as closed, but, on the contrary, only as opened."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin.
(No. 1.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 19th June, 1826.

34 The navigation of the St. Lawrence from the territories of the United States to the sea.

"The government of the United States have seen, with very great surprise and regret, the manner in which the assertion of this right of navigation, through Mr. Rush, during the former negotiation, was met and resisted by the British plenipotentiaries. The president has respectfully and deliberately examined and considered the British paper which was delivered in by them, and which is annexed to the protocol of the 24th conference, and he has been altogether unable to discern, in its reasoning or its authorities, any thing to impeach the right of the United States, or to justify the confidence with which the exclusive pretensions of Great Britain are brought forward and maintained. What is the right claimed by the United States? The North American lakes are among the largest inland seas known on the globe. They extend from about the 41st to the 49th degree of north latitude, stretch over sixteen degrees of longitude, and thus present a surface, altogether, of upwards of eighty-three thousand square miles. Eight states of this union, (three of them among the largest in it), and one territory, border on them. A population already exceeding two millions, and augmenting beyond all example, is directly and deeply interested in their navigation. They are entirely enclosed within the territories of the United States and Great Britain, and the right to their navigation, common to both, is guaranteed by the faith of treaties, and rests upon the still higher authority of the law of nature. These great lakes are united by but one natural outlet to the ocean, the navigation of which is common to all mankind. That outlet, along a considerable part of its course, forms a common boundary between the territories of the United States and Great Britain, and to that extent the right of navigating it is enjoyed by both. The United States contend that they are invested with a right to pass from those lakes, the uncontested privilege of navigating which they exercise, through that natural outlet, to the ocean—the right of navigating which, by all nations, none presumes to question. The right asserted, in other words, is, that their vessels shall be allowed, without molestation, to pursue their trackless way on the bosom of those vast waters, gathered together, in no inconsiderable degree, in their own territory, through that great channel of the St. Lawrence, which nature itself has beneficently supplied, to the ocean, in which they are finally deposited. They ask that the interests of the greater population, and the more extensive and fertile country above, shall not be sacrificed, in an arbitrary exertion of power, to the jealousy and rivalry of a smaller population, inhabiting a more limited and less productive country below. The United States do not claim a right of entry into British ports, situated on the St. Lawrence, against British will, and to force their productions into the consumption of British subjects. They claim only the right of passing those ports, and transporting their productions to foreign markets, or to their own, open and willing to receive them; and, as incident and necessary to the enjoyment of that right, they claim the privileges of stoppage and transhipment, at such places within the British jurisdiction, and under such reasonable and equitable regulations, as may be prescribed or agreed upon.

"Such is the right, the assertion of which shocked the sensibility of the British plenipotentiaries. The impartial world will judge whether surprise most naturally belonging to the denial or to the assertion of the right.

"If the St. Lawrence is regarded a strait, as it ought to be, connecting navigable seas, there would be less controversy. The principle on which the right to navigate straits depends, is that they are accessorial to those seas which they unite, and the right of navigating which is not exclusive, but common to all nations; the right to navigate the seas drawing after it that of passing the straits. Let that principle be applied to the present case. The United States and Great Britain have, between them, the exclusive right of navigating the lakes. The St. Lawrence connects them with the ocean. The right to navigate both, (the lakes and the ocean), includes that of passing from the one to the other through the natural link

Is it reasonable or just that one of the two co-proprietors of the lakes should altogether exclude his associate from the use of a common natural bounty, necessary to the enjoyment of the full advantages of them? But, if that vast mass of water, collected from a thousand tributary sources, in the immense reservoirs of the North American lakes, and cast by them into the Atlantic ocean, through the channel of the St. Lawrence, is to be considered, in its transit through that great channel, as a river, the name which accident has conferred, and not a strait, the right of the United States to navigate it is believed to be, nevertheless, clearly and satisfactorily maintainable. In treating this subject, there is, throughout the whole of the British paper, a want of just discrimination between the right of passage, claimed by one nation, through the territories of another, on land, and that on navigable water. The distinction, it is true, is not always clearly adverted to in the writers on the public law, but it has a manifest existence. In the former case, the passage can hardly ever take place, especially if it be of numerous bodies, without some detriment or inconvenience to the state or its citizens, whose territory is traversed. If the country be in a forest state, there is a destruction of timber, if not of soil. If in an cultivated country, the fields are trodden down and dilapidated, and the use of the roads more or less impairs them. In both, there is danger of collisions between the native and foreign citizens. But a passage on land, through the territories of another, whenever it is innocent, cannot be lawfully refused. It is to be granted by a neutral to a helligerent army, if no serious injury is likely to accrue to him. As the right of judging whether the passage be or be not innocent, must abide somewhere, expediency suggests that it should be exercised by the sovereignty of the soil. But his judgement and decision must be regulated by reason and justice; and, of course the passage cannot be rightfully refused upon grounds merely arbitrary. How stands the case of a passage on navigable water? In that, no injury is done to timber or soil, to cultivation or to roads; no dangerous collisions between the inhabitants and the foreigners arise; not a trace is left by the passenger behind. In the passage of the St. Lawrence, for example, the vessel is wafted, on the same water which first floats it from the territories of the United States, to the ocean. It is true, as is alleged in the British paper, that this water washes the quays of Montreal and Quebec, passes under the walls of a principal fortress, and, also, through the finest settlements of Canada, and extends along a space of near six hundred miles, within the dominions of his Britannic majesty. But when the American vessel shall have arrived at the ocean, to which she is supposed to be bound, she will have inflicted no injury upon those quays; the guns of the fortress will have been silent; those fine settlements of Canada, and that space of six hundred miles, (not exactly, as is asserted, extending through the heart of a British colony), will have remained unmolested. She will have left no traces of injury behind her: her voyage itself will not have made on the inhabitants the impression of a passing dream; and, like the water on which she was borne, she will have sought her trackless and innocent course to the ocean, to reach which Great Britain would be as much justified in claiming a power to prevent the one as the other.

“Nor ought the cases of rivers which rise and debouch altogether within the territorial limits of the same nation, to be confounded with those which, having their sources and navigable portions of their bodies in states above, finally discharge themselves within the limits of other states below. In the former instance, there is no basis on which a right in common can rest. The navigation of those rivers, ordinarily, can only be desired for purposes of commerce or intercourse with the nation to whose territories, in their whole extent, they are confined. And as every nation, strictly, has a right to interdict all foreign commerce, and to exclude all foreigners from its territories, as is done, in a considerable degree, by China, it follows that every one has a right, generally, to prohibit an entry into such rivers, or the use of its artificial roads. This right of prohibition exists where the direct object of the visit of foreigners is social or commercial. The end being forbidden, the means necessary to its accomplishment may be rightfully withheld. But, if an innocent passage is demanded for pur-

poses unconnected with the commerce or society of the state through which it is required, it cannot justly be denied. In the enjoyment of this right of passage, the use of the territories, in which it is exerted, is merely collateral. If it be for purposes of lawful war, the end carries the means; and the neutral cannot deny the passage without weighty considerations.

“But the right of the inhabitants of the upper bank of a river to the use of its navigation, in its passage to the sea, through the territories of another sovereign, stands upon other and stronger ground. If they were to bring forward the pretensions to trade, or open any other intercourse with the nation inhabiting the banks below, against its consent, they would find no support or countenance in reason, or in the law of nature. But it is inconceivable upon what just grounds a nation below can oppose the right of that above to pass through a great natural highway into the sea, that it may trade or hold intercourse with other nations by their consent. From the very nature of such a river, it must, in respect to its navigable uses, be considered as common to all the nations who inhabit its banks, as a free gift, flowing from the bounty of Heaven, intended for all whose lots are east upon its borders, and, in this latter respect, it is clearly distinguishable from canals and works of art, from the use of which, being erected at the expense of one, all others may be excluded. The right to prohibit the use of natural channels, deduced in the British paper, from that of the exclusive nature of those of an artificial kind, would establish the power if it were practicable, to forbid the enjoyment of the showers of rain which are equally dispensed by the author of all good, because the gardener may lawfully deny the employment of his watering vessels in the irrigation of any grounds but his own. The land may be divided through which a river passes, or which composes its bed by artificial lines of demarcation; but the water itself is incapable of such a division. It is confluent and continuous. And that portion of the floating mass which is now in the territorial dominion of the lower nation, was yesterday under that of the nation above; and, contending alike the authority of all, will, to-morrow, be in that ocean to which the presumptuous sway of no one has as yet been lawfully extended. The incontestible right which one nation has to trade with others, by their consent, carries along with it that of using those navigable means necessary to its enjoyment, which the bounty of nature has provided for all, in respect to seas, and, in regard to rivers, for the nations who inhabit them.

“The British paper inquires if the American government can mean to insist on a demand, involving such consequences as it describes, without being prepared to apply, by reciprocity, the principle on which the demand rests, in favor of Great Britain? The American government has not contended, and does not mean to contend, for any principle; the benefit of which, in analogous circumstances, it would deny to Great Britain. Accordingly, with respect to that branch of the Columbia which rises north of the parallel 49, (should that parallel be mutually agreed to as the boundary between the territories of the two powers), a case analogous to that of the St. Lawrence will be presented. And you have been heretofore instructed, in the event of that branch being navigable within the British territory, to stipulate for the right of navigating the Columbia to the ocean, in behalf of British subjects. In regard to the Mississippi, (the example put by the British plenipotentiaries), if further exploration of the country shall develop a connexion between that river and Upper Canada, similar to that which exists between the U. States and the St. Lawrence, the American government, always faithful to principles, would be ready to apply to the Mississippi the doctrines which it now holds in regard to its great northern rival. It is not necessary to discuss all the extreme cases which may be fancifully suggested, such as a foreign claim to pass the isthmus of Darien, to drive a trade between Europe and distant India, through two oceans; or that of passing through England to trade with France or other portions of the European continent. Examples of that kind belong to the species of sophistry which would subvert all principles, by pushing their assumed consequences into the regions of extravagant supposition.

(To be concluded in our next.)

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO No. 25, VOL. IX, THIRD SERIES.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

"The British paper denies that the engagements of Paris, in 1814, and at Vienna in the following year, between the powers of Europe, in respect to the navigation of rivers, give any countenance to the natural right asserted by this government. It is difficult to conceive what other principle than that of a strong sense of the injustice of withholding from nations, whose territories are washed by rivers, the privilege of their navigation, dictated those engagements. The clause cited in the paper under consideration is not in the nature of an original grant, but appears to be founded on a pre-existing, (and which could be no other than a natural), right. The powers whose states are separated or crossed by the same navigable river, engage to regulate by common consent, all that regards its navigation. The regulation is not of the right, but of the use of the right, of navigation. And if the consent of the local sovereign is necessary to give validity to the regulation, so is that of the sovereign, above or below, whose territories are crossed by the same river; and it is not stipulated that their use of the right of navigation was to remain in abeyance until the manner of its enjoyment was regulated by the consent of all the interested powers. On the contrary, it cannot be doubted, that it was the understanding of the great powers at Vienna, that all the states concerned in the navigation of the Rhine and the other enumerated rivers, were to be forthwith let into the enjoyment of the navigation of them, whether it was previously regulated, or not, by common consent. Without such an understanding, it is manifest that any one of the states, by withholding its assent to proposed regulations, upon real or ostensible grounds of objection, might indefinitely postpone, if not altogether defeat, the exercise of the recognized right. The fact of subjecting the use of a right to treaty regulations, as was proposed at Vienna to be done with the navigation of the European rivers, and as was also done in the case of the Danube, and other instances cited, does not prove that the origin of the right is conventional, and not natural. It often happens to be highly convenient, if not sometimes indispensable, to guard against collisions and controversies, by prescribing certain rules for the use of a natural right. The law of nature, though sufficiently intelligible in its great outlines and general purposes, does not always reach every minute detail, which is called for by the complicated varieties and wants of modern navigation and commerce. And hence the right of navigating the ocean itself, in many instances, principally incident to a state of war, is subjected, by innumerable treaties, to various regulations. These regulations—the transactions at Vienna, relative to the navigation of the European rivers and other analogous stipulations—should be regarded only as the spontaneous homage of man to the superior wisdom of the paramount Lawgiver of the Universe, by delivering his great works from the artificial shackles and selfish contrivances to which they have been arbitrarily and unjustly subjected.

"The force of the example in the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, between Great Britain and the U. States, by which they stipulated that the navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to both parties, is not weakened by any observations in the British paper. A stronger case need not be presented of the admission of the principle that a state, whose territories are washed by a river, cannot be justly excluded from its navigation to the ocean by an intervening power. Spain held the entire right bank of the Mississippi from its source to the ocean, and the left bank from the ocean up to the 31st degree of north latitude, from which point, to its source, the residue of the left bank, it was supposed, belonged to the United States and Great Britain in severalty. Spain, with respect to the mouth of the Mississippi, thus stood, in 1783, in the same relation to the United States and to Great Britain, as Great Britain now does, in regard to the mouth of the St.

Lawrence to the United States. What was the law of that position of Spain, as solemnly declared by both the present contending parties? It was, that the navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall forever remain free and open to them both. If Great Britain, by the success of the war terminated in the treaty of 1763, was enabled to extort from France a concession of the free navigation of the Mississippi, as is asserted in the British argument, her condition was not the same in 1783. Yet, amidst all her reverses, without consulting Spain, she did not scruple to contract with the United States for their reciprocal freedom of navigating the Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, through Spanish territory, and passing the finest settlements and the largest city of Louisiana, as well as all the Spanish fortresses of the lower Mississippi. Is Great Britain prepared to promulgate a law for Spain to which she will not herself submit, in analogous circumstances?

"It is not thought to be necessary further to extend observations on the British paper, upon which I have been commenting. If others in the course of your negotiation should be required, they will readily present themselves to you. It is more agreeable to turn from a protracted discussion, which, although we are entirely confident of having the right on our side, if we are to judge from the past, may terminate by leaving each party in the possession of the same opinion which he entertained at its commencement, to the consideration of some practical arrangement, which, if possible, shall reconcile the views of both. A river, it is manifest, may pass through the territories of several powers in such manner as that, if each were to interdict the others its navigable use, within his particular jurisdiction, every one of them might be deprived of all the advantages of which it could be susceptible. And, if the United States were disposed to exert, within their jurisdiction, a power over the St. Lawrence, similar to that which is exercised by Great Britain, British subjects could be made to experience the same kind of inconvenience as that to which American citizens are now exposed. The best, and, for descending navigation, the only channel of the St. Lawrence between Barnhart's island and the American shore is within our limits: and every British boat and raft, therefore, that descends the St. Lawrence, comes within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. The trade of the Upper Province is, consequently, in our power, and a report to the legislature of New York, under date 28th March, 1825, (of which a copy is now put in your possession), concludes by recommending an application to congress to exercise the power, thus possessed by us, in retaliation for the act of the British parliament of 5th August, 1822, entitled "an act to regulate the trade of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada." If the recommendations of that report were not adopted by the general assembly of New York, and if congress has hitherto forbore to place Canadian navigation under any restrictions, in their transit through our territory, it has been because of an unwillingness to follow an unfriendly example, and from a hope that mutual and candid explanations with Great Britain might remove all existing causes of hardship and complaint. Prior to the passage of the British act of parliament, of 1822, and from the first settlement of the territory of the United States bordering on the lakes and the St. Lawrence, their citizens had met with no difficulty in the disposal of the surplus produce of their industry, consisting chiefly of pot and pearl ashes, lumber, salted provisions and flour, at the markets of Montreal and Quebec. It was there sold, not for domestic consumption, but for subsequent exportation, by sea, to distant markets, principally British West India colonies. This trade was reciprocally beneficial; the American citizen, finding his advantage in a ready sale of his produce, the British subject his, in the commission, storing, and other incidental transactions: and British navigation enjoying the

exclusive benefit of re-transporting the produce to its final destination. This trade had increased to such an extent that the single article of lumber, transported down the St. Lawrence in the year 1821, amounted, in value, to \$650,000, without bringing into the estimate the portion of that article which found its way through lake Champlain and the Sorel to Montreal and Quebec. This beneficial and innocent trade, so far as it dealt in the principal articles of flour and lumber, was almost entirely destroyed by the duties imposed in the act of parliament of August, 1822, which, in effect, if not in form, are prohibitory.

"Should not the mutual interests of the two countries, in respect to this trade, independent of any considerations of the right in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, produce an arrangement satisfactory to both parties? It is a little remarkable that the opposition to such an arrangement proceeds from the party having the greatest interest in making it. That of the United States, as has been already stated, is simply to sell a surplus produce of labour. The place of its consumption is the West Indies. If it can be disposed of short of that place, at Montreal or Quebec, the citizens of the United States would be content. But, if they cannot sell it in those cities; if Great Britain by the imposition of duties which it will not bear, prevent a sale; they then desire to exercise the privilege of passing out the St. Lawrence and seeking a market wherever they can find it. Some portion of the produce which would take that natural direction, is now transported through the great canal which unites the Hudson and lake Erie. When the canal designed to connect the great canal with the St. Lawrence, at or near Oswego, which is in considerably progress, shall be completed, other portions of American produce will seek the market of the city of New York, instead of that of the Canadian capitals. If another canal which is projected, shall ever be cut, that which is proposed to unite the St. Lawrence to lake Champlain, the interest of this country in the navigation of the St. Lawrence will be still further diminished. Contrast this state of our interest in the trade in question with that of Great Britain. It will not be denied that the two British cities of Montreal and Quebec would be much benefited by the prosecution of the trade. The British tonnage enjoys, and if the navigation of the St. Lawrence were freely thrown open to us, would probably continue to enjoy, the monopoly of the exportation of our produce, either as British or American property, to foreign possessions. That produce serves to swell the list of articles of general commerce in which Great Britain, more than any other nation, is concerned, and ministers directly to the wants of British colonies. If it enters somewhat into competition with similar produce of Canadian origin, that consideration should be neutralized, by the fact, that the British West India colonist enjoys the benefit of the competition. For it cannot be supposed to be a part of British policy to shut up the American supply that one British colonist may thereby sell to another British colonist, at a price somewhat higher than he otherwise could do, without the remotest prospect of its reduction from [for] any length of time that the exclusion and the monopoly might exist. Without extending the comparison further, it must be evident that Great Britain is more, or at least as much, interested in the trade as we are. Our loss is not that of the entire value of the articles which are prevented from reaching a market, under the operation of the British laws, but of the difference only in value, if there be any, between those articles and the substitutes on which our labor exerts itself in consequence of the existence of that impediment. With this view of the matter, I have prepared two articles, which accompany these instructions, under the designation of A and B; and which may be successively proposed by you, during the progress of the negotiation. By the first, the navigation of the St. Lawrence, up and down, from and to the ocean, is declared to belong to the citizens of the United States; and the ports of Montreal and Quebec are open to the importation and disposal of their lumber, pot and pearl shes, flour and salted provisions, brought from the lake and St. Lawrence country. The privilege is limited to these articles, because they are all produced in that quarter, which it is important should have that vent; and which, not being suppos-

ed to be wanted in those cities for the consumption of either Canada, are, subsequently, exported from those places of entrepot to foreign countries. From that cause it would be unreasonable that they should be liable to pay any higher or other duties than similar articles of Canadian origin. There is another reason for the limitation: we could not insist upon a general and indiscriminate admission into those ports of all produce and manufactures of the United States, free of duty, without being prepared to allow, as the equivalent, an admission into our northern territories of all British produce and manufactures on the same terms. But such an admission of British produce and manufactures, if not unconstitutional, would be very unequal as it respects the lake country and other parts of the United States. The first article also provides for a right of deposit at Montreal and Quebec, or such other place as the British government may designate. Possibly, the British government may require a reciprocal privilege of introducing from the Canadas into the United States, free from duty, and there disposing of Canadian lumber, pot and pearl shes, flour and salted provisions. Such a privilege would be of essential benefit to the upper province, in opening to it, through the canals of the state of New York, the market of the city of New York. Should such a stipulation be required, you may agree to it, with a provision that the inhabitants of Canada shall be subject to the payment of the same tolls, ferrages, and other charges, in all respects, as citizens of the United States, from time to time, are, or shall be liable to pay. You may also agree to add furs and peltries to the list of articles which each party may introduce into the territories of the other, free from duty. This would be a stipulation very advantageous to Great Britain, in opening a shorter and better route to the ocean for those articles, than that through the St. Lawrence.

"By the second article, our right of navigation, and to a place of deposit simply, is stipulated without the privilege of introducing into the Canadas any articles whatever of American produce. Both articles secure to British subjects the right freely to navigate the St. Lawrence, where the channel is within our exclusive jurisdiction. The first would secure all that we can ask; the second the least that we can take.

"We could not rightfully object to a refusal to allow sales of American produce, free of duty, within British jurisdiction, however unfriendly it would be. But, in that case, there ought to be no limitation of the articles of our export or import trade. On the supposition of such a refusal, the Canadas would be strictly entrepots, and not places of consumption of the objects of our trade, in either of its directions; and therefore, there should be no restriction, as to what we should, or should not, export or import.

"Between the maximum and the minimum which those two articles present, there are several intervening modifications, of which I will now specify some that present themselves, and to which, if you cannot do better, you are authorized to agree:

"1. It may be proposed to limit the right of deposit to Quebec.

"2. The sale of our produce may be limited to the port of Quebec; and,

"3. The list may be increased of the articles which we may be allowed to sell, at either or both of those cities, free of duty, so as to include all, or other, articles of the growth, produce, or manufactures of the United States, with the permission to import into the United States similar produce of Canadian origin, but without any corresponding privilege of introducing into them British, European, or other foreign manufactures.

"If you should find the British government unwilling to agree to either of the two preceding articles, with or without the modifications, or some of them abovementioned, you will decline entering into any arrangement upon the subject of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and take any counter proposals, which they may offer, for reference to your government. Neither the 3d article of the treaty of 1794, nor that which was proposed by either party at the negotiation of the convention of 1815, nor that which was offered by Lord Castlereagh, in March, 1817, would serve as a proper basis to regu-

late the right which we claim to the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Without adverting to any other decisive objections to the third article of the treaty of 1794, we, that it comprehended the Indians on both sides of the boundary between the territories of the United States and Great Britain; and left Great Britain at full liberty to impose whatever duties her policy might dictate upon our produce entering the Canadian ports. The act of parliament of August, 1822, would not be contrary to the stipulations of that article. The latter objection equally applies to both the American and British projects of an article, which were proposed, but neither of which was agreed to, in the negotiation of 1815, as well as to that of Lord Castlereagh. Nor would the United States find any protection against the exercise of the power of imposing duties, by agreeing to the ordinary stipulation in commercial treaties, restricting the duties imposed to the rate at which similar articles are liable when imported from other countries. Because, in point of fact, no article, similar to those which are imported from our northern territory into Canada, is introduced there from any foreign country. No foreign country stands in a similar relation to Canada, that the northern parts of the United States do. And Great Britain would not, therefore, be restrained from imposing duties upon our produce, which should even be prohibitory in their effect, by their operation upon similar produce of other countries.

“Whilst Great Britain may be unwilling to enter into any treaty stipulations, acknowledging our right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, she may not be indisposed to consent, by her own voluntary act, to repeal all prohibitory and other duties imposed on American produce, so as to admit it into the ports of Montreal and Quebec on the same terms as the same kind of produce is received from Upper Canada. Such an equal admission of our produce, would, in a great measure, supersede the necessity of disensing and settling, at this time, our right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and of considering the regulations which the interests of both parties might require in the practical exercise of the right. Our citizens would enjoy, in those cities, a ready and certain market for their produce, to obtain which, would be the primary object of securing to them the navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is because we cannot demand such an admission and privilege of selling our produce, as a matter of right, and because Great Britain may decline the concession of it, although manifestly beneficial to herself, that we desire to have this interest placed upon some solid and permanent foundation. But, if you should be unable to obtain the British assent to either of the articles proposed, with or without any of the modifications of them, which have been suggested, it would then be satisfactory to have the assurance of the British government that our produce, or, at least, the principal articles of it, which have been mentioned, shall be received at Montreal and Quebec on the same terms as the like kinds of Canadian produce are there received. And you may, in turn, assure the British government that the president will recommend to congress to reciprocate any British acts of liberality and good neighbourhood, in regard to the admission and sale of American produce in the Canadas, by acts of equal liberality and good neighbourhood, on our side, in respect to the admission and sale of Canadian produce in the United States. It is within the competency of the mutual legislation of the two countries to remove many of the existing causes of complaint, without either party conceding or renouncing rights which there might be an unwillingness to admit or surrender.

“By an act of the British parliament, passed on the 5th July, 1825, entitled, ‘An act to regulate the trade of the British possessions abroad,’ inland importation is allowed into the Canadas, from the U. States, in vessels, boats, or carriages, belonging to them, of any goods which might be lawfully imported by sea; but such goods must be brought to a port or place of entry, and are to pay the same duties as if they were imported by sea. They may be warehoused at Quebec, only, for exportation, without paying duty, under certain restrictions, but then the collectors and comptrollers of the port are empowered to declare, in a written notice, to be by them promulgated, ‘that sorts of goods may be so warehoused.’ (See 28.

29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 sections, &c. of the act.) Under this authority, it would be competent to those officers to exclude, at their pleasure, from the privilege of warehousing our most valuable productions. If, by British legislation (on the supposition that you cannot prevail on the British government to regulate, by compact, the navigation of the St. Lawrence in the manner which has herein proposed,) the privilege of warehousing our produce was placed on a more stable footing, and we were allowed to export it in our own vessels, it would be a considerable improvement of the existing state of things.

“During the negotiation between Mr. Rush and the British plenipotentiaries, a desire was manifested by the latter to couple together the disputed points under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, and the right asserted by the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence; and, on the supposition of those two subjects being so blended, the British plenipotentiaries stated that they were prepared to make offers of compromise and settlement, founded ‘on a most liberal and comprehensive view of the wishes and interests of the United States.’ (See pages from 80 to 86 of the pamphlet, and protocols of the 17th and 18th conferences.) These offers were to be made on the basis of the United States waiving their right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, which, however, Great Britain was willing to grant to them on a full equivalent; and that equivalent, it is to be inferred, was expected by the British plenipotentiaries, to be furnished in the disputed territory to which the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent relates. What those offers were they declined to communicate to Mr. Rush, although invited to do so, in order that he might transmit them to his government. The government of the United States cannot consent to renounce a right which they conceive belongs to them by the highest species of title. If, as the British government professes to believe, the right has no just foundation, why does it insist upon its renunciation? Nor can this government agree to barter away any portion of the territorial sovereignty of Maine, or the proprietary rights of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the navigation of a river in which neither of them has any direct interest. If the question of the navigation of the St. Lawrence could be accommodated in a manner satisfactory to both parties, so as to let the citizens of the United States into the practical and beneficial enjoyment of it, their government would be willing that the arrangement should be equally silent in regard to the admission on the one side, or the abandonment on the other, of the right so claimed and denied by the parties, respectively. It is not easy to comprehend why the British plenipotentiaries withheld the communication to Mr. Rush, of the very liberal offers which, according to their account of them, they were charged to make. When they appeared disposed to yield to the separation of the two subjects, as urged by Mr. Rush, they still declined to make their proposal of compromise in respect to the northeastern boundary. Under a belief that no prejudice can result to either party from a full communication and a fair consideration of those offers, in respect to either or both questions, you will invite a disclosure of them for reference home. It is obvious, that no instructions adapted to them can be given, until they are known; nor can we come under any preliminary obligation as the price of their communication. If they are ever intended by Great Britain to be brought forward, the sooner it is done the better for the clemency of time and the speedy settlement of the question, should they prove acceptable to this government. Had they been communicated to Mr. Rush, the delay would have been avoided which must now take place from your transmitting them to the United States, and receiving from hence the necessary instructions, if the offers should be made known to you.”

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, dated Lexington, 8th August, 1826.

“Your letter, under date of New York, on the 29th of June last, having been duly received at the department of state, and submitted to the president, was subsequently transmitted to me at this place, and I now have the honor to address you agreeably to his directions.

"He is very desirous of an amicable settlement of all the points of difference between Great Britain and the United States on just principles. Such a settlement, alone, would be satisfactory to the people of the United States, or would command the concurrence of their senate. In stating, in your instructions, the terms on which the president was willing that the several questions pending between the two governments might be arranged, he yielded as much to a spirit of concession as he thought he could, consistently with the interests of this country. He is, especially, not now prepared to authorize any stipulations involving a cession of territory belonging to any state in the union, or the abandonment, express or implied, of the right to navigate the St. Lawrence, or the surrender of any territory south of latitude 43, on the northwest coast."

"III. The navigation of the St. Lawrence. Both the articles, A, and B, unquestionably assume that the United States have the right to the navigation of that river, independent of Great Britain. Nor can the president consent to any treaty by which they should renounce that right, expressly or by implication. If a sense of justice should not induce Great Britain to acknowledge our right, some hope has been indulged that she might find a motive to make the acknowledgment, in the power which we possess, on her principles, of controlling the navigation of the St. Lawrence within our limits. If she could be brought to consent to neither of those articles, your instructions did not look to any other treaty stipulations on the subject of the navigation of the St. Lawrence; and what they say with respect to practical arrangements, in other forms, was intended to refer to separate acts of the two parties. You are, indeed, authorized to take for reference any counter proposals which may be made by Great Britain, because it is possible that some other reconciliation of the interests of the two powers, than any which has occurred here, may present itself to the British government; and because, if that were not very likely, such a reference would be still due in courtesy to the other party. Although it is desirable, at present, for the inhabitants of the U. States, on the St. Lawrence to enjoy the liberty of trading at Montreal and Quebec, in their lumber and other articles of produce, charged with no higher duties than similar Canadian commodities, it would be unsafe to assent that, at no time, now or hereafter, would the right of freely navigating the St. Lawrence, with a convenient place of deposit be available, without the liberty of trading with either of those places. Such a right would open to our navigation a new theatre of enterprise, and if the British colonial markets should be shut against us in consequence of high duties, others equally advantageous might be sought and found. If the British government should decline agreeing to either of the two articles, A and B, but be willing to receive our produce at Montreal or Quebec, either free of duty, or with such reduced duties as might enable it to sustain a competition with Canadian produce, two modes of accomplishing this object present themselves: one by treaty, and the other by acts of separate regulation. Between them, there is no very decided preference. The latter was suggested in your instructions as being that which would be most likely to be attainable, and because it would not involve any abandonment of the rights of either party. If it be liable to the objection that either party may, at pleasure, put an end to it, the mutual interest which recommends its adoption would afford a guarantee of its durability. But you are authorized to consider your instructions enlarged so as to comprehend both modes of effecting the object, taking due care that, if that by treaty should, in the progress of the negotiation, seem to you best, the treaty stipulation shall either expressly reserve the right of the United States to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, in its whole extent, or at least shall be so framed as not to be susceptible of the interpretation that they have abandoned that right. It is believed that the British government may be made to understand that the privilege of introducing the produce of Upper Canada, as proposed in your instructions, into the United States, and thereby securing the shorter and better route through the state of New York, will be an equivalent for that which we desire in the enjoyment of the markets of Montreal and Quebec. With respect to the right to the navigation of Lake Michigan, on which

you suppose the British may insist, the president can see no legitimate purpose for which they should desire it. It cannot be wanted by them, either to reach their own dominions, or those of any foreign country, and stands, therefore, on other grounds than that on which we claim the right to navigate the St. Lawrence; and they are not allowed to trade with the Indians situated within our limits. The same observations are applicable to Lake Champlain."

—
Extract of a letter from Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay, dated London, 21st September, 1827.

"The British plenipotentiaries will not entertain any proposition respecting the navigation of the St. Lawrence, founded on the right claimed by the United States to navigate that river to the sea.

"Although it may prove hereafter expedient to make a temporary agreement, without reference to the right, (which I am not authorized to do), I am satisfied that, for the present, at least, and whilst the intercourse with the British West Indies remains interdicted, it is best to leave that by land or inland navigation with the North American British provinces, to be regulated by the laws of each country, respectively. The British government will not, whilst the present state of things continues, throw any impediment in the way of that intercourse, if the United States will permit it to continue."

—
Mr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay.

London 1st October, 1827.

Sir: I had, at an early stage of the negotiations, ascertained, not only that no arrangement, founded on a recognition of the right of the United States to the navigation of the river St. Lawrence to the sea, was practicable, but that there was a sensibility on that subject which rendered it preferable not to approach it till all others, and particularly that of the colonial intercourse, had been disposed of. It was, therefore, only after it had been distinctly ascertained, at the interview of the 13th instant, [ultimo], with Mr. Huskisson and Lord Dudley, that there was no chance left of the intercourse with the British West Indies being opened, and after the principles of the convention respecting the northeast boundary had been substantially agreed to, that I brought forward the question officially at our conferences. I did it without any hope of succeeding, but because this negotiation being the continuation of that of 1824, I apprehended that to omit altogether this subject, might be construed as an abandonment of the right of the United States.

To my first suggestion, the British plenipotentiaries replied, that, however well disposed Great Britain might be to treat with the United States respecting the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, as a question of mutual convenience, yet the views of the British government being the same now as they were in 1824, and they being prohibited by express instructions from entering into any discussion respecting the free navigation of that river, if claimed as heretofore by the United States on the ground of right, they could not entertain any proposition to that effect, if now made by me.

It is sufficiently obvious that the determination of the British plenipotentiaries, not to enter into any discussion of the subject, was applicable only to themselves and could not prevent my offering any proposition, or annexing to the protocol any argument in support of it which I might think proper. But it appeared to me altogether unnecessary, if not injurious, to commit my government, by presenting any specific proposal with the certainty of its being rejected; or to make this government commit itself still further, by reiterating its positive refusal to treat on the ground of a right on the part of the United States. I therefore made the entry which you will see in the protocol of the 20th conference, and which is sufficient for the object I had in view. You had, by your despatch of the 8th August, 1826, in conformity with my own wishes, so far enlarged my instructions as to authorize me to judge which mode would be the most eligible for the purpose of obtaining, at all events, the admission of American produce at Quebec or Montreal, free of duty; whether that by treaty, or that by acts of separate legislation. The alternative was not within my reach, as any provision reserving the right of the United States to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, either

expressly, or by implication, was in the present temper of this government, out of question. But had it been in my power to select the mode, I would have resorted to that suggested in the original instructions, being fully satisfied that we may, with confidence, rely on the obvious interest of Great Britain to remove every restriction on the exportation of American produce through Canada, and need not resort to any treaty stipulation short of at least a liberty, in perpetuity, to navigate the river through its whole extent.

Whatever motives may have induced the measures which gave rise to the first complaints of our citizens, a different policy now prevails. In consequence of the extension of the warehousing system to the ports of Quebec, Montreal, and St. John's, places of deposit are, in fact, allowed for every species of American produce, free of duty, in case of exportation, which is all, that, in that respect, we could ask, as a matter of right. The navigation between Montreal and Quebec, either to the sea or from the sea, has not been granted; and it is precisely what cannot now be obtained by a treaty stipulation, without what would be tantamount to a disclaimer of the right.

But I do not think that, in practice, this will be much longer denied. There is certainly a disposition, not evinced on former occasions, to make the navigation of the river free, provided it was not asked as a matter of right; and generally to encourage the intercourse between the United States and the adjacent British provinces. This change of disposition is undoubtedly due, in part, to the wish of obtaining supplies for the West India colonies whilst the intercourse between these and the United States remains interdicted. But it must also be ascribed to more correct views of what is so clearly the interest, and ought to be the policy of Great Britain in that quarter. It is certainly an extraordinary circumstance that the great importance of the American inland commerce to her own navigation, and to the prosperity of Canada, should not have been sooner strongly felt and particularly attended to, that the obstacles to an intercourse, by which American produce is exported through Quebec, in preference to the ports of the United States, should have arisen on the part of Great Britain, and not of the United States.

It is, therefore, to that mode of attaining the object in view, that I have turned my attention. The considerations which recommend the policy of removing by their own acts, the practical inconveniences which still embarrass the intercourse, have been stated, generally, to the British plenipotentiaries, but with more force, and more in detail, to Lord Dudley and to other members of the cabinet. In an interview I had to-day with his lordship, after having expressed my regret that no arrangement could, at this time, be made on that subject, and after having urged the *other* reasons which should induce Great Britain no longer to prevent the navigation of American crafts, boats and vessels, between Montreal and Quebec; I added that, if she persisted in denying it, although I had no authority to say that such was the intention of my government, yet it seemed to be a natural consequence, and ought not to be considered as giving offence, that the United States should adopt corresponding measures in regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence within their own limits. Lord Dudley, who had appeared to acquiesce in my general remarks, made no observation on this last suggestion.

But, what is somewhat remarkable is, that he, and several of the other ministers with whom I have conversed, have expressed a doubt whether I was not mistaken in asserting that the navigation of the river was interdicted to our boats between Montreal and Quebec.

Upon the whole, I have great hopes that, setting aside the abstract question of right, and though no arrangement, by treaty, should take place, our citizens will, ere long, and through the acts of Great Britain alone, enjoy all the benefits of the navigation which they could obtain, even if the right were recognized. Should this expectation be disappointed, it is probable that a sufficient remedy will be found in the power to retaliate above St. Regis. I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Secretary of state, Washington.

(B.)

American paper on the navigation of the St. Lawrence,
(18th protocol.)

The right of the people of the United States to navigate the river St. Lawrence, to and from the sea, has never yet been discussed between the governments of the United States and Great Britain. If it has not been distinctly asserted by the former, in negotiation, hitherto, it is because the benefits of it have been tacitly enjoyed, and because the interest, now become so great, and daily acquiring fresh magnitude, has, it may almost be said, originated since the acknowledgement of the independence of the United States, in 1783. This river is the only outlet provided by nature for the inhabitants of several among the largest and most populous states of the American union. Their right to use it, as a medium of communication with the ocean, rests upon the same ground of natural right and obvious necessity heretofore asserted by the government in behalf of the people of other portions of the United States, in relation to the river Mississippi. It has sometimes been said, that the possession by one nation of both the shores of a river at its mouth, gives the right of obstructing the navigation of it to the people of other nations living on the banks above; but it remains to be shown upon what satisfactory grounds the assumption by the nation below of exclusive jurisdiction over a river, thus situated, can be placed. The common right to navigate it, is, on the other hand, a right of nature. This is a principle which, it is conceived, will be found to have the sanction of the most revered authorities of ancient and modern times; and, if there have been temporary occasions when it has been questioned, it is not known that the reasons upon which it rests, as developed in the most approved works upon public law, have ever been impugned. As a general principle, it stands unshaken. The dispute relative to the Scheldt, in 1784; is, perhaps, the occasion when the argument drawn from natural right was most attempted to be impeached. Here the circumstances were altogether peculiar. Amongst others, it is known to have been alleged by the Dutch, that the whole course of the two branches of this river, which passed within the dominions of Holland, was *entirely artificial*; that it owed its existence to the skill and labor of Dutchmen; that its banks had been reared up at immense cost, and were in like manner maintained. Hence, probably, the motive for that stipulation in the treaty of Munster, which had continued for more than a century, that the lower Scheldt, with the canals of Sas and Swin, and other mouths of the sea bordering upon them, should be kept closed on the side belonging to the states. But the case of the St. Lawrence is totally different. Special, also, as seemed the grounds which the Dutch took as against the emperor of Germany, in this case of the Scheldt, and, although they also stood upon a specific and positive compact, of long duration, it is, nevertheless, known that the public voice of Europe, on this part of the dispute, preponderated against them. It may well have done so since there is no sentiment more deeply and universally felt than that the ocean is free to all men, and the waters that flow into it to those whose home is upon their shores. In nearly every part of the world we find this natural right acknowledged, by laying navigable rivers open to all the inhabitants of their banks, and wherever the streams, entering the limits of another society or nation, has been interdicted to the upper inhabitants, it has been an act of force by a stronger against a weaker party, and condemned by the judgment of mankind. The right of the upper inhabitants to the full use of the stream, rests upon the same imperious wants as that of the lower; upon the same intrinsic necessity of participating in the benefits of this flowing element. Rivers were given for the use of all persons living in the country of which they make a part, and a primary use of navigable ones is that of external commerce. The public good of nations is the object of the law of nations, as that of individuals is of municipal law. The interest of a part gives way to that of the whole; the particular to the general. The former is subordinate; the latter paramount. This is the principle pervading every code, national or municipal, whose basis is laid in moral right, and whose aim is the universal good. All that can be required under a principle so incontestible, so wise, and, in its permanent re-

sults upon the great fabric of human society, so beneficent, is, that reasonable compensation be made whenever the general good calls for partial sacrifices, whether from individuals in a local jurisdiction, or from one nation considered as an integral part of the family of nations. This is accordingly done in the case of roads, and the right of way in single communities; and is admitted to be just, in the form of modest tolls, where a foreign passage takes place through a natural current, kept in repair by the nation holding its shores below. The latter predicament is not supposed to be that of the St. Lawrence at this day, since it is not known that any artificial constructions, looking simply to its navigation, have yet been employed, either upon its banks, or in keeping the channel clear. This has been the case, in connexion with other facilities and protection afforded to navigation, with the Elbe, the Maese, the Weser, the Oder, and various other rivers of Europe that might be named; and the incidental right of toll has followed. It may be mentioned, however, as a fact, under this head, that the prevailing disposition of Europe defeated an attempt once made by Denmark to exact a toll at the mouth of the Elbe, by means of a fort on the Holstein side which commanded it. The sound dues have been admitted in favor of Denmark, but not always without scrutiny, and only under well established rules. We know that, under some circumstances, and with due precautions, a right is even allowed to armies to pass through a neutral territory for the destructive purposes of war. How much stronger, and more unqualified the right to seek a passage through a natural stream, for the useful and innocent purposes of commerce and subsistence! A most authentic and unequivocal confirmation of this doctrine has been afforded at a recent epoch by the parties to the European alliance, and largely, as is believed, through the enlightened instrumentality of Great Britain at the negotiation of the treaties at the congress of Vienna. It has been stipulated in these treaties, that the Rhine, the Necker, the Mayne, the Moselle, the Maese, and the Scheldt are to be free to all nations. The object of these stipulations undoubtedly has been, to lay the navigation of these rivers effectively open to all the people dwelling upon their banks, or within their neighborhood, and to abolish those unnatural and unjust restrictions by which the inhabitants of the interior of Germany have been too often deprived of their outlet to the sea, by an abuse of that sovereignty, rather than its right, which would impute an exclusive dominion over a river to any one state not holding all its shores. These stipulations may be considered as an indication of the present judgment of Europe upon the point, and would seem to supersede further reference to the case of other rivers, and from their recent, as well as high authority, further illustration of any kind. They imply a substantial recognition of the principle, that, whatever may sometimes have been the claim to an exclusive right by one nation over a river, under the circumstances in question, the claim, if founded in an alleged right of sovereignty, could at best only be supposed to spring from the social compact; whereas the right of navigating the river is a right of nature, pre-existent in point of time, not necessary to have been surrendered up for any purpose of the common good, and unamenable to annihilation. There is no principle of national law, and universal justice, upon which the provisions of the Vienna treaties are founded, that does not apply to sustain the right of the people of the United States to navigate the St. Lawrence. The relations between the soil and the water, and those of man to both, form the eternal basis of this right. These relations are too intimate and powerful to be separated. A nation deprived of the use of the water flowing through its soil would see itself stripped of many of the most beneficial uses of the soil itself; so that its right to use the water, and freely to pass over it, becomes an indispensable adjunct to its territorial rights. It is a means so interwoven with the end, that to disjoin them would be to destroy the end. Why should the water impart its fertility to the earth if the products of the latter are to be left to perish upon the shores?

It may be proper to advert to the footing, in point of fact, upon which the navigation of this river stands, at present between the two countries, so far as the regulations of Great Britain are concerned. The act of par-

liament, of the 3d of Geo. IV, chapter 119, August 5, 1822, has permitted the importation from the United States, by land, or water, into any port of entry in either of the Canadas, at which there is a custom-house, of certain articles of the United States, enumerated in a schedule, subject to the duties which are specified in another schedule. Under the former schedule many of the most important articles of the United States are excluded; and, under the latter, the duties are so high as to be equivalent to a prohibition of some that are nominally admitted. The foregoing act lays no impositions on the merchandise of the United States descending the St. Lawrence with a view to exportation on the ocean; but an act of parliament of 1821 does, viz: upon the timber and lumber of the United States. Such, in general terms, is the footing upon which the intercourse is placed by the British acts, and it may be alike proper in connexion with this reference to it, to mention the conditions of intercourse which it has superseded. To whatever observations the duties imposed on the products of the United States, imported for sale into the ports of Canada, may otherwise be liable, as well as the exclusion of some of them altogether, it will be understood that it is only the unobstructed passage of the river, considered as a common highway, that is claimed as a right. By the treaty stipulations of November, 1794, between the two countries, the United States were allowed to import into the two Canadas all articles of merchandise, the importation of which was not entirely prohibited, subject to no other duties than were payable by British subjects on the importation of the same articles from Europe into the Canadas. The same latitude of importation was allowed into the United States from the Canadas, subject to no other duties than were payable on the importation of the same articles into the Atlantic ports of the United States. Peltries were made free on both sides. All tolls and rates of ferrage were to be the same upon the inhabitants of both countries. No transit duties at portages, or carrying places, were to be levied on either side. These provisions were declared, in the treaty, to be designed to secure to both parties the local advantages common to both, and to promote a disposition favorable to friendship and good neighbourhood. The waters on each side were made free, with the exception, reciprocally, at that time, of vessels of the United States going to the seaports of the British territories, or navigating their rivers between their mouths and the highest port of entry from the sea; and of British vessels navigating the rivers of the United States beyond the highest ports of entry from the sea. These treaty regulations are found among the articles declared, when the instrument was made, to be permanent. Both countries continued to abide by them, until Great Britain passed the acts above recited, by which it appears that she has considered the intervening war of 1812 as abrogating the whole of the treaty of November, 1794. The United States have continued to allow, up to the present time, its provisions regulating this intercourse, to operate in favor of the Canadas. By the act of parliament, of the 3d of George IV, chapter 44, taken in conjunction with the act of the same year, chapter 119, above mentioned, the right of the vessels of the United States to the whole navigation of the St. Lawrence appears to be taken for granted: by the first, from the ocean to Quebec; and, by the second, from any part of the territories of the United States to Quebec. But a discretionary power is given to the colonial governments in Canada, to do away the effect of the latter permission, by excepting any of the Canadian ports from those to which the vessels of the United States are, by the act, made admissible; whilst the duties which it imposes upon such of the exports of the United States as could alone render the trade profitable, are prohibitory. But it is the right of navigating this river upon a basis of certainty, without obstruction or hindrance of any kind, or the hazard of its in future, that the United States claim for their citizens.

The importance of this claim may be estimated when it is considered that the people of at least as many of the states as Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, and the territory of Michigan, have an immediate interest in it, not to dwell upon the prospective, derivative interest which is attached to it in other

portions of the union. The parts of the United States connected, directly or remotely, with this river, and the inland seas through which it communicates with the ocean, form, indeed, an extent of territory, and comprise, even at this day an aggregate of population which bespeak the interest at stake to be of the very highest nature; and one which, after every deduction suggested by the artificial channels which may be substituted for the natural one of this great stream, make it, emphatically, an object of national concernment and attention. Having seen the grounds of necessity and reason upon which the right of so great and growing a population to seek its only natural path-way to the ocean, rests, it may be expected that they should be supported by the established principles of international law. This shall be done by the citation of passages from the writings of the most eminent publicists, always bearing in mind that the right under discussion, becomes strong in proportion to the extent which the country of the upper inhabitants, in its connexion with the stream, bears to the country of the lower inhabitants. Vattel, in book 2, ch. 9. sec. 127, lays down the following as a general position: "Nature, who designs her gifts for the common advantage of men, does not allow of their being kept from their use, when they can be furnished with them, without any prejudice to the proprietor, and by leaving still untouched all the utility and advantages he is capable of receiving from his rights." The same author, same book, ch. 10, sec. 132, says, "property cannot deprive nations of the general right of travelling over the earth, in order to have a communication with each other, for carrying on trade and other just reasons. The master of a country may only refuse the passage on particular occasions, where he finds it is prejudicial or dangerous." In sec. 134, he adds, "a passage ought, also, to be granted for merchandise, and as this may, in common, be done without inconvenience, to refuse it, without just reason, is injuring a nation, and endeavoring to deprive it of the means of carrying on a trade with other states; if the passage occasion any inconvenience, any expense for the preservation of canals and highways, it may be recompensed by the rights of toll." Again, in book 1, ch. 23 sec. 268, we are told, that, if "neither the one nor the other of two nations, near a river, can prove that it settled first, it is to be supposed that they both came there at the same time, since neither can give any reason of preference; and, in this case, the dominion of each will be extended to the middle of the river." This is a principle too relevant to the doctrine under consideration to be passed over without remark. It relates as will be seen, to dominion, and not to right of passage simply. Now, if simultaneous settlement confers equality of dominion, by even stronger reason will simultaneous acquisition confer equality of passage. Without enquiring into the state of the navigation of the St. Lawrence as between Great Britain and France, prior to the peace of 1763, it is sufficient that in the war of 1766-63, which preceded that peace, the people of the United States, in their capacity of English subjects, contributed, jointly with the parent state, (and largely, it may be added, with historical truth,) towards gaining the Canadas from France.—The right of passage, therefore, of this river, admitting that it did not exist before, was, in point of fact, opened to the early inhabitants of New York and Pennsylvania at an epoch at least as soon as to British subjects living, afterwards, in the newly conquered possessions. A title thus derived, is not invoked as resting upon the same ground with the title derived from natural right; but it serves to strengthen it, and is of pertinent application, as against great Great Britain in this instance. Let it be looked at under either of the following alternatives which present themselves. If Great Britain possessed the na-

vigation of this river prior to 1763, so did the people of the United States, as part, at that time, of her own empire. If she did not, but only first acquired it when the Canadas were acquired, the people of the United States, acting in common with her, acquired it in common, and at as early a date. It will not be said that the right which necessarily inured to the colonies, as part of the British empire, was lost by their subsequently taking the character of a distinct nation: since it is the purpose of this paper to show that the right of passage was, as a natural right, claimed by one foreign nation against another, without any reference whatever to antecedent circumstances. But the latter, when they exist make up part of the case, and are not to be left out of view.—The peculiar and common origin of the title of both parties, as seen above, is calculated to illustrate more fully the principle of common right, applicable to both now. The antecedent circumstances show that the natural right always appertaining to the early inhabitants of the shores of this river, above the Canadian line, to navigate it, has once been fortified by joint conquest, and by subsequent joint usufruct. One other quotation is all that will be given from the same author. It relates to a strait, and not a river; but the reasoning from analogy is not the less striking and appropriate. "It must be remarked," he says, "with regard to straits, that, when they serve for a communication between two seas, the navigation of which is common to all or many nations, he who possesses the strait cannot refuse others a passage through it, provided that passage be innocent, and attended with no danger to the state. Such a refusal, without just reason, would deprive these nations of an advantage granted them by nature; and, indeed, the right of such a passage is a remainder of the primitive liberty enjoyed in common." If we consult Grotius, we shall find that he is equally, or more, explicit in sanctioning, in the largest extent, the principle contended for. He even goes so far as to say, after laying down generally the right of passage, that "the fears which any power entertains from a multitude in arms, passing through its territories, do not form such an exception as can to any way be rule; it not being proper or reasonable that the fear of one party should destroy the rights of another." Book 2, chap. 2, sec. 13. In the course of the same section he declares that upon "this foundation of common right, a free passage through countries, rivers, or over any part of the sea, which belong to some particular people, ought to be allowed to those who require it for the necessary occasions of life, whether those occasions be in quest of settlements, after being driven from their own country, or to trade with a remote nation." The reasons which Grotius himself gives, or which he adopts from writers more ancient, for this right of innocent passage, (and he is full of authorities and examples, as well from sacred as profane history), are of peculiar force. He denominates it a "right interwoven with the very frame of human society." "Property," he says, "was originally introduced with a reservation of that use which might be of general benefit, and not prejudicial to the interest of the owner." He concludes the action in the following manner: "A free passage ought to be allowed, not only to persons, but to merchandise: for no power has a right to prevent one nation trading with another at a remote distance, a permission which, for the interest of society should be maintained, nor can it be said that any one is injured by it: for, though he may thereby be deprived of an exclusive gain, yet the loss of what is not his due, as a matter of right, can never be considered as a damage, or the violation of a claim." After authorities of such unadmitted bearing on the point under consideration, further quotation will be superfluous.—The question of right is conceived to be made out,

and if its denomination will be found to be sometimes that of an imperfect, in contradistinction to an absolute right, the denial of it is, nevertheless, agreed to be an injury, of which the party deprived may justly complain. The sentiments taken from these two writers, and they are not the only ones capable of being adduced, (though deemed sufficient,) have the full support of coincident passages in Puffendorf book 3, chap. 3, sec. 4, 5, 6, and in Wolfius, sec 310.

Finally: The United States feel justified in claiming the navigation of the river, on the ground of paramount interest and necessity to their citizens—on that of *natural right* founded on this necessity, and felt and acknowledged in the practice of mankind, and under the sanction of the best expounders of the laws of nations. Their claim is to its full and free navigation from its source to the sea, without impediment or obstruction of any kind. It was thus that Great Britain claimed, and had, the navigation of the Mississippi, by the seventh article of the treaty of Paris, of 1763, when the mouth and lower shores of that river were held by another power. The claim, whilst necessary to the United States, is not injurious to Great Britain, nor can it violate any of her just rights. They confidently appeal to her justice for its enjoyment and security; to her enlightened sense of good neighborhood; to her past claims upon others for the enjoyment of a similar right; and to her presumed desire for the advantageous intercourse of trade, and all good offices, now and henceforth, between the citizens of the United States and her own subjects bordering upon each other in that portion of her dominions.

—
N.

*British paper on the navigation of the St. Lawrence—
(24th protocol)*

The claim of the U. States to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence wears a character of peculiar importance when urged as an independent right.

The American plenipotentiary must be aware that a demand, rested upon this principle, necessarily precludes those considerations of good neighborhood and mutual accommodation, with which government of Great Britain would otherwise have been anxious to enter upon the adjustment of this part of the negotiation.

A right claimed without qualification on the one side, affords no room for friendly concession on the other: total admission, or total rejection, is the only alternative which it presents

On looking to the objects embraced by the American claim, we find them to be of no ordinary magnitude. The U. States pretend to no less than the perpetual enjoyment of a free uninterrupted passage, independent of the territorial sovereign, through a large and very important part of the British possessions in North America. They demand, as their necessary inherent right, the liberty of navigating the St. Lawrence from its source to the sea, though, in the latter part of its course, which lies entirely within the British dominions, and comprises a space of nearly six hundred miles, that river traverses the finest settlements of Canada, communicates by the Sorel with lake Champlain, and washes the quays of Montreal and Quebec.

A pretension which thus goes to establish a perpetual thoroughfare for the inhabitants, vessels and productions of a foreign country, through the heart of a British colony, and under the walls of its principal fortress, has need to be substantiated on the clearest and most indisputable grounds. It requires, indeed, an enlarged view of what is owed in courtesy by one nation to another to justify the British government in entering, at this late period, on the discussion of so novel and extensive a claim.

There will, however, be little difficulty in showing, that the claim asserted by the American plenipotentiary rests, as to any foundation of *natural right*, on an incorrect application of the authorities which he has consulted. With respect to the claim derived from an *acquired title*, which he has also alleged, that ground of claim will remain to be examined hereafter; but it may be observed, in the outset, that the natural and acquired title depend on principles essentially distinct; that the one cannot be used to make good any defect in the other; and although they may be possessed independently by the same claimant, that they can, in no degree, contribute to each others validity.

Proceeding to consider how far the claim of the United States be may established on either of these titles, it is first necessary to inquire what must be intended by the assertion that their claim is founded on *natural right*. "The right of navigating this river," says the American plenipotentiary, "is a right of nature, pre-existent in point of time, not necessary to have been surrendered up for any purpose of common good, and unsusceptible of annihilation." The right here described, can be of no other than that kind which is generally designated in the law of nations a perfect right. Now, a perfect right is that which exists independent of treaty; which necessarily arises from the law of nature; which is common, or may, under similar circumstance, be common to all independent nations, and can never be denied or infringed by any state, without a breach of the law of nations. Such is the right to navigate the ocean without molestation in time of peace.

Upon these principles, now universally received, it is contended for the U. States, that a nation possessing both shores of a navigable river at its mouth, has no right to refuse the passage of it to another possessing a part of its upper banks, and standing in need of it as a convenient channel of commercial communication with the sea. Applying the same principles to the case of the St. Lawrence, the American government maintain that Great Britain would be no more justified in controlling American navigation on that river, than in assuming to itself a similar right of interference on the high seas.

To this extent must the assumption of a *perfect right* be carried, or such claim is no longer to be considered in that character; but, falling under the denomination of an *imperfect right*, it becomes subject to considerations essentially and entirely different.

The first question, therefore, to be resolved, is, whether a perfect right to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence can be maintained according to the principles and practice of the law of nations?

Referring to the most eminent writers on that subject, we find that any liberty of passage to be enjoyed by one nation through the dominions of another, is treated by them as a qualified occasional exception to the paramount rights of property. "The right of passage," says Vattel, "is also a remainder of the primitive communion in which the entire earth was common to men, and the passage was every where free according to their necessities." Grotius, in like manner, describes mankind as having, in their primitive state, enjoyed the earth and its various productions in common, until after the introduction of property, together with its laws, by a division or gradual occupation of the general domain. Among the natural rights, which he describes as having in part survived this new order of things, are those of necessity and of innocent utility; under the latter of which he classes the right of passage. Following his principle, this natural right of passage between nation and nation, may be compared to the right of highway, as it exists, in particular communities, between the public at large and the individual proprietors of the soil, but with this important difference, that, in the former case, commanding and indispensable considerations of national safety, national welfare, and national honor and interest, must be taken especially into the account.

(Concluded in the following sheet.)

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

THIRD SERIES. No. 26—VOL. IX.] BALTIMORE, FEB. 23, 1823. [VOL. XXVIII. WHOLE No. 859

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES & SON, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

A supplement to the preceding number issues with the present. To prevent a break in the interesting public document we publish, the editorial and miscellaneous matter is thrown back to page 451.

It is clear that, on this principle, there is no distinction between the right of passage by a river flowing from the possessions of one nation, through those of another to the ocean, and the same right to be enjoyed by means of any highway, whether of land or of water, generally accessible to the inhabitants of the earth. "Rivers," says Grotius, "are subject to property, though neither where they rise, nor where they discharge themselves, be within our territory." The right to exclusive sovereignty over rivers, is also distinctly asserted by Bynkershoek in the ninth chapter of his treatise "on the dominion of the sea." Nor is this, by any means, the full latitude to which the principle, if applied at all, must, in fairness, be extended. "All nations," says Vattel, "have a general right to the innocent use of the things which are under any one's domain." "Property," says the same author, "cannot deprive nations of the general right of travelling over the earth, in order to have communication with each other, for carrying on trade and other just reasons." The nature of these other *just reasons* is explained by Grotius, in the following sentence: "A passage ought to be granted to persons, whenever just occasion shall require, over any lands and rivers, or such parts of the sea as belong to any nation;" as, for "instance, if, being expelled from their own country, they want to settle in some uninhabited land, or if they are going to traffic with some distant people, or to recover, by a just war, what is their own right and due."

For other purposes, then, besides those of trade, for objects of war, as well as for objects of peace, for all nations, no less than for any nation in particular, does the right of passage hold good under those authorities to which the American plenipotentiary has appealed. It has already been shewn that, with reference to this right, no distinction is drawn by them between land and water, and still less between one sort of river and another. It further appears, from Vattel, that the right in question, particularly for the conveyance of merchandise, is attached to artificial as well as to natural highways. "If this passage," he observes, "occasion any inconvenience, any expense for the preservation of canals and highroads, it may be recompensed by rights of toll."

Is it then to be imagined that the American government can mean to insist on a demand, involving such consequences, without being prepared to apply, by reciprocity, the principle on which it rests in favor of Great Britain? Though the sources of the Mississippi are now ascertained to lie within the territory of the United States, the day cannot be distant when the inhabitants of Upper Canada will find convenience in exporting their superfluous produce by means of the channel of that river to the ocean. A few miles of transport over land are of little consequence, when leading to a navigable river of such extent. Even at the present time a glance upon the map is sufficient to shew that the course of the Hudson, connected as it now is with the waters of the St. Lawrence, would afford a very commodious outlet for the produce of the Canadian provinces. The comparative shortness of this passage, especially with reference to the West Indies, would amply compensate for any fair expense of tolls.

It would also be, in some instances, convenient and profitable for British vessels to ascend the principal rivers of the United States, as far as their draft of water would admit, instead of depositing their merchandise, as now, at the appointed ports of entry from the sea. Nor is it probable that other nations would be more backward than the British in pressing their claim to a full participation in this advantage. The general principle which

they would invoke, in pursuance of the example given by America, and a partial application of such principles, no country can have a right to expect from another, is clearly of a nature to authorize the most extraordinary and unheard-of demands. As for the right of passage from sea to sea, across any intervening isthmus, such, for instance, as that of Corinth or of Suez, and, more especially, from the Atlantic to the Pacific by the isthmus of Panama, that right of passage follows as immediately from this principle, as any such right claimed for one tract of land to another, or to the ocean, by water communication.

The exercise of a right which thus goes the length of opening a way for foreigners into the bosom of every country, must necessarily be attended with inconvenience, and sometimes with alarm and peril, to the state ~~whose territories are to be traversed~~. This consequence has not been overlooked by writers on the law of nations. They have felt the necessity of controlling the operation of so dangerous a principle, by restricting the right of transit to purposes of *innocent utility*, and by attributing to the local sovereign the exclusive power of judging under what circumstances the passage through his dominions is, or is not, to be regarded as *innocent*. In other words, the right which they have described is, at best, only an *imperfect* right.

It is under the head of *innocent utility*, that Grotius has classed the right of passage, as before laid down in his own expressions.

"Innocent utility," he adds, "is when I only seek my own advantage, *without damaging any one else*." In treating of the same right, Vattel remarks, that, "since the introduction of domain and property we can no otherwise make use of it than by respecting the proper rights of others." "The effect," he adds, "of property, is to make the advantage of the proprietor prevail over that of all others."

The same author defines the *right of innocent use*, or innocent utility, to be "the right we have to that use which may be drawn from things belonging to another, without causing him either loss or inconvenience." He goes on to say, that "this right of *innocent use* is not a perfect right like that of *necessity*: for it belongs to the master to judge if the use we would make of a thing that belongs to him, will be attended with no damage or inconvenience."

With respect to the assertion of Grotius, as quoted by the American plenipotentiary, "that the more apprehension of receiving injury from the exercise of this right, is not a sufficient reason for denying it," the author, it must be observed, is addressing himself to the conscience of the sovereign through whose territories a passage may be demanded; impressing upon his mind that he cannot fully discharge his moral obligations in giving such refusal, unless he be well convinced that his fears originated in just causes. But it would be absurd, and contrary to the general tenor of his argument, to suppose that a well founded apprehension was not to have its due effect, or that the advantage, or even necessity, of a foreign nation could be justly recognized by him as paramount in the one case, to the leading interests in the other, to the safety of his own.

It is further to be observed, that Grotius, in the argument referred to, had clearly in view an *occasional* liberty of passage, not of that *perpetual*, uninterrupted kind, which the regular activity of modern commerce requires. But the doctrine of Grotius, applied to merchandises, and taken in the sense ascribed to it by the American plenipotentiary, is distinctly contradicted by other eminent writers on the law of nations. Puffendorf, for instance, in his great work on that subject, expresses himself as follows: "We may have good reasons for stopping foreign merchandises, as well by land as on a river, or on an arm of the sea within our dependence. For besides that a too great influence of foreigners is sometimes prejudicial

clad or suspicious to a state, why should not a sovereign secure to his own subjects the profit made by foreigners, under favor of the passage which he allows them?" "I admit that, in allowing foreigners to carry their merchandise elsewhere, even without paying for the passage, we do not sustain any damage, and that they do us no wrong in pretending to an advantage of which we might have possessed ourselves before them. But, at the same time, as they have no right to exclude us from it, why should we not try to draw it to ourselves? Why should we not prefer our interests to theirs?"

The same author observes, in the next section of his work, that "a state may fairly lay a duty on foreign goods conveyed through its territory, by way of compensation for what its subjects lose by admitting a new competitor into the market."

To appreciate the full force of these opinions, it must be borne in mind that Puffendorf appears to speak of a foreign nation so situated as to depend exclusively on the passage in question for the sale of its superfluous produce, and the importation of supplies from abroad. This part of the subject may be closed with the following decisive words of Barbeyrac in his notes on Grotius: "It necessarily follows from the right of property, that the proprietor may refuse another the use of his goods. Humanity, indeed, requires that he should grant that use to those who stand in need of it, when it can be done without any considerable inconvenience to himself; and, if he even then refuses it, though he transgresses his duty, he doth them no wrong, properly so called, except they are in extreme necessity, which is superior to all ordinary rules."

But the American plenipotentiary maintains that the right of passage, as understood by him in opposition to his own authorities, that is, independent of the sovereign's consent, and applied to the single predicament of the St. Lawrence, has been substantially recognized by the powers of Europe, in the treaties of general pacification concluded at Paris in 1814, and in the following year at Vienna.

It is true that in the solemn engagements then contracted by them, the sovereigns of the leading states of Europe manifested a disposition to facilitate commercial intercourse between their respective countries, by opening the navigation of such of the principal rivers as separated or traversed the territories of several powers. This policy was applied more particularly to the Rhine, the Necker, the Maine, the Moselle, the Maese, and the Scheldt. But neither in the general, nor in the special stipulations, relating to the free navigation of rivers, is there any thing to countenance the principle of a natural, independent right, as asserted by the American plenipotentiary. We find, on the contrary, that, in the treaty concluded, at Paris between France and the allied powers, the Rhine was the only river at once thrown open to general navigation. With respect to the other rivers, it was merely stipulated that the means of extending that arrangement to them, should be determined by the congress about to assemble at Vienna. In the instance of the Rhine, it was natural for France, in giving up possessions which she had for some time enjoyed on the banks of that river, to stipulate a reserve of the navigation. The stipulations relative to river navigation in the general treaty of Vienna, commence in the following manner: "The powers whose states are separated or crossed by the same navigable river, engage to regulate by common consent, all that regards its navigation." They close with an agreement that the regulations, once adopted, shall not be changed, *except with the consent of all the powers bordering on the same river.*

It is evident, therefore, that the allied governments, in concurring to favor the circulation of trade through the great water communications of continental Europe, did not lose sight of what was due to the sovereignty of particular states; and that, when they referred the common enjoyment of certain navigable rivers to voluntary compact between the parties more immediately concerned, they virtually acknowledged the right of any one of those parties, till bound by its own engagements, to withhold the passage through its dominions from foreign merchant vessels. As freedom of navigation in favor of all nations, and not merely of those which border on the rivers thus opened by treaty, was the immediate object of

the abovementioned stipulations, it must be presumed that the powers assembled in congress, if they had felt themselves borne out by the practice or general opinion of Europe, would not have hesitated to proclaim the measure which they adopted as one of natural, independent right. Their silence alone on this point might have been taken as strongly indicative of their belief that the prevailing usage of Europe would authorize no such declaration. But the principle of mutual consent is surely irreconcilable with the contrary supposition, and must, at least, be understood to give a special character to the engagements contracted under it, confining them to the rivers enumerated in the treaty; and, however laudable, as an example to other states, whose circumstances may allow of their imitating it without danger or detriment, expressive of no obligation beyond the occasion for which the treaty was framed.

It would take up too much time to demonstrate by a detailed investigation of every case to which the American argument applies, the negative proposition, that no nation exercises the liberty of navigating a river through the territories of another, except by permission or express concession under treaty. It is rather for the American government to present a single instance in which the liberty claimed for the United States is exercised explicitly as a natural, independent right.

The case of the Scheldt, though referred to by the American plenipotentiary, is certainly not one of this kind. The leading circumstances relating to that river were, first, that its mouths, including the canals of Sas and Swin lay within the Dutch territory, while parts of its upper channel were situate within the Flemish provinces. Secondly: That the treaty of Westphalia had confirmed the right of the Dutch to close the mouths of the river. Thirdly: That the exercise of this right was disputed, after a lapse of more than a hundred years, by the emperor of Germany: and, fourthly, that the dispute between that monarch and the Dutch republic terminated in 1785, by leaving the Dutch in possession of the right which had been disputed. It is true that, at the later period the Dutch founded their claim, in part, on the expense and labor which they had undergone in improving the river; but, it is true, at the same time, that they also grounded it on the general law of nations. Above all, they rested it on the treaty of Westphalia. But if the right of the Dutch republic had been countenanced by the law and practice of nations, why, it may be asked, should it have been thought necessary to confirm that right by the treaty of Westphalia? The reply is obvious that confirmation was the resort of the weak against the strong: of the former dependents of Spain against the encroachments of a haughty power, still sovereign of Antwerp, and the neighboring provinces, and not having yet renounced its claim of sovereignty over Holland itself. It was natural for the Dutch, under such circumstances, to fortify their right by the general sanction of Europe; but it was not natural for the principal parties in the pacification of Munster, to lend their sanction to a measure in direct contradiction to acknowledged principles; or, if their scruples as to the admission of such a measure, had been removed by special motives, it is strange that they should not have taken the obvious precaution of recording those motives. During the discussions about the Scheldt, in 1785, the empress of Russia was the only sovereign who officially declared an opinion in favor of the house of Austria. But the United States can derive no great advantage from a declaration couched in such terms as these: "nature herself hath granted to the Austrian low countries the use and advantage of the river in dispute; Austria alone, by virtue of the law of nature and nations, is entitled to an exclusive right to the use of the river in question. So that the equity and disinterestedness of Joseph II, can only impart this right to other people—it belonging exclusively to his states."

The opinions proclaimed on this subject by the Russian government are the more remarkable, as there is no country which has a greater interest than Russia in the disputed question. It is well known that the only approach to the Russian ports on the Black Sea, from the Mediterranean and Atlantic, is by the passages of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. These canals are, in fact, salt-water straits, communicating from sea to sea; passing, it is true, between the Turkish territories in Europe

and Asia, but with no great length of course, and leading to a vast expanse of inland water, the shores of which are creopied by no less than three independent powers.

There is manifestly a wide difference between such a case and that of the St. Lawrence, nor can the marked difference in principle between rivers and straits be overlooked; and yet, as matter of fact, the navigation of the Black Sea and the adjacent canals is enjoyed by Russia—by that power which has so often dictated its own conditions to the porte—in virtue of a treaty, founded, like other treaties, on the mutual convenience and mutual advantage of the parties. Even the navigation of the Danube, downwards to the ocean, was first accorded to Austria by the Turkish government, as a specific concession made at a juncture when the porte, involved in a quarrel with the most formidable of its neighbors, was compelled to propitiate the good will of other Christian powers.

The case of the Mississippi is far from presenting an exception to this view of the subject. The treaty of 1763, which opened the navigation of that river to British subjects was concluded after a war in which Great Britain had been eminently successful. The same motives that prevailed with France to cede Canada, must have restrained her from hazarding a continuance of hostilities for such an object as the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi. The agreement respecting that river, makes part of the general provisions as to the western boundary of the British possessions in America, by which the whole left side of the Mississippi was ceded to Great Britain with the exception of the town and island of New Orleans. This reservation was admitted on the express condition, that the navigation of the whole channel should be open to British subjects. The very fact of its having been thought necessary to insert this stipulation in the treaty, in consequence of France having retained possession of both banks of the river, at a single spot, leads, irresistibly, to an inference the very reverse of what is maintained by the American plenipotentiary.

At a later period the navigation of the Mississippi became a subject of arrangement between Spain and the United States. By the fourth article of their treaty of boundary and navigation, concluded in 1795, a similar agreement to that which had before subsisted between France and Great Britain, was effected between those powers, with this remarkable difference, that the liberty of navigating the river was expressly confined to the "parties themselves, unless the king of Spain," to use the words of the treaty, "should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by special convention."

It must not be overlooked, that, when the clause which is here quoted, and the exclusive stipulation immediately preceding it, were drawn up, the sources of the Mississippi were still supposed to be within the British territory; and, at the same time, there was in force a treaty between Great Britain and the United States declaring that "the navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, should, forever, remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain."

Some additional light may, perhaps, be thrown on the object of the present discussion by the quotation of a note on the fourth article of the Spanish treaty, which is printed in the collection of the United States' laws, arranged and published under the authority of an act of congress. It is as follows:

"Whatsoever right his Catholic majesty had to interfere the free navigation of the Mississippi to any nation, at the date of the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real, (the 27th of October, 1763), that right was wholly transferred to the United States in virtue of the cession of Louisiana from France, by the treaty of April 30th, 1803. And, as the definitive treaty of peace was concluded previously to the transfer to the United States of the right of Spain to the dominion of the river Mississippi, and, of course, prior to the United States' possessing the Spanish right, it would seem that the stipulation contained in the 8th article of the definitive treaty with Great Britain, could not have included any greater latitude of navigation on the Mississippi, than that which the United States were authorized to grant on the 3d of September, 1783."

"The additional right of sovereignty which was acquired over the river by the cession of Louisiana, was

paid for by the American government; and, therefore, any extension of it to a foreign power could scarcely be expected without an equivalent."

The natural right asserted by the American plenipotentiary being thus examined in respect both to the principles which it involves, and to the general practice of nations, the *acquired* title, as distinct from the *natural*, stands next for consideration.

This title is described in the American argument as originating in circumstances which either preceded or attended the acquisition of the Canadas by Great Britain. It is said, "that, if Great Britain possessed the navigation of the St. Lawrence before the conclusion of peace in 1763, so did the people of the United States, as forming, at that time, a part of the British empire; but if Great Britain only first acquired it together with the Canadas, then did the people of the United States acquire it in common with her at the same period." In both the supposed cases it is taken for granted, that whatever liberty to navigate the St. Lawrence, in the whole length of its course, the inhabitants of the United States enjoyed when those states were part of the British empire, continued to belong to them after their separation from the mother country. Now, if this were so, it would also be true, and in a far stronger degree, that the subjects of Great Britain have an equal right to enjoy, in common with American citizens, the use of the navigable rivers and other public possessions of the United States which existed when both countries were united under the same government. For the acquired title, be it remembered, does not effect the St. Lawrence, as a river flowing from the territories of one power through those of another to the sea, but is manifestly grounded on the supposition that an object which had been possessed in common by the people of both countries, up to the time of their separation, continues to belong, in point of use, to both, after they have ceased to be parts of the same community. If it be true that the inhabitants of the United States contributed as British subjects to effect the conquest of Canada, it cannot, at the same time be denied, that the United States, before their separation from Great Britain, were frequently indebted to the councils and exertions of the parent country for protection against their unquiet and encroaching neighbours.

Specifically did they owe to Great Britain their first enjoyment of the waters of the Mississippi, conquered in part from France by the very same efforts which transformed Canada from a French settlement into a British colony. The pretension of the American government as grounded on the simultaneous acquisition of the St. Lawrence, as well by the inhabitants of the adjacent, and, at that time, British provinces, as by those of the countries originally composing the British monarchy, must, therefore, if admitted, even for the sake of argument, be applied reciprocally in favor of Great Britain.

The fact, however, is, that no such pretension can be allowed to have survived the treaty by which the independence of the United States was first acknowledged by Great Britain.

By that treaty a perpetual line of demarcation was drawn between the two powers, no longer connected by any other ties than those of amity and conventional agreement.

No portion of the sovereignty of the British empire, exclusive to the actual territory of the United States, as acknowledged by that treaty, could possibly devolve upon the people of the United States separated from Great Britain.

By the same instrument, the territorial boundary of the states, as recognized by their former sovereign, were carefully defined for the express purpose of avoiding disputes in future; and the articles stipulating for a concurrent enjoyment of the North American fisheries and of the navigation of the river Mississippi, prove that equal care was taken to determine in the general act of pacification and acknowledgment, those objects of which the usufruct in common was either retained or conceded by Great Britain.

Is it conceivable, under these circumstances, that the treaty of 1783 should have made no mention of the concurrent navigation of the St. Lawrence, if the claim, now raised by the United States, had rested on any tangible grounds?

But the commercial treaty of 1794 would afford additional proof, if it were wanted, that the channel of the St. Lawrence, from the sea to the 45th parallel of latitude, was never for a moment considered as forming any exception to the territorial possessions of Great Britain.

The third article of the commercial treaty shows, most clearly, that the power of excluding foreign vessels from those parts of the river which flow entirely within the British dominions, was deemed to belong of right to the British government. The leading purpose of that article is to establish a free commercial intercourse between the two parties throughout their respective territories in North America.

The same article contains a limitation of this privilege with respect to a considerable portion of the St. Lawrence, to which it was declared that American vessels were not to have access; and the corresponding restriction against Great Britain, was an exclusion of British vessels from such parts of the rivers of the United States as lie above the highest ports of entry for foreign shipping from the sea.

It necessarily results, from the nature of the two clauses thus viewed with reference to each other, that the authority of Great Britain over the part of the St. Lawrence interdicted to American vessels, was no less completely exclusive, than that of the United States over such parts of their interior waters as were, in like manner, interdicted to the shipping of Great Britain.

The former limitation is, besides, of itself inconsistent with the notion of a right to a free, uninterrupted passage for American vessels by the St. Lawrence to the ocean.

Nor is it the less conclusive as to the merits of the case, when coupled with the declaration, contained in the very same article, that the navigation of the Mississippi was to be enjoyed in common by both parties, notwithstanding that a subsequent article of the same treaty expresses the uncertainty which already prevailed with respect to the sources of that river being actually situated within the British frontier.

With these facts in view, it is difficult to conceive how a tacit enjoyment of the navigation now claimed, can be stated by the American plenipotentiary to account for the silence maintained on this subject by his government from the establishment of its independence to the present negotiation.

In the course of forty years, during which no mention whatever has been made to this claim, there has been no want of opportunities fit for its assertion and discussion. To say nothing of periods anterior to the rupture of 1812, it is strange that an interest of such vast importance should have been wholly neglected, as well as on the renewal of peace, in 1815, as during the negotiation of the commercial treaty which took place at the close of that year.— This long continued silence is the more remarkable, as the mere apprehension of an eventual change in the regulations, under which a part of the St. Lawrence is actually navigated by foreign vessels, has been alleged by the American government as their reason for now raising the discussion.

The regions contiguous to the upper water of the St. Lawrence are doubtless more extensively settled than they were before the late war, and the inhabitants of those regions might at times find it advantageous to export their lumber and flour by the channel of that river. But mere convenience and the profits of trade, cannot be deemed to constitute that case of extreme necessity under the law of nations, to which the rights of property may perhaps be occasionally required to give way. It has already been shown that such interests can, at most, amount to an imperfect right of innocent utility, the exercise of which is entirely dependent on the will and discretion of the local sovereign. Of this description are the rights and accompanying duties of nations to trade with each other, and to permit the access of foreigners to their respective waters in time of peace; but will any one, at the same time, call in question the co-existing right of every state, not only to regulate and to limit its commercial intercourse with others, but even, as occasion may require, to suspend or to withhold it altogether?

If ever there was a case which particularly imposed on a sovereign the indispensable duty of maintaining this right unimpaired, even with every disposition to consult

the convenience and fair advantage of friendly nations, it is the present unqualified demand of the United States.

It cannot be necessary to enumerate the various circumstances which make this claim peculiarly objectionable; but there is no concealing that, besides the ordinary considerations of territorial protection, those of commercial interest and colonial policy are alike involved in the demand of a free, gratuitous, unlimited right of passage for American citizens, with their vessels and merchandise from one end of Canada to the other.

Interests of such high national importance are not to be put in competition with the claims of justice; but when justice is clearly on their side, they have a right to be heard, and cannot be denied their full weight. That the right is, in this instance, undoubtedly on the side of Great Britain, a moment's reflection on the preceding argument will suffice to establish.

It has been shewn that the independent right asserted by the United States, is inconsistent with the dominion, paramount sovereignty, and exclusive possession of Great Britain.

It has been proved, by reference to the most esteemed authorities on the law of nations, with respect as well to the general principle as to the opinions distinctly given on this point, that the right of sovereignty and exclusive possession, extends over rivers, in common with the territory through which they flow.

The same principles and the same opinions have been cited to prove that those parts of the river St. Lawrence which flow exclusively through the British dominions, form no exception to the general doctrine so applied to rivers.

The existence of any necessity calculated to give the United States, in this case, a special right, in contradiction to the general rule, has been distinctly denied, and the denial conclusively supported by a reference to known facts.

With no disposition to contest such imperfect claims and moral obligations, as are consistent with the paramount rights of sovereignty and exclusive possession, it has been proved, from the authorities already quoted, that of those imperfect claims and moral obligations, the territorial sovereign is the judge.

The title of the United States, as derived from previous enjoyment at the time when they formed part of the British empire, has been shewn to have ceased with the conclusion of that treaty by which Great Britain recognized them in the new character of an independent nation.

It has also been shown, that, while the American government acknowledge that their claim is now brought forward for the first time, not only have they had, since their independence, no enjoyment, under treaty, of the navigation now claimed, but that the provisions of the commercial treaty, concluded in 1794, and described as having been till lately in force, are in direct contradiction with their present demand.

It has finally been made to appear, that the treaties concluded by European powers, as to the navigation of rivers, far from invalidating the rights of sovereignty in that particular, tend, on the contrary, to establish those rights; and that the general principle of protection, essential to sovereignty, dominion, and property, applies with peculiar force to the present case of the river St. Lawrence.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

To the house of representatives of the United States.

Washington, 29th January, 1828.

A report from the secretary of state, with copies of a recent correspondence between the charge d'affairs from Brazil and him, on the subjects of discussion between this government and that of Brazil, is transmitted to the house of representatives, in compliance with a resolution of that house on the 2d inst. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Department of state, January 25, 1828.

The secretary of state, to whom has been referred a resolution of the house of representatives of the 2d inst. requesting the president of the United States to communicate to that house, if the public interest permit, the recent correspondence between the government of the United States and Brazil, and any other documents in the department of state connected with the subject of discussion between the two governments, has the honor to sub-

mit to the president the copy of a recent correspondence between the charge d'affairs of Brazil and this department, upon the subjects of discussion between the two governments.

H. CLAY.

Mr. Rebello to Mr. Clay.

[TRANSLATION.]

Washington, 30th May, 1827.

The undersigned, officer of the imperial order of the crossier, and charged with the affairs of his majesty the emperor of Brazil, near the government of the United States has the honor to inform his excellency, Mr. Henry Clay, secretary of state for foreign affairs, that questions having arisen with regard to the legality or illegality of the detention of various American vessels that attempted, (cluding, as is supposed, the blockade which the naval forces of his majesty the emperor of Brazil, are enforcing against Buenos Ayres, according to the laws of nations), to enter that port; and, at the same time, with respect to the detention of the brig Spark, of New York, which cleared from Rio de Janeiro for Monte Video; the government of his majesty, the emperor of Brazil, has commanded me to communicate to the government of the United States, that his majesty the emperor, desiring to preserve, and even to extend further, if possible, the friendly relations existing between the two nations, hopes that the government of the United States, disapproving the character of the proceedings of Mr. Condy Raguet, the charge d'affairs of the said states at Rio de Janeiro, in suddenly demanding his passports, may appoint a new representative to reside near his majesty, the emperor, who, being received with the consideration due to his character, will find in the government of his majesty, the emperor, the most pacific dispositions, and will adjust, in a manner satisfactory to the government of the United States, the questions pending with regard to the detained vessels, and to the brig Spark, according to the law of nations.

The undersigned hopes for an answer in writing, that the government of the United States disapproves the conduct of Mr. Raguet, and that the said government is ready to meet the pacific views of his majesty the emperor of Brazil.

The undersigned reiterates to his excellency the protestations of respect and consideration due to his excellency.

J. SILVESTER REBELLO.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Rebello.

Department of state, May 31, 1827.

SIR—I have received the note which you did me the honor, on yesterday, to address to me, and submitted it to the president.

He is aware that, during the progress of a military war, the commerce of neutral nations is liable to occasional interruption and vexation. That of the United States has been frequently subjected to embarrassments and aggressions under color of Brazilian authority, prior to, and during, the war unhappily existing between his majesty the emperor of Brazil and the republic of Buenos Ayres. When these injuries are inflicted, it is the just expectation of the neutral that prompt and full redress will be made by the belligerent upon friendly representation.—The president regrets that this expectation has not been fulfilled in frequent instances of well founded complaint, on the part of the citizens of the United States urged by Mr. Raguet, during his mission to the court of the Brazils; and, particularly, that satisfaction was not promptly made for the illegal seizure and detention of the Spark, under circumstances of no ordinary aggravation. Mr. Raguet's demand for his passports, in consequence of withholding that satisfaction, was without orders, and his personal act, for which he is accountable by his own government, and that only. The president regrets an occurrence which, in Mr. Raguet's view of it, has led to an interruption at Rio Janeiro of the diplomatic relations of the two countries. But no such interruption exists at Washington; and it would have been agreeable to the president if you had been authorized and empowered to make here that indemnity due to American citizens which has been unavailingly demanded at Rio Janeiro.

The president, however, participating in the desire which the government of the Brazils professes to preserve, and to extend still further, if possible, the friendly

relations between the two countries, charged me to say that he is disposed to render a new and signal proof of that desire, by nominating a successor to Mr. Raguet without unnecessary delay, upon the assurance, which you have given, that he shall be received with the consideration due to his official character, and provided you are also authorized to give the assurance, that in all cases in which injuries have been inflicted on the property or persons of American citizens, contrary to the public law, a prompt arrangement will be made by the government of Brazil satisfactory to that of the United States.

I pray you to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. CLAY.

Mr. Rebello to Mr. Clay.

[TRANSLATION.]

Washington, June 1, 1827.

The undersigned, officer of the imperial order of the crossier, and charge d'affairs of his majesty the emperor of Brazil, near the government of the United States, has the honor to state to his excellency Henry Clay, minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs, that he has received his excellency's note transmitted yesterday.

The undersigned, confiding in the certainty that a successor to Mr. Raguet will be appointed, (the absence of a representative of the government of the United States from the court of Rio de Janeiro being an inconvenience both to that of his majesty the emperor, and to that of the United States), hopes that the appointment will be made without unnecessary delay, since, without the presence of an American diplomatic agent, the government of his majesty the emperor, can settle no arrangement with that of the United States.

The undersigned, believing that the government of his majesty the emperor, scrupulously maintains the observance of the public law in all its acts, in relation to the governments and individuals of other nations, feels himself authorized to assure that of the United States, that whenever that government will make it appear that any injury has been done to the citizens of the United States, or their property, under the authority of the flag of his majesty the emperor, full and complete indemnity will be promptly afforded, keeping always in view a strict observance of the said public law.

The undersigned, flattered by the desire expressed by his excellency, the president, that these arrangements should be made in this metropolis with the concurrence of the undersigned, (which may be difficult since it is at the court of Rio de Janeiro that are to be found the documents which will prove the justice or injustice of the proceedings), hopes that your excellency will tender to his excellency, the president, in the name of the undersigned, his acknowledgments for this mark of confidence on the part of the government of the United States, a confidence which he will endeavor to retain, by promoting, as far as lay in his power, the interests of both nations, and the friendly relations happily subsisting between the government of his majesty the emperor, and that of the United States.

The undersigned renews to his excellency the assurances of high consideration and esteem which he entertains for his excellency.

J. SILVESTER REBELLO.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Rebello.

Department of state, Washington, 2d June, 1827.

SIR: Having received, and submitted to the president of the United States, the official note which you did me the honor to address to me yesterday, I am directed by him to communicate to you for the information of your government, that, relying upon the authorized assurance which your note contains, that on the arrival at Rio Janeiro of a successor to Mr. Raguet, a full and adequate indemnity will be promptly made for any injuries which have been committed to the persons and property of citizens of the United States, in violation of the public law, under color of authority derived from his imperial majesty the emperor of Brazil, such a successor will be accordingly sent, and there will be no other delay than such as may be necessary for the designation of a suitable person, and to those preparations which are incident to his proceeding on the mission.

Confidently anticipating a satisfactory arrangement of all just claims of citizens of the United States, upon the

government of the emperor of Brazil, according to the assurance which has been given, the president hopes that all past unfriendly impressions will be thus entirely effaced, and that fresh vigor will be given to the amicable intercourse which both countries have so much reason to cultivate with each other.

I avail myself, with pleasure, of the occasion to renew to you assurances of my distinguished consideration.

H. CLAY.

The message and documents were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

Addressed to the editors—The first congress under the present constitution, met at the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789—eleven out of the thirteen states having adopted and ratified the constitution. They did not form a quorum until the 1st day of April, thirty members appearing, when they organized the house by electing Mr. Muhlenburg, a member from Penn. speaker, and John Beckley, clerk. On the 11th April, "a petition of the tradesmen, manufacturers and others of the town of Baltimore [being the first presented to congress] in the state of Maryland, was presented to the house and read, stating certain matters, and praying an imposition of such duties on all foreign articles which can be made in America, as will give a just and decided preference to the labors of the petitioners; and that these may be granted to them, in common with the other manufacturers and mechanics of the United States, as to the wisdom of congress may appear proper." The house referred the said petition to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, into which committee they resolved themselves immediately—Mr. Page, a member from Virginia, in the chair. After sometime, the committee rose and reported, that the committee had thereupon come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that an act ought to pass for regulating the collection of imposts and tonnage in the United States. The house then ordered that a bill, or bills, be brought in pursuant to said resolution, and that a committee, consisting of a member from each state present, be appointed to prepare and bring in the same.

The committee were Nicholas Gilman, of N. Hampshire; Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; John Lawrence, of N. York; Lambert Cadwalader, of New Jersey; Thomas Fitzsimons, of Pennsylvania; George Gale, of Maryland; James Madison, jr. of Virginia; Thomas Tudor Tucker, of S. Carolina.

On the 13th April "a petition of the shipwrights of the city of Charleston, in the state of South Carolina, was presented to the house and read, stating the distress they are in from the decline of their branch of business, and the present situation of the trade of the United States, and praying that the wisdom and policy of the national legislature may be directed to such measures in a general regulation of trade, and the establishment of a proper navigation act, as will tend to relieve the particular distresses of the petitioners, and in common with them, those of their fellow shipwrights throughout the United States."

Ordered, That said petition be referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

On the 18th April "a petition of the mechanics and manufacturers of the city of New York, whose names are thereunto subscribed, was presented to the house and read—setting forth, in the present deplorable state of trade and manufactures, they look with confidence to the operations of the new government for a restoration of both, and that relief which they have so long and anxiously desired: that they have subjoined a list of articles as can be manufactured in the state of New York, and humbly pray the countenance of the national legislature thereto."

Ordered, That said petition be referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

On the 21st April—the house, according to the standing order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the state of the union, Mr. Page, (a member from Virginia), took the chair. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Page reported that the com-

mittee had, according to order, had the state of the union under consideration, and had come to several resolutions thereupon, which he delivered in at the clerk's table, when the same were read and ordered to lie on the table.

On the 28th April—the house resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported from the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and the first resolution was amended to read as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the following duties ought to be laid on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States—then goes on to enumerate sixty four articles, the production and manufacture of foreign countries, with the rate of duty annexed to each—also that duties paid or secured to be paid upon goods imported shall be returned or discharged, upon such of the said goods as shall within ——— months be exported to any country without the limits of the United States; except so much as may be necessary to defray the expense that may have accrued by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

Thus far had the protecting system, now called the "American system" progressed in our national legislature before the government had been organized, for it was not until the 30th of April that general Washington was inaugurated. The next day, first of May, when the house met, the speaker laid a copy of the speech before the house. I will add one or two more extracts from the journals of proceedings.

On the 4th of May, "a petition from the shipwrights of the town of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, was presented to the house and read praying the attention of congress to the increase of American shipping and tonnage, and the establishing a proper navigation act or acts for that purpose." *Ordered*, That said petition be referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

On the 7th of May, the house resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, on the 21st ultimo, and the last resolution being amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That there ought to be levied on all vessels entered or cleared in the United States, the duties following, to wit:

On all vessels built within the United States, and belonging wholly to the citizens thereof, at the rate of six cents per ton.

On all vessels not built within the United States, but now belonging to the citizens thereof, at the rate of six cents per ton.

On all vessels belonging wholly to the subjects of powers with whom the United States have formed treaties; or partly to the subjects of such powers, and partly to citizens of said states, at the rate of 30 cents per ton.

On all vessels belonging wholly or in part to subjects of other powers, at the rate of 50 cents per ton; *Provided*, That no vessel built within the United States and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, while employed in the coasting trade, or in the fisheries, shall pay tonnage more than once a year: nor shall any ship or vessel built within the United States, pay tonnage on her first voyage; *Provided*, Also, that no vessel be employed in the transportation of the produce or manufacture of the United States or any of them, coastwise, except such vessels shall be built within the United States, and the property of a citizen or citizens thereof.

Ordered, That a bill or bills be brought in pursuant to the said resolution.

These were the opinions of the first congress on the constitutional powers of congress, and of the best policy to secure to the people the blessings of a free and protecting government. It is worthy of remark that many of the members of this congress were champions of the federal constitution, either in the general or state conventions. Among them we see Mr. Madison, former president of the U. States, than whom there was not a more enlightened and active advocate of the constitution, and assertor and supporter of the rights of his fellow men; and the proceedings above noticed resulted in the passage of the act of 1789, which has the following preamble, and is conclusive as to the sense of that congress in respect to constitutional power:

"Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States,

and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported."

I rejoice that old Baltimore was the first to take hold of the *American protecting system*, which always has been for the best interests of our country, and herself, and that she has steadily maintained it. To represent so consistent a people, is no small gratification to

Yours, truly,

Washington, Feb. 13, 1828.

PETER LITTLE.

We have since received the following additional notices and extracts from col. Little—

The second session of the 1st congress, commenced on the 4th of Jan. 1790—president Washington, in his speech delivered to both houses, on the 8th, said, "the advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation."

The answer of the house of representatives to the foregoing, on the 12th Jan. says, "We concur with you in the sentiment, that agriculture, commerce and manufactures, are entitled to legislative protection."

On the 15th January, Mr. Baldwin reported that the committee had, according to order, the state of the union under consideration, and had come to a resolution thereupon, which he delivered in at the clerk's table, when the same was read and is as followeth:

"Resolved, that it is the opinion of the committee, that the several matters recommended by the president of the United States, in his speech to both houses of congress, relating to the provision for the national defence; to the promotion, for essential, particularly for military supplies; to the compensation to the persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; to the establishment of a uniform rule of naturalization; to the establishment of a uniformity in the currency, weights and measures; to the advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States; to the encouragement of useful inventions; to the establishment of post offices and post roads; and to the promotion of sciences and literature, ought, severally, to be referred to select committees, to be appointed by the house, to prepare and bring in a bill or bills, providing for each particular purpose."

Amongst other things, it was then ordered—

That it be referred to the secretary of the treasury to prepare and report to this house, a proper plan or plans, conformably to the recommendation of the president of the United States, in his speech to both houses of congress, for the encouragement and promotion of such manufactures as will tend to render the United States independent of other nations, for essential, particularly for military supplies—out of which grew Mr. Hamilton's celebrated report, made to the house of representatives the 5th December, 1791, so often published.

The number of members from the eleven states who met in the first session of the congress, was fifty-nine; in the second session, North Carolina adopted the constitution, and added five; and afterwards, Rhode Island 1, which made up the number 65.

AMERICAN BENEFICENCE TO THE GREEKS.

Translated for the New York Daily Advertiser from the Hydra paper, "L'Abeille Grecque."

Hydra, Oct. 10th, 1827.

We have before mentioned that we were employed here in forming a list of persons who have been killed in battle, or disabled by wounds, that their families might partake of the provisions sent out by the humanity of the Americans.

The curates were appointed to draw up a particular list of the number of respectable poor individuals in their parishes; and such lists have been sent, in the absence of the bishop, to the episcopal council, which is composed of his deputy, an arch priest, an almoner, an archivist and a garde-robe, who are the principal secular priests of our clergy. The episcopal council, by the recapitulation of those lists, have formed a general catalogue, which shows that the number of killed and wounded, whose families are reduced, (for the enumeration does not include such persons as left property at their death,)

amounts to 294, and the number of individuals dependent on them to 1,040. This result was laid before our local government who immediately forwarded it to Mr. Miller, the distributor of the American supplies at Poros.

Mr. Miller immediately sent 150 barrels of Indian meal under charge of the brave veteran Mr. G. Jarvis, who placed them, on Friday last, in our public magazines where the distribution has commenced to the individuals named in the catalogue. The flour being of the weight of 923 ocks, each individual will receive $\frac{2}{3}$ ocks or 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ French pounds.

Illustrious widows, and precious relics of those who have poured out their blood for the sacred cause of liberty! you deserve to be the cherished children of your country—you are so; but your country, unfortunate herself, cannot relieve your sufferings. She will one day have it in her power, as soon as she shall possess a settled government, able to introduce order into the administration, and the finances of the state. Then you will be recompensed for so many sufferings; but, in the mean time, do not blush at receiving the aid sent you by the friends of liberty in another hemisphere. Express your gratitude in public, and let your prayers arise, that Divine Providence may pour upon their country, already honorable for its constitutional principles, all the blessings they can desire.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES—AND COMMERCE. Many people have thought, and still believe, that the interests of these three great branches of the national industry, if not opposed in numerous cases, oftentimes clash with one another. We never have entertained such an opinion; and as to the latter, its very existence rests upon the success of the former; and the inevitable tendency of an increased internal trade, coasting or otherwise, is to invigorate and increase foreign commerce. Conclusive arguments on this subject are abundant, they are to be found in the progress or history of every country; but, on the present occasion, we chiefly intend to state a few broad propositions, and directly apply them to the particular things on which we are about to offer some remarks.

"We hold this truth to be self-evident," that when reciprocity in trade between nations shall end, that restriction must begin. That, if one country is best fitted for the supply of bread and another of clothing—the one cannot purchase of the other, unless that other will purchase of it, without manifest disadvantage—and a surrender of no small part of that independence which should exist between different people possessed of the same sovereign right to guard their own prosperity. That there is no such thing among civilized nations as that which is faintly and craftily called "freedom of trade"—all having more or less restrictive laws; and if they had not, the nature of the climate, state of society, or diversity of government, would naturally establish them; and the extent of these restrictions would depend on the value of human life, or cost of subsistence, in different countries: thus, if a man in France may live more plentifully for 5 cents per day than one in England for 10 cents, they cannot exchange the products of their daily labor, unless the Englishman consents to work all day against the Frenchman's half day—which it is not to be presumed that he will do, if he can avoid it, even by an appeal to arms. This is "John Bull's" notion of things, and a good notion it is.

(Note) Mr. G. Jarvis, an American Philhellene, more commonly known in Greece by the name of "Zervos," (the name of one of the first families of Suliots), came to Greece in the first year of the revolution. A young man, and master of several languages, in a very short time he was able to read and speak modern Greek; which, united with his natural affability, early procured for him great popularity among the Greeks. He has been in constant service by land and sea; repeatedly sick and wounded, and among all the privations and sufferings so common to the Philhellenes in Greece, he has risen by merit, after long services, to the grade of Antistrategé among our guerillas, whose costume he has adopted, and to whose habits he has perfectly accustomed himself.

We also accord decidedly in this, that every nation should produce and manufacture all that it is capable of doing, for its own supply—with less regard to a present nominal money value of articles, than the future establishment of reduced prices, through the success of domestic competition. And there are hundreds of familiar cases, various in description of merchandise which were wholly imported, have become articles for export; and, by the production in this class of business, other commodities, useful, convenient or luxurious, are imported in greater quantities; the desire to possess always keeping pace with the means of possessing, to satisfy the wants or gratify the wishes of individuals.

With these remarks we shall proceed to take some general views of the new tariff bill reported by the committee on manufactures, rather for the purpose of suggesting certain things to the consideration of our readers, than to offer arguments upon them. We shall throw wool and woollens into the last item, for the more convenient continuation of our suggestions, should it be necessary to urge them hereafter.

1. *Iron and certain of its manufactures.* There is nothing as to either of these to which we have an objection, though increased duties, we apprehend, are not desired on some of the articles named. But, because of the abundant supply of iron ore and mighty means for manufacturing it, the inevitable effect will be to reduce the price of iron and of the articles enumerated, for the benefit of consumers; and steadiness in the market may compensate the iron-makers and manufacturers for reduced profits, through the force of the domestic competition. And, besides, those of whom we purchase iron and its manufactures, receive comparatively nothing of our produce or manufactures in exchange for theirs; and the exclusion of such foreign articles will increase employment and add to the wealth of our country.

2. *Hemp.* We ought to make this article at home, but do not, either in sufficient quantity or of suitable quality. The present price of the best Russia hemp is about 25½ dollars per ton; of dew rotted American 136 to 140,* and of water rotted American 170 to 190. The last is nominal, for we find it is not quoted in any price current except that of Baltimore, and there is not, nor lately has been, one pound of it for sale in this city. The navy commissioners and others, assure us that American hemp, rightly managed, is as good as the Russian; but we see that the one sells for more than twice as much as the other. It may then be asked—will the advance of duty, (comparatively small when put down against the actual difference in price), 35 dollars a ton to 60, increase the quantity or improve the quality of American hemp? If yes—we most heartily approve; if nay, we respectfully object. For if our people will not, or conveniently cannot, properly handle their hemp and water-rot it, the ship owners will use the Russian, and the advance to them will not have any countervailing benefit to be derived from a present or future home-supply. If the machine lately invented for breaking and dressing it, without being rotted at all, shall accomplish its purposes on reasonable terms, and be rendered accessible to growers of hemp—this objection will not hold good, and we shall be willing to go for a higher duty, especially as Russia buys little or nothing of us, and that in time of war, hemp is an article of great importance to the national defence. But, if the rise of duty shall increase the price of American hemp, as we think that it would for the present, might not the effect be to destroy the manufactures of cotton bagging, and materially interfere with the use of cordage? The same query occurs in respect to flax. We certainly should cultivate the last in sufficient quantities and of the best quality—but will this increase of duty bring it about? If yes—well; but if nay, will not all manufactures of flax decline, except that of sail duck? and will that branch of business alone, important as it is, and much as we wish to see it permanently establish-

ed, be sufficiently extensive to encourage the growth of flax, in desirable quantity and quality? At present, the duty upon linens is 25 per cent. which is only equal to the bounty paid by the British government on the export of them—so that, in reality, they are received duty free, unless the British laws have lately been altered.* Flax is exclusively used in the manufacture of sail duck at Paterson, and, in 1827, all used thereat was imported.† We submit it then, for further information, whether an increase duty on hemp and flax, without a corresponding increase of duty on the manufactures of these articles, can render any permanent good to growers or consumers? We think not. To us it is entirely manifest, that it must be injurious to advance the duty upon a raw material, without also increasing that upon the articles made out of it: that it will invariably tend to lessen the home market, and throw it open for the reception of foreign goods, thus at once rooting up both our agriculture and manufactures. We believe that this is an undeniable proposition, and many examples might be adduced to shew it. It is then asserted, that the relations between producers and consumers cannot be dissolved, without more or less injury, or ruin, to one or the other of the parties, or both. In some parts of our country, and on certain occasions, we have heard, that cattle and hogs have been permitted to ravage fields of standing corn at their own will, or been allowed unrestrained access to stacks of wheat, to do as they pleased—the labor of gathering or preparing the grain for market being of more value than the commodity itself when prepared. Now a duty of ten dollars per bushel on corn or of twenty upon wheat, would not profit the farmer one cent, or at all interfere to check the waste of his grain; but let a brisk market be opened for horses, cattle and swine, or build up a manufacturing hamlet in his neighborhood, and this prodigality will end at once. His corn will be gathered and his wheat threshed, and the luxuriance of his fields be no longer disregarded. He will feel grateful for abundant harvests, and be encouraged to improve his farm and increase his crops.

Mr. Baldwin's bill in 1820, proposed a duty on hemp of 50 dollars per ton—4 cents per pound on tared cordage, and 5 upon untarred, with some increase on other manufactures of hemp. Mr. Tod's bill of 1824, proposed a duty of two cents per lb. or \$44 80 per ton, on hemp, 4 and 5 cents per lb. on cordage, as above, 6 cents per square yard on cotton bagging, with a handsome advance on the duty on sail duck, and manufactures of hemp—all the parts corresponding; but in the progress of the bill, hemp was reduced to 35 dollars per ton, cotton bagging to 3¢ cents per square yard, and that on sail duck brought down to 15 per cent ad val. but the 4 and 5 cents were allowed on cordage, as proposed. Mr. Clarke, of the house of representatives, states to the committee, his firm belief that "neither the growers or manufacturer's of hemp are receiving a fair compensation for their labor and capital employed." Will then, an increased duty on hemp, without an increased duty on its manufactures, do good to any one? In resolving this question it should be recollected, that flax is used in the factories of sail cloth, which manufacture only, it is intended to protect.

Molasses. It is proposed to raise the duty on this article from 5 to 10 cents per gallon, for the avowed purpose of encouraging the distillation of spirits from domestic grain. We think that the purpose would fail, and that the facts which belong to this subject are but little understood. We do not pretend to understand them fully, but shall offer some remarks, that others better qualified may follow them up with such statements as the nature of the case will admit of, some of which might be officially obtained at the custom houses, &c.

The quantity of molasses annually consumed in the United States may be put down at 17 millions of gallons—to wit, 13 of foreign product, and 4 supplied by Louisiana and the sugar refineries—and both of the latter are about to be greatly increased; the Louisiana by the increased production of sugar, and by the refineries in consequence of some late improvements, by which coarse or indifferent sugars may be used as well as those of good

*The price of hemp in Kentucky has, for two years, had an average value of only 100 dollars per ton; and yet the manufacturers of cotton bagging and cordage do not appear to have received a fair compensation for their labor. See Minutes of the evidence before the committee, page 132.

†See Mr. Baldwin's speech of 1820—or address of the Harbington Convention, page 56. †Minutes of evidence, page 135.

quality, hitherto only selected—and a practical gentleman tells us that the quantity of "sugar house molasses" may be increased from 5 to 10 fold, by the new processes. And we see that 7,706 hhd. and 1,216 bbls. of molasses, say 800,000 gallons, were exported from New Orleans to the *Atlantic states* only, between the 6th November and 28th January last past; but there is no account given of the quantity sent up the river, to supply the numerous population seated near its banks, and those of its tributaries, from Pittsburg and its neighborhood, on the Ohio, north east, to Franklin, on the Missouri, north west, grasping an immense region of country, and containing one fourth of all the people of the U. States.

The committee furnish no precise information of the quantity of molasses distilled—We gather however, from the Minutes, [146 and 147] that it costs from 5 to 12½ cents per gallon in the West Indies; is worth from 28 to 32 cents in New York; that a gallon of good molasses will make a gallon of spirits worth from 55 to 40 cents—and that the freight and charges, in bringing molasses to N. York from the W. Indies, is about 20 cents per gallon.

The committee, in the absence of facts, suggest that 5 or 6 millions of gallons of molasses are used in the distilleries, because that of the 13 millions imported, 11 are received at places east of New York. This is a very imperfect way of judging; for of the 800,000 gals. above stated as exported from New Orleans, only about one-tenth part passed east of New-York; for the ports to which it was sent are given in the price current; and we know that large quantities are scattered all along the coast south of the Delaware, by the numerous small craft that ply from the eastern states, with "assorted cargoes," seeking a market, and for the general purposes of trade. We have some reason to believe, (and have as much faith in our belief as in that of the committee,) though we do not pretend to advance it as a fact, that the quantity of molasses, at present distilled in the United States, does not exceed 3,000,000 gallons.* The testimony shews us that this distillation is rapidly declining, because of the greater cheapness of whiskey, and the preferences of the people for that liquor. Besides, whiskey, now, to a very large amount, forms the basis of what is called "new rum," New England rum, and molasses is only used to give it that flavor with which some persons are pleased. (See Minutes of Evidence, page 147—the testimony of Mr. Johnson, of the house of representatives from the city of New York; and we also knew the fact stated by him long ago, on the information of others.) The question then presents itself—will a check to the use of molasses in distillation, increase or decrease the general use of whiskey, considering the new appropriations of that article in the manufacture of rum? We think that the affirmative is not more clear than the negative; but do not possess information to decide. We regard these things as mere commodities, and without respect to the moral or salutary effects of either. This is certain however, and worthy of much consideration, that there has been, and is, a greatly increased export of whiskey eastward, of late years, from Baltimore, &c. It has kept pace with the growing demand for flour from the middle states, which is now equal to more than 800,000 bbls., or as much as we export to all foreign countries! We think it best to "let very well alone." In grasping at shadows, men often lose the substance. We care very little about this item, unless because that its principle and operation should be understood. But let us look at this matter in its most important points of view.

Admit that 3,000,000 gallons of molasses are used in the distilleries; this, on the testimony of Mr. Johnson, (member of congress,) costs from 5 to 12½ cents in the West Indies—say 9 cents for the average, or - \$270,000
Export duties, port charges, &c. † - - - 115,950

\$385,950

* Among other reasons, the use of whiskey in making rum, as stated below; a gallon of whiskey being worth less than a gallon of molasses, it must follow that the maker of rum will use no more molasses in distillation than is necessary to give that particular flavor to whiskey, spoken of by Mr. Johnson, who has himself been a distiller. † 5,000,000 gallons is 30,000 hhd. The vessels employed in the transportation of this article will average

And we have \$385,950, for the whole foreign cost of the article; all else of its value when in the United States, or converted here into spirits, is as much an American value as a quantity of grain raised within our limits could be, and no one can deny it. It is brought hither in American vessels, built by American shipwrights, navigated by American seamen, and all subsisted by American farmers. And further, it should not be forgotten, that our trade with Cuba, from whence the chief part of the molasses imported, is received—takes from us a greater value of the products of our forests, fields, workshops and fisheries, except in the three articles of cotton, tobacco and rice, than all Europe receives, even including the *idol* country, Great Britain! Is not this something for the people north of "Mason & Dixon's line" to look at—seeing that they are nearly two thirds of the citizens of the United States? The amount stands thus—to Cuba, \$3,292,000—to all Europe, \$3,239,000, except as above excepted, for 1826. Why, the saddles, soap, leather, hoots and shoes, sent to that island, more than pay for all the molasses used in the distilleries; the hats, saddlery, wearing apparel, combs, brushes, and other small articles, also amount to a greater sum. Are the mechanics, who make these things, to lose this market—a market better to them than the whole united markets of Europe, Asia and Africa? And for what? Aye, for what? Let the committee answer to the mechanics! But we shall suffer this to pass, and further examine the effect of an increased duty.

To prevent the use of \$385,950, expended in a foreign country for molasses in the supply of 3,000,000 gallons for the distilleries, (and if the quantity be six millions it will not at all change the character of the transaction, and any one may call it three or six as he pleases,) it is suggested, that we shall tax the people of the United States, on the remaining 14 millions of gallons, 5 cents extra per gallon, or in the sum of \$700,000 a year, and for what? Not for revenue, for the public treasury does not need it—not for the protection of the Louisiana planters, for, protected as they are, they think not of asking it—not for the grain-growers and makers of whiskey, for they would never feel any benefit from it, the quantity of liquor really distilled from molasses being but a small proportion of the whole spirits produced—then, for what? We state the question, let the people answer it! And who will pay this tax? The laboring freemen, and the poor, the very poorest classes of society; not the kings of tobacco rooms, nor "lords of spinning jennies"—but the poor, the "hod-carriers" and musket-bearers of the nation—many whose chief coarse luxury it is to give a relish to their meals! with an extension of its influence to the halt and the blind, the aged and the infirm, in our poor houses, who would be stunted of this little miserable enjoyment now liberally dealt out to them—grateful and healthy. We appeal to practical facts, as well as practical persons. We have before us the report of the trustees of the poor for Baltimore city and county for the last year. The monthly average of persons in the almshouse was 365 2-3; and, among the supplies, were 1550½ gallons of molasses—being more than four gallons for each individual, or 20 cents per head more of cost to the institution, should the tax be levied, and molasses be used as freely as heretofore. But it would not—the quantity allowed to the wretched inmates would be reduced as the price advanced—and again we ask, for what?

But further—and we go for the whole system, though merchants and ship-owners have not often gone with us—this transportation of 3,000,000 gallons of molasses, makes up 300 cargoes, and steadily employs 100 vessels, (at three voyages a year), and 700 men, and variously subsists ship carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. able bodied, hale and hearty freemen, perhaps in all 1,200 men, and cargoes of about 100 hhd., and require 7 or 8, (say 7,) persons to navigate them, &c.

The export duty, (at Havana,) on a hhd. of molasses, is 62½ cents—30,000 hhd. - - - \$18,750
Port charges and other foreign expenses, \$300 on each vessel—300 voyages, - - - 90,000
Import duty on the hogheads sent out in "shooks," 24 cents—30,000 at 24 cents, - - - 7,200

\$115,950

all dependent upon them—say 5,000 persons. Here is the creation of seamen enough to man a ship of the line, bearing the “stripes and stars” at the main—which, floating over the head of a future *Decatur*, “to the lightning of Heaven may bow, to British thunder never!” and a market is opened to the farmers for supplying food, &c. for 5,000 people. And what is the value added through the capital and labor employed in this little business?—3 millions of gallons of molasses worth only \$385,050, expenses in the West Indies included, is changed into a commodity worth \$750,000, (duty free), at 25 cents per gallon in the United States, by the first transaction, to say nothing of its after-progress. But it also adds 150,000 dollars to the public revenue, and if converted into rum has a value of \$1,125,000. Well—suppose that it actually supplies the place of 3 millions of gallons of whiskey—that, in the interior, which it is proposed to benefit by this item, on the testimony of Messrs. Russell and Wickliffe, members of congress, at 18 cents per gallon, has a whole value of only \$540,000. More than this cannot possibly be claimed, admitting that the rye or other grain used, and the entire labor and cost of manufacturing, should be totally lost to the nation were not three more millions of gallons of whiskey annually made and sold; but the whole value of the rum is \$1,125,000—or more than double the amount. We have used the facts furnished by the committee in these valuations, and appeal upon them to the reason of the people. We make, perhaps, 30 millions of gallons of whiskey annually. This is the market for the farmer—and may not the mechanics who build ships, and make boots and shoes, saddles and harness, and the seamen and others employed, have this small market left open to them? What other country will take off those products of their labor which Cuba obtains—Cuba, which receives of the manufactures of the United States a greater value than all the markets of Europe, Asia and Africa, united. And is this nothing to the farmers? Let the ports of Cuba be closed, and flour will fall, at least, 25 cents per barrel, or wheat 5 cents per bushel; and this fall will affect the whole quantity raised for sale.

For reasons which may hereafter appear, we have dwelt so long on this item. We shall not say that it was inserted with sinister designs—to embarrass the bill—to gratify unholy prejudices, to obtain “log-rolling” support, or drive off a few, much interested in this trade with Cuba, as the best of all markets for the products of the labor of their immediate fellow citizens. Whether the quantity which we have assumed as used in distillation, is nearly correct, or otherwise, affects not the principle of the remarks upon the facts which appertain to the trade in general; and we hope that people will pause before they shall consent to levy an *actual tax** upon the people of 700,000 dollars, for the sake of introducing a commodity whose whole value is only 540,000. This is the practical result, and we invite the most severe examination of the statements upon which it is founded. As observed before, we care but little about this item in itself—and do not think that it will “catch a weasel.”

Imported distilled spirits. It is proposed to advance the duty 10 cents per gallon. This will help the consumption of whiskey, and encourage home brewings of French brandy, Jamaica rum and Holland gin. But it will also encourage improvement in the distillation of whiskey, that it may take the place of foreign liquors exclusively; and this, we think, is every way desirable, as furnishing a better liquor and at a much reduced price—if cheapness be desired in relation to spirits at all.

Glass. Only window glass above 10 inches by 15, and certain vials are mentioned. If an increased duty is desired by the manufacturers, we believe that the public will not have to pay an increased price for the articles. We

*This tax will be actual, unless the quantity used shall be lessened. It by no means follows that the assessment of a duty upon goods imported, increases the cost of them to the consumer; but may be so, when the domestic competition is not able to combat with the foreign production. Iron may be made, and cotton and wool factories erected, in most of the states—but sugar and molasses are yet only made in Louisiana, and by a few persons—who, without sinning at a “monopoly,” actually possess one.

have understood that the glass-makers were not at all apprehensive of a foreign competition, with the protection heretofore afforded.

Cotton. While advancing the minimum, we wish that it had been extended to 40 cents per square yard, instead of 35. We believe that it would benefit both manufacturers and consumers. The fear of a “monopoly,” in this great branch of business, has passed away—like an idle dream that it was, the coinage of wild men’s brains, and to the discomfiture of senatorial prophets. This manufacture, with that of glass, and some others, is established, and we are, indeed, glad of it; and if, in the course of events, other protection is needed, the public mind is satisfied that an increase of duty may not necessarily involve an increase of price to the consumer!—coarse cotton goods and glass generally, being reduced at least 50 per cent. since the cry about them, of “taxing the many for the benefit of a few.”

Wool and woollens. These make up the great interests really at hazard, or in controversy, and we have noticed the others more at length because of the general bearing of certain principles upon the whole. These are matters of mighty magnitude—not only in involving property in lands, sheep and factories, &c. worth, or which cost, perhaps, one hundred millions of dollars, but as being connected with the permanent welfare of the republic. The loss of hundreds of millions might be sustained by a people so elastic and enterprising as are our fellow citizens—we mean the mere money-value; but the loss of our stock of sheep and manufacture of their wool, the waste of capital and denial of profit on labor, would be a shock indeed—and hard to be sustained, if to be sustained at all, unless in a degraded misery and base dependence on the mercy of the foreign merchants and dealers. And here we take occasion to observe, as we shall in future endeavor to shew, that the chief primary interest of the nation has been exceedingly neglected by the committee in their examinations. They have, in general, acted as though the manufacturers were begging for some act of grace, specially applicable to themselves! This is not so. There are men among them of as proud and honorable minds, as though the blood of an adventuring Englishman, mixed with that of an Indian girl who deserted her paternal roof to join him, flowed in their veins. They ask not charity—but a portion of that protection which has been extended to the “merchants and others,” as citizens possessed of common rights, to be equally maintained, for the benefit of all. We have no idea of separating their interest, from those of the nation, or of preferring them at the nation’s cost; but we would protect the making of goods for clothing in a mill, in the same manner that we would defend the transportation of Liverpool crockery ware in a ship. We shall pass over this subject for the present, and reserve general arguments for some other opportunity—the length to which this article has already extended, forbidding the hope that we can closely investigate those important concerns as they deserve, (if capable of doing so,) and carry with us the patience of our readers; for we have no flowers to throw into our path to beguile the length of the way, and there is an invincible aversion in most persons to read any thing which requires severity in the exertion of their own reasoning powers.

When we first knew the principles of the present bill before congress, we proposed to alter its title, and that it should read thus: “An act to promote the manufacture of certain woollen goods, and to prevent the increase of sheep in the United States, and for other purposes.” The “other purposes” may appear hereafter, we do not wish to refer to them! and never shall, except under a sense of imperious duty. But the bill is so specious, drawn up with so much view to effect—or so mistaken in its principles, that it has deceived many—perhaps even the majority of the committee who drafted it. We expected such a bill, as to wool and woollens; and the *quo animo*, as the phrase is in congress-hall, was uppermost, and immediately brought out an application of figures to it. Some of our friends who first doubted, have examined, and we know of no practical man who has other than our view of it.* The effect of the bill is to separate the wool growers from the manufacturers. The belly might be as well separated from

*Except as stated below.

the members. *It is impossible, aye IMPOSSIBLE, that the first can prosper unless the second does well.* We reiterate it—IT IS IMPOSSIBLE. The second, relying upon the foreign market for wool, might prosper under a high duty upon cloth; but the first depends upon the second, and by no human means can do well, (as things are actually conditioned) separated from the domestic manufacture of cloth. The wool growing then, which is really the leading interest, rests for success upon that of the manufacturers. We are well informed of their wishes—they have no desire to separate what is rightfully joined together. If they had, and it were made sensible to us, that they desired to profit at the expense of the wool growers, they should lose all claims to our humble exertions in their behalf. We would shake them off, as Paul did the viper when he cast it from his hand. We started for a *whole* system; and will never, knowingly, agree to oppress any part of this community for the benefit of another, except on general principles, which must be respected. If we thought or could think, as some of our brethren in the south say that they do, no consideration of profit or honor, that has ever yet presented itself to our minds, would have induced to the course which we have pursued. We have labored to understand subjects, which we think they have not examined; and therefore cleave to our own opinions.

This is an undeniable principle, and we defy all the power of logic, or of cunning, to overthrow it—that the cost of materials and labor in a foreign country, (with allowance for freight, &c.) must determine the value of goods admitted into the United States, subject to the duties imposed; and that, if these duties be less in amount than the difference in cost of materials and labor in the foreign country, any degree of protection extended to the domestic material, must necessarily be nugatory and void.* To us it is clear, that such is the character of the bill before us, though we shall not say that thus the majority of the committee who reported it believed that it would be. We would hope that they have been mistaken; for they say of themselves in the 4th page of the report—"Indeed many of the questions put to the witnesses will afford abundant evidence that the committee had not sufficient practical knowledge upon the subjects before them, to enable them to make a series of interrogatories, the answers to which would place the testimony in the clearest light." The testimony has since been remodelled, and no doubt, faithfully,—and, we think, properly—but it was some of the "questions" alluded to, which, in the early examinations, gave "abundant evidence" of the want of "practical knowledge" in the committee, and subjected them to some degree of ridicule and severity of remark, in private conversations and in the public newspapers. We may, therefore, hope that the committee do not understand the bill, in its practical operation. If they do, faith cannot any longer be placed in figures, unless, indeed, we have lost the right use of them. There is one thing, however, that has embarrassed us not a little as to this matter. It will be recollected that certain resolutions, proposed by Mr. N. P. Tallmadge, of Dutchess, of a general character, in favour of protecting domestic industry, passed the house of assembly of New York, on the 30th ult. with only three dissenting voices. Mr. Tallmadge supported these resolutions in a sound and appropriate speech, which we hope to record for the information of our readers, sincerely thanking him for it. But two days after, to wit on the 1st inst. (the day subsequent to that on which the

* Yes—and in opposition to EXPERIENCE. For by the tariff of 1824, the duty upon imported wool has been increased fifteen per cent; and the fact is notorious, stated also in the testimony, that the price of American wool has exceedingly declined. Mr. Dexter, page 41, says that a quality which was worth 65 cents per pound in 1825, was not worth more than 55 cents in 1827. All the other witnesses examined agreed in this. Colonel Shepherd, page 47, says that the (fine) wool of his own flock, which was valued at 75 cents in 1825, was sold for 55 in 1827. The first shews a depreciation in the value of wool of almost fifty per cent. in two years, the other of more than 25 per cent. and for a choice lot, in the same time, during which the duty on foreign wool had increased 30 per cent. Of what avail then was the duty?

committee reported at Washington,) when these resolutions were before the senate, after other proceedings not interesting just now, Mr. Jordan proposed the following:

Resolved, That in order effectually to protect the wool growing interest of the United States, it is necessary also to protect the WOOLEN MANUFACTURES BY CORRESPONDING DUTIES.

This proposition was said to be out of order, but the chair decided differently—Mr. Jordan insisted that the question should be met. The ayes and noes were called and stood thus:

Ayes.—Messrs. Carroll, Crary, Hager, Jordan, Livingston, McMartin, McMichael, Porter, Sanford, Stebbins, Wheeler—11.

Noes.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Davan, Elsworth, Enos, Hart, Lake, McCarty, Oliver, Schank, Smith, Spencer, Throop, Tyson, Velie, Warren, Waterman, Wilkeson, Woodward—19

These are given as the simple facts. We shall only remark, that, on the 31st of January, the committee on manufactures at Washington reported a bill, to protect wool, without a corresponding duty on woollen manufactures, and on the next day at Albany, the senate of New York negatived a proposition that such "corresponding duties" should be recommended.

It is admitted—all the testimony collected by the committee, and "on oath" shews it,—that the wool growing and manufacturing businesses are ruinously depressed; with the decline of the latter, *the flocks have also decreased*—see page 47, 50, 53, &c. The price of wool, we have seen, is much reduced since the tariff bill of 1824. It is generally shewn, that the manufacturers have made no dividends of profits; but most of them say that (and "on oath" too), they have suffered actual and heavy losses, besides loss of interest on their capital invested, and that the business has been worse since 1824 than anterior to that period, though the act of that year led to many new establishments, or extensions of old ones, as it was not foreseen that the protection apparently extended to the manufacture, would be destroyed by British legislation and management. This is the sum and substance of the testimony; which we shall freely refer to hereafter, if not publish entire, that it may be the more extensively spread among the people.

Before we offer any calculations to shew the practical operation of the proposed tariff, as compared with the present rate of duties—acknowledged, or shewn, to be wholly inefficient—we wish to establish two other principles in the minds of our readers.

1. There is no doubt of the capacity and fitness of the United States to supply all the wool needed for manufacturing all woollen cloths required for the home consumption—except of the coarsest kinds of wool—and we believe also, that the time may, or will, come, when we shall export large surplus quantities of wool; but previous to either of these things happening, the business of growing wool must be nourished by the erection of a steady market for it—independent of all "foreign princes, potentates and powers." The committee admit, (see report, page 6), that "the prices of wool, of the same quality, in this country and in England, is, at the present time, about fifty per cent. in favor of the latter country." [What then may this be, when the increased duty upon wool is imposed?] And we have seen several accounts of sales of German and Spanish wool, received in the United States through British ports, chiefly from London, which shewed 80 to 90 per cent. difference. That is—a parcel of wool costing \$100 in London, sold in the United States for 180, or 190 dollars. Whatever duty then is laid upon wool, without a "corresponding duty" upon cloth, can only have effect to introduce foreign woollen goods, and equally strike at the American wool grower and manufacturer.

2. That British and other foreign goods, prepared for our market, will, all in their classes, be fitted exactly to meet the minimum opposed to them. It is true, that qualities much below any particular minimum, will be subject to a high rate of duty, if imported—but such goods will not be imported except by smugglers or swindlers, unless inadvertently and in small quantities, of no account

in a general consideration. There will be less variety, as to *quality*, in the market, but *not a decrease of quantity*—and it is this last that regulates prices and establishes the selling value of all sorts of commodities. We shall explain this, for the use of members of congress and others who know not what a minimum means, or at least are ignorant of its *practical* effects! We shall speak of a fair and honest importation, on account of an American house—not on account of foreign adventurers and gamblers, who are the chief importers of British goods into the United States. These men *will cheat*—it is “their vocation,” and has become *natural*; and they, of all others, have established *minima*. (See the N. York Evening Post, *passim*.) Well—a square yard of cloth honestly costing 100 cents in England, will, by the proposed tariff, pay 40 cents duty, or 40 per cent. *ad val.* instead of 36 2-3, the present rate of duty—and here is an advance of 3 1-3 per cent. only. But if a yard of cloth shall cost 105 cents, it will pay one dollar per yard duty, as though it cost 250 cents. Then, for a yard of the latter cloth, worth only five cents more than the former, an extra duty of 55 cents would be payable. Will any one pretending to a decent regard for truth, dare to tell us, that such importation would be made, except as suggested above? And yet, to the public shame, men who know better, and whose courtesies are called gentlemen, have so calculated duties, and made it out that cloths, costing 105 cents, would pay 98 per cent. duty on their value! The words and figures are true, but the application of them is most ungenerous and unkind, and ought to obtain the indignation of the people, as an insufferable insult offered to their understanding. These same adroit persons, or others of the true British school, made like calculations about cotton goods: some of them ventured to go so far as to shew that the minimum duty on these, now 7½ cents per square yard, would be added to the cost of them to the consumer! This *insolent assertion* has been exposed by the result—for the goods, instead of advancing in price, immediately began to decline! and now a square yard of muslin may be fairly purchased for 12½ cents, though subject to a duty of 7½ cents, if imported! We also had like statements about woollen goods—which the makers of them must excuse us for saying, are grossly mistaken or excessively stupid—and, in the words of truth, convey ideas in total opposition to all that an honorable and intelligent gentleman should venture to lay before the public. What we have said of the dollar minimum applies to all the rest, except the lowest—advanced from 33 1-3 cents to 50, and a duty of 16 cents per square yard allowed. This will have effect to exclude all foreign goods costing less than 50, or perhaps 35, cents per square yard, *provided* the importation of the coarse wools, (which we do not grow,) is not *prohibited* by the proposed duty upon them. But with the proposed duty on the coarse cloths and wools, these cloths cannot be made in the United States, except the *cheapest* of them—and these at an advance of 40 or 50 per cent. to the consumers, without rendering good to any class of persons whatever, unless foreigners.

Minima are established for two purposes—first, to check frauds at the custom houses, in insuring a positive payment of duties; and second, to give the home-market to the home supply of goods having nearly *median* values, or cost, between the several minima, so far as goods of such qualities may be required; but unless the minima be far apart, the latter purpose cannot be effected—and if the duty be not in its nature prohibitory at each *minimum*, the market remains open to the foreign competition.—Thus—the 5rd minimum is 250 cents, the duty 100, or at the rate of 40 per cent. instead of 36 2-3, as at present established. This small advance on the cloth, (to say nothing about the duty upon wool), cannot have effect to prevent the importation of cloths costing 250 cents in England, if they can now be *honestly* imported—the increase of duty on the yard of cloth being only 8½ cents: but if there is a demand for cloth worth 175 cents—it would pay duty, on importation, as if it cost 250, or at the rate 57 per cent. nearly—which, the cost of materials and labor being the same, would have a prohibitory character. We think that a consideration of these propositions and facts, will make the operation of the minima familiar to all persons—and we repeat it, that foreign goods designed for this country will always be fitted, each to their mini-

mum. This should be kept steadily in view; else greater operating mistakes will be made than followed the tariff law of 1824, which, undoubtedly, rather injured than benefited the wool growers and manufacturers, in general, though intended to do good unto both.

We shall hasten to conclude with offering a few calculations to shew the *operation* of the proposed bill in one respect only, as to the woollen manufacture. We might make up a large table of figures—but it will best suffice, we think, to shew the *actual state of the competition between our own and foreign manufacturers*, as affected by the different prices of wool, or the duties suggested to be laid upon it.

The proposed duty on wool is 7 cents per lb. and 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, at present, rising to 50 per cent. upon 30th June 1831. And here we wish it expressly understood that we do not object to this duty, (except on the coarsest wool), *provided* there is a “CORRESPONDING DUTY” laid upon cloth, that a *market* may be made for this valuable product of our farmers; and without such market, no duty laid upon wool can advance the price of it one cent *per cent.*

1st. *minimum*—50 cents per square yard, and 16 cents duty; the wool required for the heavy cloths will weigh 1½ lbs. costing 8 cents *per lb.* in a foreign country.

Specific duty on 1½ lbs. wool 10½ cents.

Ad val. 50 per cent. on 12 cents

6

16½

The duty on this sort of wool, (which will not be supplied by our farmers), is ½ cent more than the duty upon the cloth made, or to be made, out of it.

Carpets—2½ lbs. of the same kind of wool for the square yard.

Specific duty on 2½ lbs. 17½ cents.

Ad val. 50 per cent. or 20 cents

10

27½

Duty proposed

16

In favor of the foreign manufacturer 11½ per yard!

The preceding results, as to the first minimum, we apprehend, must be practically and undoubtedly true. As to the succeeding ones, the results may somewhat depend upon events, not easily ascertained, through the effects of them, as they shall happen, could be readily stated. If the proposed increase of duty upon wool, shall reduce its price to the American farmer—then our factories may go on; but if the rise of this duty shall add to the value of the material, and place it on an equality with the foreign article, the duty being added, the protection extended to the manufacturers in the duty upon cloth, must be graded by that imposed upon wool. And as this principle *must* act, one way or the other; the wool growers will be seriously injured, or the manufacturers destroyed, at the rates of duty proposed. We shall, however, suppose that the *duty upon cloth is to be measured by the duty upon wool*, as being the only way in which the material can be placed in contrast with the *manufacture*. There would be no difficulty in solving this matter, if cotton were the subject—for we export that for the supply of foreign manufacturers; and whatever there is of perplexity in it about wool, arises from the egregious blunder made in proposing to protect the product rather than encourage a *market* for it. The following results will then appear, placing wool at its maximum—7 cents per lb. and 50 per cent. *ad valorem*.

2d *minimum*—100 cents the square yard and 40 cents duty—1 1-2 lbs. of wool to the square yard, worth 34 cents per lb.*

*The committee say that the cost of wool is one half the value of the cloth—1½ lbs. at 34 cents is 51. See Mr. Schenk's statement, page 62—the wool valued at 34 cents, or No. 3, we take to be the sort used in the manufacture of these cloths.

Specific duty, 1 1-2 lbs.	10 1-2 cents.
Ad val. 30 per cent, on 51 cts. (say 50)	25
	35 1-2
	4 1-2
	40

Shewing that, if the *relative prices* of wool be maintained, there will be 4 1-2 per cent. only against the foreign manufacturer, by way of protecting our own—for, to the former, the wool, substantially, is duty free. But the *present* duty on a yard of such cloth is 36 2 3 cents.

Deduct duty on 1 1/2 lbs. of wool, (or 50 cts. value as before), at 30 per cent. the present duty	15
---	----

And there is a present protection of 21 2-3

Yet the business of making such cloth in the United States will be more than *seventeen per cent.* worse than it now is. "Worse is NEEDLESS!"

3d minimum—250 cents the square yard, and 100 cents duty; requiring 1 1/2 lb. of wool, worth 50 cents, (or more), per pound.

Specific duty, 1 1-2 lbs.	10 1-2 cents.
Ad val. 50 per cent. on 75 cents.	37 1-2
	48
	52
	100 cents.

The present duty on the yard of cloth, costing 250 cents in a foreign country, is 91 2-3 cents; as above, the difference is 52 cents—or, add the present duty on wool at 30 per cent. (22 1/2 cents on the 75 cents cost,) 74 1/2 cents, being 17 cents less duty on the yard than at present imposed—a reduction of more than *seven per cent.* of the protection now afforded, to be added to the present losses of our manufacturers—the *relative prices* of wool not being affected, as before suggested.

We shall present one other view of the subject.—The committee admit, page 6, that "the *present* price of wool" in this country and England, is 50 per cent. in favor of the latter country." The following calculation then, wholly belongs to the *present time*.

The wool for a sq. yard of cloth made in the United States will cost	125 cents.
The same, in England, (50 per cent. less)	62 1/2
	62 1/2
	37 1/2
	100

And the protection is 15 per cent. or 21 1/3 per cent. less than was intended by the tariff of 1824, as reported by Mr. Tod, on a parcel of cloth costing 250 cents."

But, possibly, we misunderstand the words "50 per cent. in favor of the latter country," as meant to be applied by the committee, which, certainly, we do not intend, and know not how else to apply them. We shall, therefore, take the *practical case* stated in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," and inserted in the last REGISTER.

A parcel of wool, worth 43 cents per pound in the United States, was sent to England to be manufactured, and there valued at 26 cents. The difference of the value of this lot of wool, in the United States

"It is this falling off—added to frauds at the custom house and the auction system, which has caused the present distress of our manufacturers, and the reduced price of American wool—and this was effected by British legislation chiefly, in taking off the duty upon wool when we increased it

and England, was \$245 95* "in favor of the latter"—whereas the duties paid on the goods which it produced, on being imported into the United States, amounted to no more than \$252 50, and would have left a profit to the domestic manufacturer, on a like quantity of wool, of the same quality, used by him, of less than one and one half per cent! That is, the wool being about 85 per cent. higher in this country than in England, (with, perhaps, some difference in the cost of manufacture,) enable the British manufacturer to send his goods hither nearly duty free, (as compared with our goods,) though these duties were levied at the rate of 36 1/2 per cent. on the cost of the goods.

Thus—let the bill be fairly and fully viewed in any light that it may—we cleave to the title originally proposed for it by us, and entreat that it may be called, an "Act to prohibit the manufacture of certain wool-len goods, and prevent an increase of sheep in the United States, and for other purposes."

We know—and will answer for it at a Higher Tribunal than public opinion, much as we respect the last,) that it is not possible for us wilfully to misrepresent facts belonging to this great question. We may be mistaken; but will, thankfully and humbly acknowledge our error if pointed out, as a gentleman should correct his fellow men. We hope that the committee has been mistaken, though we like not the strange vote in the senate of New York, directly affecting the grand principle of the bill—as we understand it. But we are the more willing to admit mistake to the committee from the fact, that several of our nearest friends, on a first view of the bill, held an opinion opposed to our's upon it, thinking that it would do. All these have retired from their opinion and adopted our's—anxious as they are for something to be done, by which they may stop their mills, or put them into full employment. And this day (Feb. 21,) we have received letters from two distant manufacturers, who thought, when they wrote, that "the bill would do"—so far as wool and woollens were concerned.† We ventured to say, that, by this time, they have changed their opinions; and that they and all others will see the unqualified necessity of imposing "CORRESPONDING DUTIES UPON WOOL AND WOOLLENS," if it is designed to benefit the growers and manufacturers of wool, or EITHER OF THEM.

We submit these remarks with no ordinary feelings of responsibility—and with a degree of diffidence not usual; but cases of this description must be met, and we shall not fail in the performance of what duty imposes upon us. We have no personal or private concern in this matter, present or in prospect, *pro or con*. But the protection of domestic industry is "our hobby"—and we think it worth more than all the *juggling politics* at Washington or elsewhere. We still adhere to the opinion, that it was "combined" at head quarters, a year ago, to defeat any bill for a wholesome modification of the tariff, at the present session of congress, and proof is heaped upon proof to strengthen that opinion. Yet much modification may be made, and, at all events, it is a sort of "moral treason," to "despair of the republic," and

* 1.063 lbs.—whole value in England \$275 90; in the United States \$521 85.

† We have also a letter from a distinguished gentleman at Washington, which, speaking of the bill, says, "many of our friends do not understand it."—No wonder. If the committee have not mistakenly prepared it, or we are not grievously ignorant of its principles—there is the work of a mighty magician in it, for "other purposes." It may be observed, that Mr. Coleman, of the New York Evening Post, begins to understand it—for, after having most lustily denounced it, he seems at least half-willing that this bill should be supported—*pro tempore*. See his paper of the 13th

we shall not abandon the cause of the free laboring classes in the United States, through good or evil report, or usage, of them or ourselves.

DR WITT CLINTON died suddenly at Albany, on the 11th inst. He discharged his official duties as usual during the day; and at about 7 o'clock in the evening, being in his study, conversing with his two sons, his head fell backwards, and he died almost instantly. It was supposed that his death was caused by the rupture of a large blood vessel. He was in the 59th year of his age.

Verily, verily, may it be said, that a "great man hath fallen." Some remarks on the character and services of the deceased are of necessity omitted for the present. There is much instruction, in the opposition made to him while living, and the honor now paid to his talents and worth.

BALTIMORE, by the returns of the superintendents of sweeps, contained 11,271 houses, fronting on streets, lanes or alleys, at the end of the year 1827, as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	7
	Story	Story	Story	Story	Story	Story
1st and 2d wards	302	1867	99			1
3d	134	1126	55			
4th do	246	674	64			
5th and 6th do	143	617	787	27		
7th and 8th do	219	847	332	58	1	
9th and 10th do	134	980	257	17		
11th and 12th do	309	1661	303	11		
	1487	7772	1897	113	1	1

PITTSBURG. About 2,600 persons, with two millions of capital, are employed in the factories of Pittsburg. The senate of Pennsylvania has passed a bill, permitting the Baltimore and Ohio rail road to enter that state, provided a branch shall be made to Pittsburg;* and, as it is important to Baltimore as well as Pittsburg, that these cities should be "joined together," we hope and trust that such an act passed by Pennsylvania will be cheerfully accepted by the managers of this company. Pittsburg is, and must more and more become, the centre of a vast and valuable business—the place of deposit for mighty quantities of the produce of the soil and industry of Western Pennsylvania, and of the rich south-eastern section of Ohio; and enjoys many other natural advantages which, in the present state of the public feeling in regard to internal improvements and domestic manufactures, ought not to be neglected, and should be appreciated in time. Pittsburg is, even now, supplying iron for the navy of the United States. We wish every success to the industry of her enterprising people, and desire an extension of the domestic competition, as well to relieve us of every dependence on foreigners, as to secure to ourselves all sorts of commodities at the most reduced prices—which will necessarily follow a giving up of the home market to the domestic supply; and then things may be safely allowed "to regulate themselves," and they will do so.

CANADA. The royal governors and the people's representatives seem to be in complete opposition, in both provinces of Canada. A little while ago, the governor general refused to receive as their speaker the gentleman who was the choice of the legislative body, and if we recollect rightly, it dispersed, or adjourned without doing any business; and now the governor of Upper Canada has assumed the right of appointing a clerk to the parliament of that province, and has done it, under the great seal. The house unanimously appointed a committee to inquire where the right of appointing its own officers lies.

*A letter to the editors dated Harrisburg, 20th Feb. says that this bill was, on that day, taken up in the house of representatives, and the first section, which establishes the principle of it, agreed to, 70 to 16. Obnoxious amendments imposing limitations and conditions, were offered and rejected with great unanimity. It is, therefore, supposed that the bill will pass.

The time has not yet arrived for a separation—but we hold it impossible that, in the natural course of things, Canada will remain subjected to the government of the king of Great Britain. The country is rapidly populating with "choice spirits"—persons filled with notions of liberty and ambitious of self government, and our example of "successful rebellion" is immediately present to them; and, located as they are, with a neutral, if not friendly, power on the south, a barren waste on the north, nothing to apprehend from the west, and only to be attacked partially on the eastern boundary by land or water—the people, if resolved to be free, will not easily be reduced to slaves; and supplies will be obtained from the United States, whatever may be the disposition of our government to preserve a most rigid neutrality.

The people of Canada, though much obstructed by the royal officers, have adopted measures for carrying their complaint to their government, at home, through the medium of agents. Among them may be a future FRANKLIN—to be insulted first, and afterwards sign a treaty of independence and peace.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. While the people of Lower Canada are crying out at what they term the encroaching spirit of the government of the United States, those of Maine are equally offended at its not vindicating the territorial rights of that state against the British authorities in the province of New Brunswick. The Portland Argus, referring to the late speech of the governor of Maine, and his correspondence with the executive, and with the governor of New Brunswick, says, that while it regrets the subject should have become a point of difference between the general and the state government, it does not regret the stand which has been taken by Maine. This stand, it would appear, is that of state rights and state sovereignty. Resolutions have also passed the senate of Maine, and are to be sent to the house of representatives, the preamble of which declares the sovereignty of the state to have been repeatedly violated by acts of the officers of New Brunswick, and its citizens to have been harassed by various acts of sovereignty on the part of New Brunswick. The resolutions are as follow:

Resolved, That the present is a crisis in which the government and people of this state have good cause to look to the government of the United States for defence and protection against foreign aggression.

Resolved, further, That if new aggressions shall be made by the government of the province of New Brunswick upon the territory of this state, and upon its citizens, and the reasonable protection shall not be given by the United States, the governor be, and he hereby is, requested to use all proper and constitutional means within his power to protect and defend the citizens aforesaid in the enjoyment of their rights.

Resolved, further, That in the opinion of this legislature, the executive of the United States ought, without delay, to demand of the British government the immediate restoration of John Baker, a citizen of this state, who has been seized by the officers of the province of New Brunswick, within the territory of the state of Maine, and by them conveyed to Fredericton in said province, where he is now confined in prison; and to take such measures as will effect his early release.

Resolved, further, That the governor be, and he hereby is, authorised and requested, with the advice and consent of the council, from time to time, to extend to the family of said John Baker, such relief as shall be deemed necessary; and he is hereby authorised to draw his warrant on the treasury for such sum or sums as shall be required for that purpose.

SILK. We have many and highly interesting accounts of the success which has attended the efforts of individuals in several states in the cultivation of silk—the product being equal in quality to the imported, and the profit large. We attach much importance to the report lately made by the secretary of the treasury, whose enlightened mind and ardent devotion to the encouragement of domestic industry, so happily fitted him to perform the task imposed. Unless the report is very long, indeed, we shall give it to our readers entire, as speedily as possible. We flatter ourselves that the time is not distant, when silk and its manufactures will form a large

item in our exports. What was cotton 35 years ago—what the exports of its manufactures, five years since? *The "American system" will go on!*

TOBACCO, raised from seed imported from Cuba, has been successfully cultivated in Lancaster county, Pa. by Mr. John Rohrer, from which has been manufactured a few hundred boxes of segars, for sale at Philadelphia. It is asserted that when they have a little age they will not be inferior to those of Cuba. This experiment may turn out of as much importance to Pennsylvania, as a legislative decision on a constitutional point in another state which might be named, sustained by a report of ten columns long! For the part that Mr. Rohrer has taken to build up the "American system," we respectfully tender our thanks—hoping soon to be enabled to smoke American segars of as good quality as the imported, as well as wear American cloths, cottons, silks and linen.

FISHERIES.—The following statement, taken from the Gloucester, (Mass.) Telegraph, exhibits the produce of the fisheries in the District of Gloucester, during the season of 1827, viz: 66,132 quintals of fish; 27,225 barrels of mackerel; 2,204 barrels of oil.

We should have been glad if the value had been added to the preceding items—we hope it was large; for we wish every branch of the "American system" to prosper, and have, perhaps, some early predilections in favor of the fisheries, from having read *Jefferson's* report in our youth. Besides, it is the nursery of seamen, and affords means for protecting our commerce and navigation in most distant seas, and causes a great consumption of the products of our forests and fields. And these fishermen are not the despised beings that some suppose; no men better feel that they have a "home and a country" than they do—no men are more willing or able to defend it. We have the authority of a gallant officer of the *Constitution*—"Old Ironsides," for the belief, that, when she fought and captured the *Cyane* and *Levant*, she had two hundred freeholders among her officers and crew. These had chiefly been fishermen, and they became *fishers of ships*.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The following resolution has passed the senate of Indiana:

Whereas, the friends of general Jackson in the western states advocate his election to the presidency of the United States on the ground of his being friendly to internal improvements, and the advocate of a judicious tariff for the protection of American manufactures; and whereas, the friends of the same distinguished individual in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, advocate his claims to the first office in the nation on account of his opposition to the above measures or system of policy—therefore, for the purpose of enabling the citizens of Indiana to ascertain what are the real sentiments of general Jackson, and to give them an opportunity to vote *understandingly*, at the next presidential election, in reference to these great interests;

Resolved by the senate, that his excellency the governor be requested to address a respectful letter to general Andrew Jackson, inviting him to state explicitly, whether he favors that construction of the constitution of the United States, which authorizes congress to appropriate money for the purpose of making internal improvements in the several states; and whether he is in favor of such a system of protective duties for the benefit of American manufactures as will, in all cases where the raw material, and the ability to manufacture it exist in our country, secure the patronage of our own manufactures to the exclusion of those of foreign countries; and whether, if elected president of the United States, he will, in his public capacity, recommend, foster and support the American system.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor, be requested, as soon as he receives the answer of general Jackson to the letter contemplated in the preceding resolution, to cause the same to be published, together with the resolutions, in the newspapers printed at Indianapolis.

We have on hand as many interesting statements and reports, of various descriptions, relative to internal improvements, as would fill a small volume, which we are very loath to leave out. But generally, they must be, at any rate, postponed. "A spirit of improvement is abroad"—and those who will not profit by it should not be mortified that others kindly entertain it to benefit themselves.

A DECLARATION!—The editor of the *Augusta*, (Ky.) Herald, announcing the discontinuance of this paper, makes some humorous and ingenious remarks, after the style of the Declaration of Independence. The following is an extract from his valedictory, and may be taken as a fair sample of the whole article:

"We, therefore, the proprietor, publisher, printer, and editor of the *Augusta Herald*, in the editorial cabinet assembled, appealing to the public for the correctness of our course, do, in the name of our empty pockets, unpaid notes, and dunning creditors, publish and declare, that the *Augusta Herald* is, and of right ought to be,—*discontinued*: that it is absolved from all further obligations to its patrons to furnish them the weekly "sigas of the times;" and that, as a discontinued paper, the editor has a right to make out his bills, collect his arrearages, pay his debts, and perform such other acts of necessity, as publishers are sometimes compelled to resort to, to possess their just wages."

DIED, on the 23d December, at his residence near the Choctaw agency, general *Hummingbird*, a Choctaw chief, at the advanced age of 75. This native son of the forest was from his youth always a great friend to the United States, and has fought many battles with the red people in behalf of our government. He commanded six Choctaw warriors in the year 1794, on a campaign against the Shawnees and Delaware Indians, under the command of gens. Wayne and Scott, when they defeated those hostile tribes near a British garrison, on Lake Erie. Also, this war chief generally distinguished himself in the late war against the Creeks and British.

It is said that colonel Ward, the agent, (who served on the same campaign of 1794, under general Scott,) laid the Choctaw chief decently interred in a coffin, and buried with the honors of war. This noted war chief received a commission and silver medal from general Washington, which were interred in the coffin with his remains at the request of his friends.

POSTSCRIPT.

There is not any foreign news of much interest. One of the packets has arrived at New York—but the state of things remained pretty much as they were, at previous advices.

Though publishing 24 pages instead of 16, and compressing our matter as much as possible, we are exceedingly pressed for room, and the extra labor on the present publication, has no little pushed us also for time. We purpose to give up the next sheet chiefly to being up arrearages, many interesting articles waiting insertion.

In our paper of the 2d instant, we published a report that the Bank of Cape Fear had been sued by the Bank of the United States, for 20 or 30,000 dollars. Though this report had been published in numerous other papers before it was admitted into this, we cheerfully state, on the authority of a letter from the president, addressed to us, that there is no suit or judgment against the Bank of Cape Fear.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

SENATE.

February 14. A resolution offered by Mr. Noble yesterday, respecting the expediency of passing a law authorizing persons in arrears to the United States for lands, to relinquish their interest therein, and to receive in lieu thereof a certificate of the money paid, which should be received in payment of public lands any where in the district in which the original purchase was made, was considered and agreed to.

Among the petitions presented to day, was one by Mr. King, from the Tombeckbe association who have re-

ceived grants of land on the conditions contained in the act of congress "to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive," praying that the time for complying with those conditions on their part may be extended to the year 1833. Referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. *Eaton* reported a bill for the relief of Thomas L. McKenney, which was ordered to a second reading.

After the transaction of other business, the senate resumed the consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. *Foot* to the rules of the senate, giving the chair a concurrent power with the senate, to call members to order, and subjecting his decisions to an appeal. A long debate now took place, in which the amendment was advocated by Messrs. *Johnson*, of Lou. *Van Buren*, *Dickerson* and *Chambers*—and opposed by Messrs. *Tyler*, and *Macon*. After the yeas and nays had been ordered, and ineffectual attempts to adjourn, divide the amendment, &c. Mr. *Rowan* moved that the words "presiding officer" be stricken out, and the question being taken it was decided in the negative—yeas 16; noes 30.

After other proceedings, the vice president having divided the amendment, the question was taken on the first branch, which was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Barnard*, *Barton*, *Bateman*, *Bell*, *Benton*, *Boulogny*, *Chambers*, *Chandler*, *Chase*, *Cobb*, *Dickerson*, *Foot*, *Harrison*, *Hayne*, *Hendricks*, *Johnston*, (of Lou.) *Knight*, *McKinley*, *Marks*, *Noble*, *Parris*, *Robbins*, *Ruggles*, *Sanford*, *Seymour*, *Silsbee*, *Smith*, (of S. C.) *Thomas*, *Tyler*, *Van Buren*, *Willy*.—31

NAYS—Messrs. *Berrien*, *Eaton*, *Ellis*, *Johnson*, (of Ky.) *Kane*, *King*, *McLane*, *Macon*, *Ridgely*, *Rowan*, *Smith*, (of Md.) *Tazewell*, *White*, *Williams*, *Woodbury*.—15.

[The same individuals who voted as above in opposition to the first branch of the amendment, with the addition of Mr. *Benton*, were in favor of striking out the words "presiding officer."]

The question was now taken on deciding the second branch, when all the members present voted in favor of it, except Messrs. *Macon* and *Smith*.

The vice president now arose, and made the statement given in the last "REGISTER."

On motion of Mr. *Foot* the 7th rule was amended by the insertion of the words "by senators," after the word "order."

Mr. *Noble* said he had voted for the amendment, not for the reason that, in his opinion, the chair had not before the power to maintain order, but with a view to make his duties more certain than before; and to prevent the flood gates of Roanoke eloquence from being again opened upon us.

The senate adjourned.

February 15. The vice president communicated a message, received yesterday from the president of the United States "in compliance with a resolution of the senate of the 11th instant, requesting copies of the instructions to Andrew Elliott, commissioner for running the line between the United States and Spain, and of any journal or report from the secretary of state, with the documents requested, so far as they are found on the files of that department"—referred to the committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

The vice president also communicated a letter from the sec. of the navy shewing the appropriations for the naval service for 1827, &c.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Harrison*, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the report on the subject of the militia, made in the year 1790, by Henry Knox, secretary of war, and submitted to congress by the president of the United States, be printed for the use of the senate.

The remainder of this day was occupied in considering the bill for organizing an uniform militia system, which was laid on the table, and in the consideration of executive business, when the senate adjourned until Monday.

February 18. Petitions were presented by Messrs. *Silsbee* and *Foot* from certain merchants and others of Massachusetts and Connecticut, for a break-water near the east point of Nantucket. A petition for a break-water in the Delaware, from the inhabitants of Wilmington, was presented by Mr. *McLane*.

On motion of Mr. *Smith* of S. C. the portions of the memorial of the legislature of S. C. presented by him on

the 11th inst. that referred to the colonization society, and the tariff and internal improvements, were severally referred to the committee on foreign affairs, the committee on manufacture, and the select committee on roads and canals.

Mr. *Eaton* offered the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on finance be instructed to inquire if any, and what alteration and change, can be made advantageous to the government in the collection of impost; and whether some more safe and equitable plan for compensating the custom house officers, cannot be devised; and likewise, whether there be any useless and unnecessary officers employed in the collection of the customs that might be safely dispensed with.

Mr. *Ridgely* offered the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the secretary, under the direction of the president of the senate, cause to be printed six hundred copies of the rules and regulations of the senate, and the joint rules and orders of the two houses, with the constitution of the U. States, and Jefferson's manual; and that he cause a good index to be made and printed for the same, and have them bound for the use of the senate.

Mr. *White* offered the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be, and he hereby is required to furnish to the senate an account, showing the different sums paid to defray the expenses of persons appointed as visitors of the military academy at West Point, from the year 1817, up to this time, stating the sum paid in each year.

The bill for the construction of a break-water at the mouth of the Delaware bay, was now considered in committee of the whole. Several amendments were offered and adopted, and the importance and necessity of the measure generally admitted, when the bill was postponed for further consideration on Wednesday.

On motion of Mr. *Rowan*, the bill extending the process of the U. States courts to those states which have been admitted into the union since the year 1789, was taken up, the motion to reconsider the vote by which it was ordered to a third reading pending.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. *Parris* moved to recommit the bill.

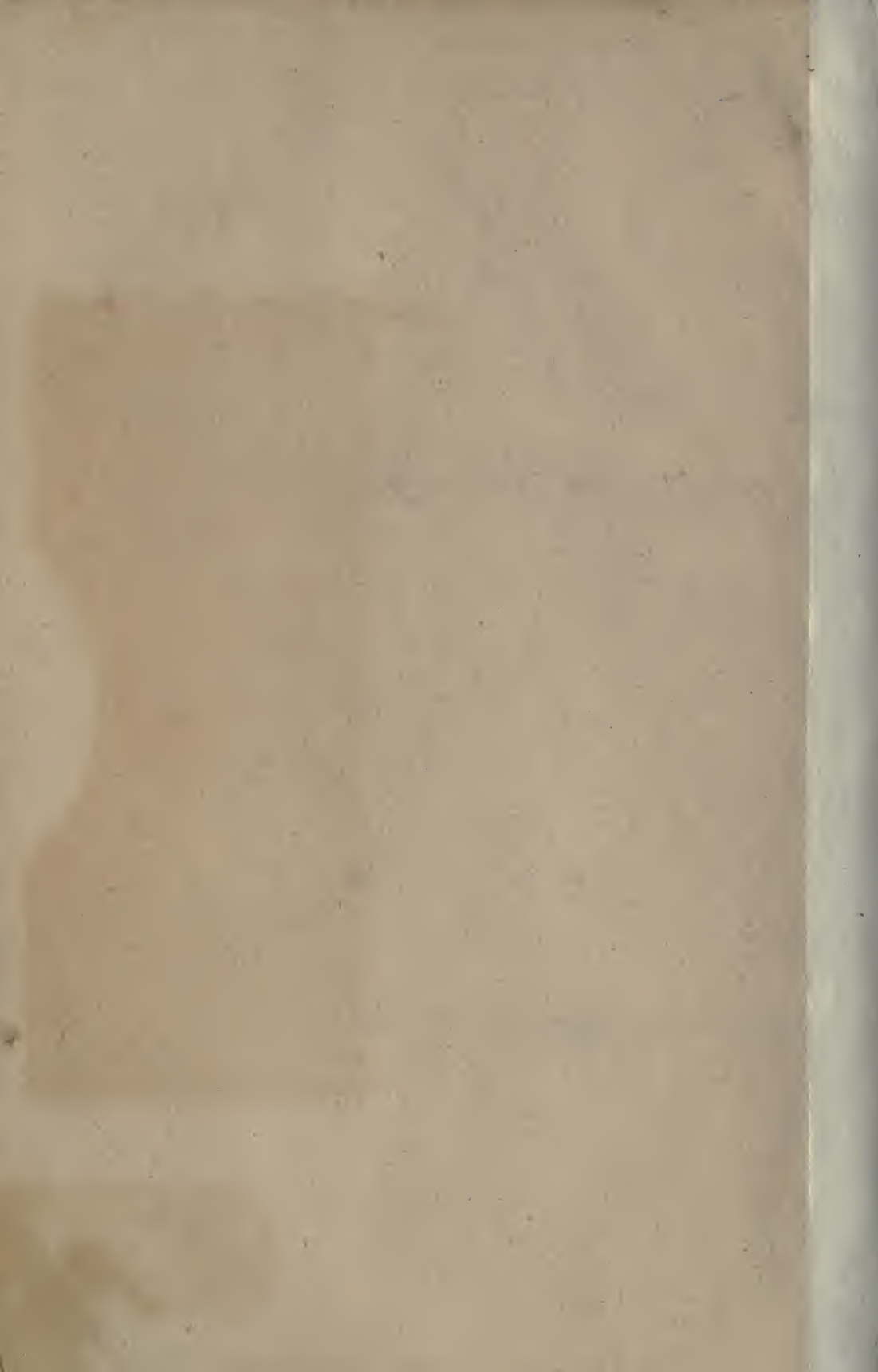
Mr. *Stanford* said, the bill was not in the state in which the senate intended to put it. He was in favor of the recommitment. Mr. *Kane*, would have preferred the original bill to the amendment. He was unwilling to recommit the bill, because he was unwilling to hazard its passage this session. Mr. *Rowan* opposed the recommitment. Mr. *Webster* supported the motion at some length. The debate was further continued by Messrs. *Tazewell*, *Webster*, *Kane*, *Johnston*, of Lou. *Parris* and *Rowan*, when the senate adjourned.

February 19. After other business had been disposed of, the senate took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill to establish process in the states admitted into the union since the year 1789, the question being on reconsidering the vote on the motion of Mr. *Parris* to reconsider the vote on the amendment offered by Mr. *Rowan* on Friday last.

Mr. *Webster* spoke at great length in favor of the motion; it was also supported by Mr. *Van Buren*. Mr. *Kane* briefly replied to Mr. *Webster*, to which Mr. *W.* answered, when the bill was laid on the table on motion of Mr. *Rowan*.

The bill for the relief of Columbia college was taken up, briefly considered, and postponed until to-morrow. Mr. *Eaton* moved that the question on reconsidering the claim of Abraham Ogden be taken, but the motion was laid on the table, and the senate went into the consideration of executive business—adjourned.

⚡ Mechanical necessity, at a late period in the preparation of this sheet, has compelled the exclusion of the usual journal of the house of representatives—which shall be brought up in our next. We do not so much regret this, as nothing important has happened, except the refusal of the house to consider a motion to fix the time of adjournment. The time of the house has been occupied in debating some of the items of the appropriation bills.



JK

Niles national register

1

N5

v. 33

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

